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A MANUAL OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS:

Pronouncing, Etymological, and Explanatory;

CHIEFLY COMPRISING

TERMS IN BOTANY, NATURAL HISTORY, ANATOMY, MEDICINE, AND VETERINARY SCIENCE:

WITH AN APPENDIX OF SPECIFIC NAMES.

Designed for the use of Junior Medical Students, and others studying one or other of these Sciences.

By REV. JAMES STORMONTH,

AUTHOR OF 'THE ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 'THE HANDY ENGLISH WORD-BOOK, AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY APPENDIX,' ETC.


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MACLACHLAN AND STEWART.

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## CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface,</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sounds of $c$ and $g$,</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound Symbols used in the Re-spellings,</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tables of Abbreviations,</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Terms of Manual,</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Names,</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefixes, with Examples,</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postfixes, with Examples,</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations of Medical Terms,</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomenclature of Classification,</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREFACE.

The increasingly numerous class of learners and junior students in our higher class schools and colleges, as well as of general readers, experience the want of a 'Manual of Scientific Terms' specially suited for the particular stage of their studies. The present work is an attempt to furnish such Lists of Terms in Botany, Natural History, Chemistry, Anatomy, Medicine, and Veterinary Science, as may be met with in the student's ordinary text-books, and in the current literature of the day. No attempt has been made to supply an exhaustive vocabulary. The selected words have been taken from the more popular text-books; and the definitions are very generally given in the language employed in them, though often simplified. The Author feels assured that the special end in view, in the preparation of the present work, has been best served by making this legitimate use of such text-books; for the language and phraseology employed in his text-books must become familiar to the student in the course of his studies.

The general terms in Botany will be found a pretty exhaustive list. All the names of Orders, and generally Sub-orders, as found in Balfour's Manual of Botany, have been inserted. Only, however, such names of genera and species are given as have some noteworthy particulars or qualities affirmed of them. The list of Latin Anatomical terms will be found a very full one; but only such compound terms are given as are deemed most useful, inasmuch as the Latin compounds are now very often laid aside, and their English equivalents employed instead. The terms in Natural History, Chemistry, Medicine, and Veterinary Science, will be found in sufficient numbers to meet ordinary requirements.

Each term is followed by its re-spelling in simple phonetic characters, and accented, while the syllabication employed is that laid down in the Author's Handy English Word-Book and Complete Dictionary Appendix.¹ By using these methods, the pronunciation has been indicated with very great precision. A system of re-spellings with the view of indicating the correct pronunciation of scientific terms was much needed, for the pronunciation of many of them sadly puzzled most persons, and

¹ Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.
even scientific men were frequently not agreed as to the correct pronunciation of many terms which they were constantly using; indeed, they were not unseldom inconsistent with themselves in the pronunciation of many scientific terms. The endeavour is here made, and it is hoped not unsuccessfully, to settle the pronunciation of terms in regard to which there has hitherto been no certain agreement. Where the pronunciation of a term has been fixed by usage, such of course has been retained. In every case, the analogy of the English language, and the etymology of the term, has been considered in fixing its pronunciation. The student must particularly remember that the symbols (— ) here employed to indicate English pronunciation regard the quality of the vowel-sounds only, and not quantity, as in Latin and Greek. Hence it often happens that the root-words, or Latin words within the brackets, may have such a symbol as (Ç), while the corresponding syllable in the Latin word, re-spelt for pronunciation, may have the symbol (—), and vice versa.

The student or learner should, in the case of a difficult or uncertain word, enunciate aloud each syllable of the re-spelling, distinctly and firmly, pronouncing each syllable and word repeatedly, always taking care to place a halt or stress on the accents marked thus (‘ or ’). By such practice, the pronunciation of the terms will be well and correctly done; and repetition, first slowly, and then more rapidly, will tend to fix their pronunciation in the memory. The re-spellings is an important feature in this work, and its importance will readily be seen and understood. The table of sound symbols on page x. should be carefully studied.

The root-words or etymologies, and Latin words with literal meanings and their quantities, are placed within brackets. It is of great importance to exhibit the primary meanings of the terms by means of root-words, and the simpler forms of Latin terms. A root-word not only exhibits the origin of a particular term, but very frequently supplies a key to the primary meanings of a large number of other related terms. In the case of specific and anatomical terms, the meaning of each Latin word is given clearly and literally.

In the study of Botany, Anatomy, and Geology, specific names are apt to be misunderstood. At any rate, to the learner and young student, they are often mysterious and puzzling. Accordingly, a considerable list of the second names of the binomials, used as specific names, has been given by way of an Appendix, beginning on page 448. In order to smooth the way to many not over familiar with Latin, or entirely ignorant of that language, the list of specific names has been prefaced by a short introduction; and a considerable number of examples of Latin nouns and adjectives have been declined, marked for pronunciation, and defined. This will be found no less useful to the student in the study of anatomical terms.
Following the specific names, there will be found a pretty full list of prefixes, including those used in connection with scientific terms. The list of postfixes contains only the common terminations of scientific terms. These are not only explained, but also illustrated by examples. In the examples the roots are printed in black letters, and the prefixes and postfixes in italics. A list of abbreviations in use by medical practitioners, with their unabbreviated forms and meanings, concludes the work.

Students or learners are recommended to use the present work before commencing their special studies, or, at least, in the earlier stages of them, as a daily lesson-book. Let a certain portion be accurately committed to memory daily, or frequently, and the very great advantage of such a course will be seen and felt on its accomplishment, for by so doing students will attain a competent knowledge of the spellings of the terms, their pronunciation, their root-words, and their definitions. Equipped with this knowledge, they will be able to follow the lectures and instructions of their teachers and professors both with freshness and intelligence. In short, by a little hard work to begin with, their after-studies will become very much more pleasant and profitable.

Though great care has been exercised in the preparation of the work, it is scarcely to be expected that it will be free from error. It is hoped, however, that errors will be unimportant, and few in number.

The Author has here to acknowledge the deep obligation under which he lies to G. W. Balfour, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., of Edinburgh, and to Alexander Morison, Esq., M.D., of Canonbury, London, for many excellent suggestions. The whole proof sheets were carefully read by Dr. Balfour, and a similar service was rendered by Dr. Morison on the ms. Of course, the suggestions and corrections made by these gentlemen chiefly regarded terms in those departments of science with which they were most conversant. The Author also gladly acknowledges similar favours from other friends. While thus gratefully acknowledging his obligation to these gentlemen, and other friends, it must be distinctly understood that the Author is alone responsible for any deficiencies which may be found in the work.

The Author of this compilation now submits his work to the judgment of professional men, and the general public, and he will be glad to learn that their judgment in regard to the objects of the work, as well as the manner of its execution, is a favourable one.

Edinburgh, 15th March 1879:
THE FOLLOWING GENERAL RULES AS AFFECTING THE PRONUNCIATION OF A LARGE CLASS OF WORDS HAVING C OR G AS ONE OF THEIR ELEMENTS, CANNOT BUT PROVE USEFUL TO THE READER IN CONSULTING THE FOLLOWING PAGES. See list in English Spellings and Spelling Rules, p. 70.1

I. c is generally pronounced as k (1) when followed by one of the vowels a, o, u, as in ‘cake,’ ‘becoming,’ ‘concuss’; (2) when followed by a consonant, except h, as in ‘accord,’ ‘clime’; (3) when it terminates a word, as in ‘physic,’ ‘music,’ ‘zinc.’

c is generally pronounced s when it comes before one of the vowels e, i, y, as in ‘avarice,’ ‘cipher,’ ‘fancy.’

II. g is generally pronounced as dj before e, i, a, as in ‘page,’ ‘pageantry,’ ‘rage,’ ‘origin,’ ‘oxygen,’ ‘regent,’ ‘pugilism,’ ‘ruga,’ ‘monogyn.’

g is generally hard (1) when it comes before the vowels a, o, u, as in ‘prefigure,’ ‘regulate,’ ‘organ,’ ‘regard,’ ‘legume,’ ‘rigorous’; (2) when it comes before any consonant, except h, as in ‘progress,’ ‘quagmire,’ ‘pugnacious’; (3) when it terminates a word, as in ‘rag,’ ‘ring,’ ‘rung,’ ‘strong.’

Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.

THE SOUND SYMBOLS USED IN THE RE-SPELLINGS FOR PRONUNCIATION IN THE STUDENT’S MANUAL OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a, ă</td>
<td>as in mate, fate, fail, aye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a, ā</td>
<td>as in mat, fat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a, ă</td>
<td>as in far, calm, father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a, aw, āw</td>
<td>as in awl, fall, law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e, ee, ĕ</td>
<td>as in mete, meet, feet, free.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e, ĕ</td>
<td>as in met, bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e, ē</td>
<td>as in her, fern, heard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i, ĭ</td>
<td>as in pine, height, sigh, tie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i, ī</td>
<td>as in pin, tin, ability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o, ď</td>
<td>as in note, toll, soul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o, ă</td>
<td>as in not, plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o, oo, ĕo</td>
<td>as in move, smooth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ou, ow, ăw</td>
<td>as in noun, bough, cow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oi, oy, őy</td>
<td>as in boy, soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u, ew, ā</td>
<td>as in pure, due, few.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c, s</td>
<td>as in acid, cell, face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c, k</td>
<td>as in cone, colic, tract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch, tsh</td>
<td>as in chair, larch, church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch, sh</td>
<td>as in chemise, drunch, match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch, k</td>
<td>as in chaos, anchor, scholar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g, g'</td>
<td>as in game, gone, gun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g, j</td>
<td>as in George, gem, gin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g, dg, dj</td>
<td>as in judge, ledge, rage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th, th</td>
<td>as in thing, breath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th, th'</td>
<td>as in there, breathe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—Among well-educated people, in Scotland at least, ĭ seems to have two sounds—
1. ĭ in its proper name-sound, as in sigh, try, high, my, tie, liar, bye, hire, sire.
2. ĭ forming a sound resulting from the combined sounds of ĕ and i, as in height, pine, mine, sight, write, white, flight, fright, might, trite.
COMMON ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE WORK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. or adj.</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anat.</td>
<td>anatomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anc.</td>
<td>ancient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bot.</td>
<td>botany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chem.</td>
<td>chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dim.</td>
<td>diminutive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entom.</td>
<td>entomology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far.</td>
<td>farriery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fem.</td>
<td>feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen.</td>
<td>gender, genitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geol.</td>
<td>geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hort.</td>
<td>horticulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instr.</td>
<td>instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masc.</td>
<td>masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med.</td>
<td>medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min.</td>
<td>mineralogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nat. hist.</td>
<td>natural history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neut.</td>
<td>neuter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>nominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj.</td>
<td>objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ornith.</td>
<td>ornithology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palaeon.</td>
<td>palaeontology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path.</td>
<td>pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pert.</td>
<td>pertaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phren.</td>
<td>phrenology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phys.</td>
<td>physiology, physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plu.</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss.</td>
<td>possessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pref.</td>
<td>prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superl.</td>
<td>superlative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surg.</td>
<td>surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zool.</td>
<td>zoology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ABBREVIATIONS OF PROPER NAMES, FORMING NAMES OF LANGUAGES, WHICH DESIGNATE ROOT-WORDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Language</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ar.</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS.</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celt.</td>
<td>Celtic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin.</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan.</td>
<td>Danish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dut.</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gael.</td>
<td>Gaelic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ger.</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr.</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icel.</td>
<td>Icelandic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It.</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid. L.</td>
<td>Latin of the Middle Ages, late Latin, or Latin not classical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norm. F.</td>
<td>Norman French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Eng.</td>
<td>Old English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sans.</td>
<td>Sanscrit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scot.</td>
<td>Scotch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp.</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—For Abbreviations of Medical Terms, see page 483.
THE STUDENT'S MANUAL
OF
SCIENTIFIC TERMS.

ABA

abaxial, a., ab-äks'ï-ïl (ab, from, and axial), not in the axis; in bot., applied to the embryo which is out of the axis of the seed: abaxile, a., ab-äks'ïl, in same sense.

abbreviated, a., ab-brev'ï-ït-ëd, also abbreviate, a., ab-brev'i-dë (L. ab, from; brevis, short), in bot., applied to one part when shorter than another.

abdomen, n., ab-dëm'ën (L. abdömen, the belly— from abdo, I conceal), the lower belly: abdominal, a., ab-döm'ën-ïl, belonging to the lower belly.

abducent, a., ab-dës'ënt (L. abdücens, leading away or from), separating; drawing back: abducens, n., ab-dës'ënß (L.), applied to the sixth cranial nerve, which, distributed to the external rectus muscle, turns the eyeball outwards; hence it is called the abducens oculi, ok'-üli (L. oculi, of the eye).

abduction, n., ab-dëk'shën (L. ab, from; duco, I lead, ductus, led), the act of drawing away from; the movement of a limb from the median line—that is, the middle line of the body; see 'median line.'

abductor, n., ab-dëk'tôr (L. abductor, that which draws outwards), a muscle that draws a limb or part outwards: abductor indicis manus, in'ï-dis-ës mâns'ës (L. index, an index, indicis, of the index; and manus, the hand, manüs, of the hand), the muscle that puts outwards the index finger of the hand: abductor minimi digitii, min'ëmï di'dë-it-ë (L. minimus, the least; digitus, the finger), the abductor of the least finger; the muscle that draws away the little finger from the ring finger: abductor minimi digitii pedis, pëdis (L. pës, a foot, pëdis, of a foot), the abductor of the least finger of the foot; the muscle that draws the little toe away from its neighbour: abductor oculi, ok'-üli (L. oculus, the eye, oculi, of the eye), the muscle that extends or expands the eye: abductor pollicis manus, pol'lis-ës mâns'ës (L. pollex, the thumb, pollicis, of the thumb; manus, the hand, manüs, of the hand), the muscle that draws outwards the thumb of the hand: abductor pollicis pedis, pëdis (L. pës, a foot, pëdis, of a foot), the muscle that extends the thumb or great toe of the foot.

aberrant, a., ab-ër'ënt (L. ab, from; errans, wandering, gen. errantis), departing from the reg-
ular type: aberration, n., áb-êr-a, shôn, a disordered state of the intellect; any deviation from the usual and natural appearance.

Abies, n., áb'i-ez (L. abies, the silver fir, abītis, of the silver fir), the fir tree; a genus of trees: Abietineae, n. plu., áb'i-ête-in'e-e, the sub-order of the Conifere or cone-bearing family, including the fir and spruce: abietic, a., áb'i-etík, belonging to the fir tree: Abies picea, pis'e-a (Gr. peukē, the pine or pitch tree), the silver fir which furnishes turpentine: A. balsamea, bâl-sâm'e-a (L. balsameus, balsamic—from balsâmum, balsam), a species which produces Canada balsam; balm of Gilead fir: A. Canadensis, kân'd-e-nís'e-s (from Canada), hemlock spruce, which furnishes a balsam: A. excelsa, ek-sél's'a (L. excelsus, lofty, high), the Norway spruce, producing Bur- gundy pitch: A. nigra, níg'râ (L. niger or nigra, black), the black spruce, from which, and other species, spruce beer is made.

abiogenesis, n., áb'i-Ô-jén'ês-es (Gr. ab, without; bios, life; genesis, origin, source), the doctrine that living bodies may be evolved from inorganic matter; spontaneous generation.

ablation, n., áb-la-shôn (L. ablātum, to take or bear away—from ab, from or away; latum, to carry or bear), a taking away; the removal of a part from a body by excision, extirpation, or amputation.

ablepsia, n., áb-lep's'ê-á, also ablepsy, n., áb-lep's'i (Gr. ab, without, not; blepo, I see, blepso, I shall see), want of sight; blindness.

ablaut, n., a., áb'lo-ênt (L. ablōo, I wash off or away—from ab, from; lūo, I wash, luens, washing), a substance which carries off impurities; same as 'abstergent' and 'detergent': ablution, n., áb'lô-shôn, a cleansing or purification.

abnormal, a., áb-nôrm'áI (L. ab, from; norma, a rule), anything out of the usual or natural course; irregular.

abomasum, n., áb'om-áz'ûm, also abomasus, -áz'ûs (L. ab, from; òmásum, tripe, the paunch), the fourth cavity of the stomach of ruminant animals, as the cow.

aborticide, n., áb-ôr't'i-sîd (L. abortus, an untimely birth; cædo, I kill), the destroying of the fetus in utero to effect a delivery: abortion, n., áb-ôr'shôn (L. abortus), expulsion of the fetus before its time; miscarriage; in bot., the incomplete or non-formation of a part: abortive, a., áb-ôr't'îv, not come to maturity; treating disease with the view of arresting its further development; barren.

abrachia, n., á-brâk'i-á (Gr. a, without, not; Gr. brachion, L. brachium, the arm), imperfect development, or entire absence of the arms.

abranchiate, a., á-brăng'kî-ât (Gr. a, without; Gr. brancheia, L. branchiae, the gills of a fish), destitute of gills or branchiae; without lungs: abranchiata, n. plu., á-brăng'kî-ât'ê, animals which have no apparent organs of respiration, as the earthworm and leech.

abrasion, n., áb-râ-shôn (L. ab, from; râsus, scraped), a partial rubbing off or tearing of the skin.

abrupt, a., áb-rûp'tî (L. ab, from; ruptus, broken), appearing as if broken or cut off at the extremity: abruptly-acuminate, a., ák-ûm'i-ná-á (L. acûmen, a point), having a broad extremity, as a leaf, from which a point arises: abruptly-pinnate, a., -pîn'ât (L. pinna, a feather or fin), having two or more leaflets attached to each
side of a central rib without a terminal or odd leaflet.

abscess, n., āb'sēs (L. abscessus, an abscess—from abs, from or away; cessum, to depart), a gathering of humor or pus in some part of the body.

abscission, n., āb-sīsh'ūn (L. abscissus, a cutting off or removal of a part; the premature ending of a malady; in bot., a cutting off; the separation of segments or frustules: abscissa, n., āb-sīs'sā, a part of the diameter of a conic section—the plurals are abscissas, āb-sīs'sūz, and abscisse, āb-sīs'sē.

absinthe, n., āb-sīnth (L. absinthium, Gr. absinthion, wormwood), a strong alcoholic liqueur, highly flavoured with a tincture of wormwood: absinthian, a., āb-sīnth'ī-ān, of the nature of wormwood, or pert. to it: absinthiated, a., impregnated with wormwood: absinthisate, n., āb-sīnths'āt, combination of absinthetic acid with a base: absinthetic, a., belonging to absinthism; denoting an acid obtained from it: absinthin, n., the bitter principle discovered in absinthium: absinthium, n., āb-sīnth'ī-ūm, the name, in the pharmacopoeia, of the artemis'ī'a absinthium: absinthism, n., the symptoms produced by the excessive use of the liqueur absinthe.

abstergent, a., n., āb-stēr'jē-ent (L. abstergens, wiping dry—from abs, from or away; tergeo, I rub off), cleansing; a medicine that cleanses from foulness or sores.

abyssic, a., āb-bīs'īk (Gr. abussos, without a bottom—from a, without, not; bussos, a bottom), applied to the earths which form the bottoms of ancient seas.

Acacia, n., āk ā-shī-'ā (L. acacia, a thorn), a genus of Oriental trees; the Egyptian thorn; gum arabic, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Mim.

osé: Acacia tortilis, tōrt-īl-'īs (L. tortilis, twined, twisted): A. Arabica, ār-'āb-ī-kā' (from Arabia); A. vera, vēr-'ā (L. vērus, real, genuine); A. gummifera, gum-'ī-fēr-'ā (L. guminī, gum; fero, I bear); A. albida, āl-bīd-'ā (L. albidus, whitish), and other species, yield the gums or gummy substances known as gum Arabic, gum Sene-gal, East Indian gum, etc.: A. cate-chu, kā'tē-kū, or kā'tē-shōō (said to be from Japanese kate, a tree; chu, juice), an Indian shrub, which furnishes a kind of catechu, is used for tanning, and a powerful astringent: A. formosus, fōrm-'ōz-'ūs (L. formōsus, finely formed, handsome—from forma, shape), a species supplying the Cuban timber called sabicu.

Acalephæ, n. plu., āk'-āl-ēf'ē (Gr. akalephæ, a nettle), a name applied to the jelly-fishes, sea-nettles, and other radiate animals, from their power of stinging: acalephoid, n., āk'-āl-ēf'-ōyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), an animal resembling a jelly-fish or sea-nettle, etc.: acalephous, a., āk-āl-'ēf'-ūs, belonging to a nettle; belonging to the Acalephæ.

Acanthaceæ, n. plu., āk'-ānth-ā'-sē-ē (Gr. akantha, a spine), the Acanthus family, an order of herbaceous plants, chiefly tropical: Acanthus, n., āk'-ānth-ūs, a genus of plants; bear's breech: Acanthus mollis, mōl-līs (L. mollis, pliant, supple), a species the leaves of which, with their sinuate lobes, are said to have given origin to the capital of the Corinthian pillar: acanthaceous, āk'-ānth- ā'-shūs, also acanthine, a., armed with prickles; Acanthocephala, n. plu., āk'-ānth-ō-sef'-āl-'ā (Gr. kephale, the head), a class of parasitic worms in which the head is armed with spines: Acanthometrina, n. plu., āk'-ānth-ō-mēt-rīn-'ā (Gr. metra, a womb), a family of protozoa characterized by having rad-
iated siliceous spines: Acanthopterygii, n. plu., ãk-ãnth-õp-tér-ti-ti (Gr. pterugion, a winglet or fin—from pterux, a wing), a group of bony fishes with the spinous rays in the front of the dorsal fin.

Acarina, n. plu., ãk-ãr-in-tâ (L. acârus, Gr. akâri, a mite), a division of the Arachnida of which the cheese mite is the type:

acaroid, a., ãk-ãr-ôyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling the acarus or louse: Acarus, n., ãk-ãr-ûs (L.), a genus of insects which infest the skin: Acari, n. plu., ãk-ãr-i; Acaridae, n. plu., ãk-ãr-id-ê, the systematic name for such insects as the mite, the tick, the water mite, etc.

acaulis, a., ãk-ãwîl-îs, acalous, a., ãk-ãwîl-ûs, and acauline, a., ãk-ãwîl-în (Gr. a, without; Gr. kaulos, L. caulis, a stalk), without a stalk; stemless: aculescent, a., ãk-ãwîl-õst-ênt, having a shortened stem; denoting the non-development of the growing axis: acaulosia, n., ãk-ãwîl-õst-i-a, the non-development of the stem of a plant.

accelerator, n., ãk-sèl-êr-õt-ôr (L. accelero, I hasten forward—from ad, to; celer, I hasten, celer, swift), a hastener forward; that which causes to move faster: accelerator urinae, ur-õst-ê (L. accelerator, a hastener; urina, urine, urinae, of urine), the accelerator of urine; a muscle of the penis whose action propels the urine; when it does the same for the semen, it is called the ejaculator seminis.

accessorius, n., ãk-ãs-sôr-tûs (L. accessorus, a coming to, an approach—from ad, to; cessum, to go), denoting any muscular appendage which assists the action of a larger muscle; denoting two nerves of the neck: accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem, ãd sãk-rô lûm-bûl-êm (L. ad, to; sacro, sacred; lumbalis, nom., pert. to the lumbus or loin), denoting the muscle which acts as an assistant to the sacro-lumbalis, consisting of muscular slips which pass from the lower six to the upper six ribs, near their angles:

accessorius obturatorii, õb-tûr-õt-ôr-tûs (L. obturator, a stopper up of a cavity, obturatôrius, pert. to the stopper up of a cavity, obturatorii, gen.—from obtûô, I stop up), the accessory or assistant of the obturator—applied to a muscle or nerve which assists, or is an appendage to the obturator:

accessorius pedis, pêd-ûs (L. pês, a foot, pêdis, of a foot), an accessory muscle of the foot, arising from the under surface of the os calcis by two heads, and assists to bring the line of traction of the flexor tendons into the centre of the foot.

accoucheur, n., ãk-koôsh'-õr', a surgeon who attends women in child-birth; a man-midwife; an obstetrician:

accoucheuse, n., ãk-koôsh-ä', a female who practises midwifery; a midwife.

accrescent, a., ãk-krês-õnt (L. ad, to; crescens, growing), denoting plants continuing to grow and increase after flowering.

accrescet, a., ãk-krês-t (L. ad, to; crescent, growing), denoting plants continuing to grow and increase after flowering.

accrescit, a., ãk-krês-t (L. ad, to; crescentum, to grow), grown together:

accretion, n., ãk-krês-õn, the act of growing by increase; growth by external addition to new matter; in surg., the conjunction of parts naturally separate.

accumbent, a., ãk-küml-õnt (L. accumbens, lying on—from ad, to or on; cubo, I lie down), lying on; supine; prostrate; in
bot., applied to the embryo of the Cruciferae when the cotyledons lie on their edges; applied to the folded radicle: accument, a., ak'-ùm'ênt, in bot., lying against another body.

Achlamydea, n., äs'ë-fäl'i-ä (Gr. a., without; kephale, the head), the condition of a monster without a head: achlamyalous, a., äs'ë-fäl'-ü-s, not possessing a distinct head.

Aceraceae, n. plu., äs'-ër'-ä'së-ë (L. äcer, a maple tree), the maple family, including the sycamore and Scotch plane tree: Acer, n., äs'-ër, a genus of trees, for the most part beautiful and of considerable size: Acer saccharinum, säk'-kär'-in'-üm (L. saccharon, sweet juice, sugar), the sugar maple of America: aceric, a., äs'-ër'ik, denoting an acid found in its juice.

Acerose, a., äs'-ër'-öz, and acerous, a., äs'-ër'-ûs (L. äcer, sharp-pointed, äceris, gen.), having a sharp point; narrow and slender.

Acervuli, n. plu., äs'-ërv'-ül'-i (L. äcervus, a heap), in bot., small heaps or clusters.

Acetabulum, n., äs'-ët'-äb'-ül'-üm (L. acetabulum, a sucker, a vinegar crust, a cup-shaped vessel), the cup-shaped socket of the hip-joint; the socket of the innominate bone which receives the head of the femur; one of the cup-like sucking discs on the arms of the cuttle-fish: acetabula, n. plu., äs'-ët'-äll'-ä, the sockets of the hip-joints; the suckers of the cuttle-fishes: acetabuliform, a., äs'-ët'-äb'-üll'-ëm (L. forma, shape), in the form of a cup.

Acetic, a., äs'-ët'-ik (L. äcëtum, vinegar), denoting an acid; vinegar: acetate, n., äs'-ët'-ät, the combination of acetic acid with a salifiable base.

Acheilary, a., ä-kîl'är-i (Gr. a., without; cheilos, a lip), in bot., having the labellum undeveloped, as in some orchids.

Achene, n., äk'-ên'ë, also achenium, n., äk'-ên'-i-üm; achenia, plu. (Gr. achenës, not gaping, not opening the mouth—from a, not; chaino, I yawn or crack, as ripe fruit), a monospermal seed-vessel which does not open or crack, whose pericarp does not adhere to the seed: achenodium, n., äk'-ên'-ôd'-û-üm (the Latinised suffix, ode, signifying 'fulness of'), a fruit composed of many achenia.

Achillis tendon, ak-il'lis tend'ô (L. tendo, a tendon; Achilles, of Achilles), the vulnerable tendon or part in the heel of Achilles; the united strong tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles.

Achimenes, n., ak'-mën'-ëz (a word of unknown meaning, originally given by Dr. Patrick Browne), an elegant and free-flowering genus of plants, Ord. Gesneraceae.

Achlamydeous, a., ak'-läm'-id'-ë-ës (Gr. a., without; chlamus, a loose warm cloak), in bot., having no floral envelope; denoting naked flowers: Achlamydea, n. plu., ak'-läm'-id'-ë-ë, the class of naked flowers having only the essential organs and no floral envelope.

Acholia, n., ak'-ôll'-ë (Gr. a., without; chôle, bile), absence or deficiency of bile, occurring in acute atrophy of the liver.

Achras, n., ak'-râs (Gr. acharas, a species of wild pear tree, its fruit), a genus of trees of the sapotaceae or sapadilla family, some of which yield edible fruits.

Achroma, n., ak'-rôm'-ä (Gr. a., without; chroma, colour), a deficiency in the colour of the skin: achromatic, a., ak'-rôm'-ät'-ik, free from colour; applied to lenses which show objects without any prismatic colours: achromatism, n., ak'-rôm'-ät-ë'äm, the state of optical instruments which show objects without prismatic colours: achromatopsy, n., ak'-rôm'-ät-öps'-ë (Gr. opsis, sight), incapacity of
distinguishing colours; colour blindness.

acicula, a., äs-äk-ůl-ær (L. äcus, a needle, acicula, a little needle), in shape like a needle; having sharp points like needles: acicula, n., äs-äk-ůl-ús, in bot., a strong bristle; a little spike.

aciciform, a., äs-äk-näς-će-form (L. acicinæ, a short sword, a sabre; forma, shape), shaped like a sabre or scimitar: aciciniform, a., äs-äk-näς-će-form (L. folium, a leaf), having leaves shaped like a sabre or scimitar.

acinus, n., äs-äk-ůs (L. acinus, a berry, a stone or seed in a berry, acini plu.), in bot., one of the pulpy drupels forming the fruit of the raspberry or bramble; in surg., small granulations of the liver and similar bodies: aciniform, a., äs-äk-näς-će-form (L. forma, shape), having the form or colour of a clustered fruit, as the raspberry.

acne, n., äk-ně (Gr. a, intensive; kneo, I scrape or gnaw), an eruption of hard inflamed tubercles often appearing in youth, generally on the neck, face, shoulders, and breast, sometimes lasting for years—so called in allusion to their appearance: acne rosacea, rōz-äk-ně-ä (L. rosaceus, of or pert. to roses), the ruddy uneven nose of some who indulge in the excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

aconitum napellus, äk-ôn-īl-ům näp-ēll-uś (Gr. akōnion, the poisonous herb monk’s-hood, akōnion, a small dart—from akōn, a dart, as darts were dipt in its poisonous juice; L. napellus, diminutive of nāpus, a turnip), the plant monk’s-hood, friar’s-cap, wolf’s-bane, or helmet-flower, which contains a narcotic alkaloid, one of the most deadly poisons known: aconite, n., äk-ôn-īt, the common name for aconitum napellus: aconitine, or aconitia, äk-ôn-īt-īn, or -isb-ī-ā, the alkaloid of aconite forming its active principle.

Acontotheci, n. plu., äk-ôn-tōlt-ĕ-si (Gr. akōn, unwilling; tithēmi, I put or place), a family of intestinal worms.

Acorus, n., äk-ôr-ús (L. acorus, Gr. akoros and akoron, the sweet-scented flag), a genus of plants; the sweet flag, which has an aromatic odour combined with a bitterish acrid taste: Acorus calamus, kāl-ăm-uś (L. calamus, a reed), the systematic name of acorus: Acoræ, n. plu., äk-ôr-ĕ-z, the sweet flag tribe.

Acotyledon, n., äk-ôt-ēl-ěd-ōn (Gr. a, without; kotuledon, a seed lobe), a plant whose embryos or germs have no seed lobes: acotyledonous, a., äk-ôt-ēl-ěd-ōn-ůs, having no seed lobes.

Acrita, n., äk-rit-ā (Gr. akritos, confused), the lowest division of the animal kingdom, in which the organs are supposed to be combined confusedly with the other parts; synonym of protozoa.

Acrobrya, n. plu., äk-ôbr-ě-brě-ů (Gr. akros, at the highest point; bruo, I bud forth or germinate), a plant in which the growth is formed by additions in an upward direction; synonym of acrogens.

Acrocarpi, n. plu., äk-ôk-kār-pě (Gr. akros, at the highest point; karpos, fruit), mosses having their fructification terminating the axis: acrocarpus, a., äk-ôk-kār-pŭs-ûs, having the fructification terminating the axis.

Acrogens, n. plu., äk-ôk-jěn (Gr. akros, at the highest point; gennaō, I produce), those plants which increase by growth at the summits or growing points, and whose stems do not materially increase in bulk, as the stems of ferns: acrogenous, a., äk-ôk-dĕj-ěn-ůs, increasing by growth at the summit or growing point.

Acromium, n., äk-ôm-ům, also acromion, äk-ôm-ůn (Gr.
akros, high, extreme; omos, a shoulder), the projecting or outer part or process of the scapula or shoulder: acromial, a., ακρομιαλ, of or belonging to the acromion: acromiales cutanei, ακρομιαλεις κυταινει (L. acromiales, plu., pert. to the acromion; cutanei, plu., belonging to the skin), designating those nerves which pass over the acromion, and are thence distributed to the skin: acromio, ακρομιο, indicating connection with the acromion: acромio-clavicular, κλαυ-ακρομι-αρ (L. clavis, a key), denoting the articulation at the shoulder of the outer end of the clavicle in the acromion process of the scapula; also denoting two ligaments of the scapula and clavicle, named respectively the 'superior' and the 'inferior.'

acropetal, a., ακροπεταλ (Gr. akros, at the highest point; L. peto, I seek), in bot., seeking the summit; applied to the development of lateral shoots from an axis.

acrospire, n., ακροσπιρ (Gr. akros, the summit; spirea, a spiral line), the first shoot or sprout at the end of a germinating seed: acrospore, n., ακροσπορ (Gr. spora, seed), a spore borne on the summit of a thread.

actea, n., ακτεα, or actæa race-mosa, ακτεα τα ραστεμοζα (Gr. actaia, the elder tree; L. race-mosus, full of clusters, clustering), in med., the black snake-root, black cohosh or bugbane, a sedative used in the treatment of rheumatism, Ord. Ranunculaceae.

actinenchyma, n., ακτινενχυμα (Gr. aktin, a ray; enguchma, an infusion), in bot., cellular tissue having a starlike or stellate form.

actinism, n., ακτινιςμ (Gr. aktin, a ray), the chemical action of sunlight: actinocarpous, a., ακτινοκαρπ (Gr. karpos, fruit), having trophosperms radiated like the rays of fruit: actinograms, n. plur., ακτινογραμμα (Gr. gramma, a letter), the results recorded by the actinograph: actinograph, n., ακτινογραφ (Gr. grapho, I write), an instrument for recording the quantity of actinism present: actinography, n., -γραφ, a description of the rays of light: actinoid, n., ακτινοειδ (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling a ray: actinology, n., ακτινολογ (Gr. logos, discourse), the doctrine of the rays of light: actinomeres, n. plur., ακτινομερεις (Gr. meros, a part), in zool., the lobes which are mapped out on the surface of the body of the ctenophora by the ctenophores, or comb-like rows of cilia: Actinosoma, n., ακτινοσωμα (Gr. soma, a body), the entire body of any actinozoön, whether simple as in the sea-anemones, or composed of several zoöids as in most corals: Actinozoon, n., ακτινοζωον (Gr. zoön, an animal), the division of the Coelenterata, of which the sea-anemones are the type.

aculeate, a., ακουλεα-ετ (L. aculeus, a prickle or thorn—from acus, a needle), having prickles or sharp points: aculeiform, a., ακουλεα-ετiform (L. forma, shape), formed like a prickle or thorn: aculeus, n., ακουλεας, a prickle forming a process of the bark only, as in the rose: aculei, plur., ακουλεις.

acuminate, a., ακουμινα (L. acumen, a point, acuminis, of a point), in bot., drawn out into a long point; tapering: acuminiferous, a., ακουμινιφερος (L. fero, I bear), in zool., having pointed tubercles: acuminate, a., ακουμινα-ετ (L. acumine, point), having a very sharp taper-point.

acupressure, n., ακουπρες-ετ (L. acus, a needle; pressum, to press), the employment of needles
instead of ligatures for arresting hemorrhage from a cut or wounded vessel, by pressing a needle through it and pinning it against an adjacent tissue or bone.

**acupuncture**, n., **āk′-ū-pūng′-tūr** (L. ācus, a needle; punctum, to prick or puncture), a method of lessening pain in a diseased part, as in neuralgia, by running into it one or more long fine needles.

**acute**, a., **āk′-ūt′** (L. acētūs, sharp, pointed), in bot., terminating gradually in a sharp point.

**acyclic**, a., **ā-sīk′-lik** (Gr. α, without; Eng. cyclic), without a cycle or circle.

**ad deliquium**, **ād dē-līk′-wi-ūm** (L. ad, to; deliquium, a want or defect), to fainting—a direction in medicine given for venesection.

**adduction**, n., **ād-dūk′-shūn** (L. ad, to; dux, led), the act of moving towards; the movement of a limb towards the median or middle line of the body.

**adductor**, n., **ād-dūk′-sōr** (L. ad, to; dux, led), a muscle that brings one part towards another: **adductor brevis, brēv′-ts** (L. brēvis, short), the name of a muscle which brings one part towards another, so called from its shortness:

**aductor longus, lōng′-gūs** (L. longus, long), a muscle which brings one part towards another, so called from its length:

**adductor magnus, māg-nūs** (L. magnus, great), a muscle, so called from its size, which brings the thigh inwards and upwards:

**adductor minimi digiti, mīn′-im-ī dīdʒ′-ūt′-ī** (L. minimus, the least; minimi, of the least; digitus, a finger; digit, of a finger), the adductor of the little finger; the deepest of the muscles of the little finger, which arises from the uniform process and the annular ligament: **adductor pollicis manus, pōl′-lis-īs mān′-ūs** (L. pollex, the thumb, pollicis, of the thumb; manus, the hand, manūs, of the hand), the adductor of the thumb of the hand; the muscle that draws inwards the thumb of the hand: **adductor pollicis pedis, pēd′-īs** (L. pēs, a foot, pēdis, of a foot), the adductor of the great toe or thumb of the foot; a muscle arising from the bases of the second, third, and fourth metatarsal, which draws the great toe inwards.

**Adelarthrosomata**, n. plu., **ād-děl′-ār-thrō-sōm′-āt′-ā** (Gr. adelos, hidden; arthros, a joint; soma, a body), in zool., an order of the Arachnida, comprising the harvest spiders, the book scorpions, etc.

**adelphia**, a., **ād-ēl-fūs′** (Gr. adelphos, a brother, a blood relation), related; having an affinity; in composition, a union of filaments.

**adesmy**, n., **ā-dēs′-mī** (Gr. a, without; desmos, a bond or ligament), in bot., a break or division in an organ usually entire.

**adherent**, a., **ād-hēr′-ēnt** (L. adherens, cleaving or sticking to, adherentis, gen.—from ad, to; hēreo, I stick), in bot., denoting the union of parts that are normally separate, and in different verticils, as the calyx when united to the ovary: **adhesion**, n., **ād-hēzhi-ūn** (L. ad, to; hēsum, to stick), a union of parts of any body by means of cement, glue, growth, etc.; in surg., the reunion of parts that have been severed.

**adiantum**, n., **ād-ē-ānt′-ūm** (Gr. adianton, the herb maidenhair—from adiantos, not moistened; so called from the belief that they will remain dry, though plunged among water), maidenhair, an elegant species of ferns with beautiful leaves: **Adiantum capillus Veneris, kāp′-i-lūs vēn′-ē-rīs** (L. capillus, hair; Veneris, goddess of love, vēnēris of Venus), systematic
name for adiantum: Adiantum pedatum, pēd-āt-ūm (L. pedātus, furnished with feet—from pes, a foot, pedis, of a foot), this species, and the preceding, furnish the syrup of Capillaire, particularly the latter.

adipose, a., ād-īp-ōs (L. adipōsus, fatty—from adēps, fat), denoting the fatty tissue which exists more or less throughout the body: adipocere, n., ād-īp-ō-śēr’ (L. cera, wax), a fatty substance of a whitish grey colour, into which animal flesh and fat is often changed when buried in moist ground; grave wax: adiposis, n., ād-īp-ō-śi-s, great fatness or obesity of the human body: adiposus panniculus, ād-īp-ō-śi-s pān-ni-k-ūl-ūs (L. panniculus, a small piece of cloth—from pannus, a cloth or garment), the deep layer of fat in horses and other animals which raises the skin and gives the appearance of roundness and plumpness.

adnate, a., ād-nāt (L. ad, to; natus, born), in bot., applied to an organ united to another throughout its length, as the stipules in the rose; adhering to other parts.

adnexed, a., ād-nēkst’ (L. ad, to; nexum, to bind or tie), in bot., reaching to the stem only, as in the gills of Agarics.

ad pondus omnium, ād pōn-dūs ōm-nī-ūm (L. ad, to; pondus, weight; omnis, all, omnium, of all), to the weight of the whole; in med., indicating the proportion of an ingredient in a prescription.

ad pressed, a., ād-prēst’ (L. ad, to; pressum, to press or squeeze), in bot., closely pressed to a surface, as some hairs; pressed close to anything; also spelt appressed.

aduncate, a., ād-ūn-gk-ūt (L. aduncus, hooked), in bot., crooked; bent in the form of a hook.

adventitious, a., ād-ven-tīsh’i-s (L. ad, to; ventum, to come), come to accidentally; in bot., applied to organs produced in abnormal positions, as in roots arising from aerial stems; unnatural, accidental, or acquired.

Ægle, n., āg’lē (L. Ægle, a Naiad, daughter of Jupiter—from aiglē, brightness), a genus of shrubs producing fragrant flowers, Ord. Aurantiaceae: Ægle marmelos, mär-mel-ōs (Portg. marmelo, a quince), a species which yields an excellent fruit, much used in dysentery.

aerophytes, n. plu., ār’ō-fīts (Gr. aer, air; phuton, a plant), plants which grow entirely in the air.

æruginose, a., ē-rōdē-jīn-ōz (L. ærūginōsus, copper-rusted—from ærugo, copper rust), verdigris-green, or copper rust.

Æsculus, n., ēs’kul-ūs (L. esca, food), a genus of large showy trees, Ord. Sapindaceae: Æsculus hippocastanum, hip-pō-kāst-ān-ūm (Gr. hippos, a horse; Gr. kast-anon, L. castānēa, the chestnut-tree), the horse-chestnut, recommended as a febrifuge, seeds sometimes used for coffee: Æ. ohioensis, ō-hō’ēn’ē-s (after Ohio, a State of U. States, Amer.), the buck-eye, or American horse-chestnut, leaves and fruit said to be poisonous.

æstival, a., ēs-tīv’āl (L. Æstiva, summer quarters), produced in summer; pert. to summer: æstivation, n., ēs-tīv’ā-shūn, the arrangement of the unexpanded leaves of the flower in the flower-bud which burst in summer; opposed to vernation, the arrangement of the leaves of the bud on a branch which burst in spring.

afferent, a., āf’fēr-ēnt (L. affĕro, I bring or convey a thing to a place—from ad, to; fero, I carry), in anat., conveying from the surface to the centre.

affinity, n., āf’fin-ē-tē (L. affinis, bordering on, related to—from ad, to; finis, an end), relation;
affusion, n., àf-fúsh'-ún (L. ad, to; fusum, to pour), the act of pouring a cold or warm liquid on the whole body or a part of it from some elevation, as a remedial measure in many diseases; in chem., the pouring water on a substance to cleanse it.

agamic, a., ág-ám'-ik (Gr. a, without; gamos, marriage), in zool., applied to all forms of reproduction in which the sexes are not directly concerned: agamous, a., ág-ám'-ús, in bot., applied to plants without visible organs of fructification; cryptogamous: agamo-genesis, n., ág'-ám-ó-jé-nés'-ús (Gr. genesis, generation, origin), the power of non-sexual reproduction.

Agaricaceae, n. plu., ág-ar'-ík-áł'-sé-è (Gr. agarikon, touchwood, a mushroom), the Ord. of plants now called Fungi: Agarics, n. plu., ág-ar'-ík-ús, the edible mushrooms of this country: Agaricus campestris, ág-ar'-ík-ús kím'-pést'-rís (L. agaricus, an agaric; campestris, pert. to a level field), the common mushroom of this country: other edible species are, A. deliciosus, dé-liš-k'-óz'-ús (L. deliciusus, delightful—from dé-líc-éa, delight); A. Georgii, jór'-í-i (L. Georgius, George, Georgii, of George); A. procerus, pró-sér'-ús (L. procerus, high, tall), eaten abroad, though considered poisonous in Britain; and A. prunulus, próon'-úl'-ús (L. diminutive of prunum, a prune), said to be the finest species of mushroom: A. oreades, ör'-é-dé-èz (L. Oreades, mountain nymphs); A. coccineus, kók'-sín'-é-ús (L. coccineus, of a scarlet colour—from coccum, a scarlet colour); and A. personatus, pér'-só-n-át'-ús (L. personátus, provided with a mask, counterfeited), species of Fungi which, being developed in a centrifugal man-

ner, form fairy rings: A. olearius, ól'-é-ár'-ús (L. olearius, belonging to oil—from oleum, oil); and A. Gardneri, gár'd-nér'-i (Latinised proper name, Gardneri, of Gardner), these, and other species, give out a sort of phosphorescent light.

agathophyllum aromaticum, ág'-á-thö'-fö-fö-lüm ár'-óm-át'-ik'-át'-ám (Gr. agathos, good, pleasant; phullon, a leaf; Gr. aromatikos, L. aromaticus, fragrant), the clove nutmeg of Madagascar; an ornamental tree.

agave, n., ág'-áv or ág'-áv'-è (Gr. agawos, admirable), the American aloe, from the juice of which the alcoholic liquor pulque is made—the systematic name is Agave Americana, ág'-áv'-è ám'-ér-ik'-án'-dá: Agaveæ, n. plu., ág'-áv'-è, one of Lindley's four tribes into which he divides the Amaryllidaceæ or Amaryllis family.

agglomerase, a., ág-glo-mér'-á-t (L. agglomerato, I heap up), heaped up; crowded together.

agrimony, n., ág'-rí-mó-ní-t, also agrimonya, -mó-ní-t-á (L. agrimonio), a wild British plant of the rose tribe, having bitter astringent properties.

aizoon, n., ál'-zó'-ón (Gr. aei, always; zoon, a living creature), one of the fig marigold and ice plant family—so called as the plant lives under almost any treatment.

ala, n., ál'-á; alea, plu., ál'-é (L. ala, a wing), in anat., a part projecting like a wing; in bot., the lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower; the membranous appendages of fruit, as in the elm, or of the seed, as in pines: alary, a., ál'-ár'-i, also alate, a., ál'-á-tát, wing-like.

alabastrus, n., ál'-á-bas-trús (L. alabaster, a rose-bud in its green state), in bot., the flower-bud while yet green and before it opens.

Alangiaææ, n. plu., ál'-ánj'-í'-ál'-sé-è (from alangium, its name in
Malabar), a family of tall ornamental trees.

Alabama esculenta, al-á-ri-á ček-ál-čnt-á (L. alaria, on the wings, winged; esculenta, edible, good to eat), the winged esculent; one of the Algae or seaweed family.

Albescent, a., alb-čs-čnt (L. albesco, I grow white), growing white.

Albicant, a., alb-čk-čnt (L. albico, I am white), growing more whitish; somewhat white.

Albino, n., alb-in-ó (L. albus, white), persons with white skin and hair, eyes of a pink colour, and extremely sensitive to the light, who yet may have otherwise perfect health: albinism, n., alb-in-ism, a condition of the hair wanting in any positive colour; a pale condition in a plant.

Albumen, n., alb-um-én (L. albumen, the white of an egg—from albus, white), the nutritious farinaceous matter stored up with the embryo; the perisperm or endosperm; one of the proximate principles of animals and plants; the white of the eyes; white of an egg: albuminous, a., alb-um-in-ús, having the nature of albumen: albuminoid, a., alb-um-in-óyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling albumen: albuminose, n., alb-um-in-ós, the soluble portion of fibrin: albuminuria, n., alb-um-in-úr-í-tá (albumen; Gr. ouron, L. urína, the urine), a diseased state in which albumen may be detected in the urine; a term indicative of the presence of albumen in the urine.

Albumum, n., al-bár-ním (L. albumum—from albus, white), the soft white substance between the inner bark and the true wood; the outer young wood of a dicotyledonous stem.

Alcohol, n., al-kō-hól (Ar. al, the; kohol, the impalpable powder of antimony with which the Orientals stain their eyelids, a pure extract), spirits of wine; distilled spirits highly rectified; a product of the vinous fermentation: absolute alcohol, in med., the pharmacopæial name for ‘rectified spirits’; alcoholata, al-kō-hól-át-á, distillation of alcohol with aromatic substances: alcoholate, n., -át, a salt containing alcohol: alcoholise, -iz, to convert into alcohol: alcoholisation, n., -iz-ál-shín, the art of rectifying spirits of wine till it is absolutely pure: alcoholism, n., al-kō-hól-zm, the symptoms produced by over-indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquids.

Alder, n., áwil-de-r (AS. air, Ger. eller), the common name for the Alnus glutinosa.

Aldrovanda vesiculosa, ald-röv-ánd-á vés-ik-ál-ož-á (after the Italian botanist Aldrovandus; vesicula, a little blister, a vesicle), a curious aquatic plant found in the south of Europe, distinguished by its whorled cellular leaves or floating bladders, Ord. Drosaceae.

Aleurites lactifera, al-á-ri-á lák-tif-ér-á (Gr. aleurites, made of wheaten flour, in allusion to the farinaceous substance which covers the whole plant—from aleuron, wheaten flour; L. lac, milk, lactis, of milk; fero, I carry), the green lac tree of Ceylon: aleurites triloba, trillób-á (Gr. treis, three; lobos, a lobe), the candle-nut tree, yielding an oil by expression, is purgative, and used by artists, Ord. Euphorbeaceæ.

Alga, n., alg-á (L. alga, seaweed), a herb or weed growing in the sea or on the shore: Algeæ, n. plu., alg-é, the Seaweed family, an Ord. of plants growing both in salt and fresh water—also called hydrophyta: algology, n., al-gól-o-jí (Gr. logos, discourse), a treatise on the algeæ, or seaweeds; the study of seaweeds.

Algaroba-Bean, al-gár-ób-a, also Carob, kár-ób (Ar. al, the; garoba, a bean tree), the common
name for the pod of the *Ceratonia silqua*, supposed to have been the locusts of St. John Baptist, used occasionally for feeding horses; the name of the tree itself, found in S. of Europe and Palestine.

**Allhagi Maurorum**, *ál-hādhījī-mawr-ōr-ū́m* (Ar. alhājī, the camel's thorn; Mauri, the Moors or Mauritanians, *Maurorum*, of the Moors), the camel's thorn, from the leaves and branches of which a sweet secretion or kind of manna exudes in hot weather, Ord. Leguminose, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae.

ahenna, *n.*, *ál-hên-nā* or henna, *n.*, *hên-nā* (Ar. al, the; hinna, henna), the Arabic name for the *Lawsonia inermes*, a tropical shrub, the leaves of which are used by Asiatics for dyeing the nails, etc. of an orange hue.

**Alismaceae**, *n*. plu., *ál-is-mā́sh-ė* (Gr. alisma, the water plantain), the water plantain family, an Ord. of plants growing in flowing or stagnant water: *Alismaceae*, *n*. plu., *ál-is-mē̇-ē*, a Sub-ord.: **Alisma**, *n.*, *ál-is-mā*), a genus: *alismaceous*, a., *ál-is-mā́shūs*, having an arrangement of parts as in the water plantain family.

alkali, *n.*, *ál-kālī́*), alkalies, plu. (Ar. al, the; gāli or kāli, the glass wort, the plant from which soda was first obtained), the oxides of certain metals, as potassium, sodium, calcium; a substance which has properties the reverse of an acid, and which combines with an acid so as to neutralise it and form a salt; an alkali changes vegetable dyes, renders oil miscible with water, and possesses greater solubility than an earth: *alkalifiable*, a., *fīl-d'-bl* (L. fio, I am made), convertible into an alkali: *alkaline*, a., *ál-kāl-ī́n*, having the properties of an alkali; *alkalinuria*, *n.*, *ál-kāl-īn-ū́r-ī́-ā* (Gr. ouron, L. urina, urine), an alkaline condition of the urine: *alkaloid*, n., *ál-kāl-ī́d* (Gr. eidos, resemblance), a vegetable principle which acts chemically like an alkali, as quinia, styrchnia, morphia: adj., resembling an alkali.

**Allamanda**, *n.*, *ál-lām-mā́nd-ā* (after Professor Allaman of Leyden), a handsome and free-flowering genus of plants: *Allamanda cathartica*, *kāth-ū́rt-ḗk-ā* (Gr. kathartikos, purifying or cleansing), a species, a native of Ceylon and Java, an infusion of whose leaves is both emetic and cathartic.

allantoic, a., *ál-lān-tṓ-ik* (Gr. allas, a sausage, allantos, of a sausage), of or pert. to the allantoi: *allantois*, *n.*, *ál-lān-tṓ-ēs*, a membranous projection near the hinder part of the embryo, continuous with the intestinal cavity, the lower part within the embryo becoming the bladder, and the upper denominated the urachus; the allantoid membrane: *allantoid*, a., *ál-lān-tṓ-ēd* (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling a sausage; denoting one of the membranes of the foetal communicating with the bladder and containing the foetal urine: *Allantoidea*, *n*. plu., *ál-lān-tṓ-ēd-ḗ-ā*, the group of vertebrata in which the foetus is furnished with an allantois, comprising the Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals: *allatoin*, *n.*, *ál-lān-tṓ-ēn*, a white crystallisable acid obtained from the allantoic liquid.

allaceous, a., *ál-lā́-ā́shūs* (L. allium, garlic), pert. to the allium or garlic family; having a smell like garlic.

**Allium**, *n.*, *ál-lí-ū́m* (L. allium, garlic), a genus of plants, comprising the onion, leek, garlic, shallot, and chives, etc., Ord. Liliaceae: *Allium sativum*, *sā́t-ū́m* (L. sativum, sown or planted), garlic, whose bulb is used as an irritant, stimulant,
and diuretic: A. cepa, sēp’ā (L. cepa, an onion), the onion: A. porrum, pōr’ūm (L. porrum, a leek), the leek.

allopathy, n., āl’ō-pāth’ē (Gr. allos, another; pāthos, suffering, disease), that mode of medical practice which consists in the use of drugs to produce in the body a condition opposite to the disease to be cured; opposed to homoeopathy, which professes to cure diseases by remedies which in a state of health would have produced similar symptoms of disease.

allotropism, n., āl’ō-tōp’rōm (Gr. allos, another; tropē, change, conversion), the existence of the same body in more than one usual condition, and with different physical characteristics, as sulphur, which is bright-yellow and brittle in one state, and when melted at a high temperature it becomes dark and extremely tenacious: allotropy, n., āl’ō-tōp’rō, same sense as allotropism: allotropic, a., āl’ō-tōp’rō-ik, of, or pert. to.

Alnus, n., āl’ńūs (L. alnus, the alder tree), a genus of timber trees thriving best on the banks of rivers and in moist situations: Alnus glutinosa, glōt’ēn-ōz’ō (L. glutinosus, gluey, glutinous—from glutēn, glue), the common alder, the wood used for underground purposes, and its charcoal in the manufacture of gunpowder: A. incana, in’-kan’ā (L. incanus, quite grey, hoary), the bark of the species used in Kambtschatka in the preparation of a kind of bread, Ord. Betulaceae.

Aloe, n., āl’ō-ē (Gr. and L. āloē, the aloe, bitterness), a genus of plants, Ord. Liliaceae, various species of which produce the drug called aloes: aloes, āl’ōz, the inspissated juice of various species of the aloe, chiefly the Aloe Socotrana (from Sōcotra), and Aloe spicata, spīk-āl’ōz (L. spicatus, furnished with spikes), usually called Socotrine aloes, sōk’ō-tō-rēn āl’ōz: A. dichotoma, dī-kōt’ō-mā (Gr. dichotomos, cut into halves—from dicha, doubly; temno, I cut), an arborescent species of S. Africa, 30 feet high, called the Quiver tree: A. vulgaris, vūl’g-ār’ēs (L. vulgaris, common, vulgar), from E. and W. Indies, and of the source of the Barbadoes aloes: aloetic, a., āl’ō-ē-t’īk, also aloetical, a., āl’ō-ēl, applied to a medicine which contains a large proportion of aloes: Aloinae, āl’ō-in’ē-ē, for Alōe, the aloe tribe: aloe, a., āl’ō, applied to the trees, Ord. Liliaceae: aloin, n., āl’ō-in, the active principle of aloes.

alopecia, n., āl’ō-pe’sē-shē-ā (L. alopecia, the fox sickness or mange—from Gr. alopēx, a fox), the fox evil or scurf; any kind of baldness.

Aloysia, n., āl’ō-sīs’-ī-ā (in honour of Maria Louisa, a queen of Spain), a genus of plants, Ord. Verbenaceae: Aloysia citriodora, sīl’ri’ō-d-o-r’ā (citrus, the citron tree), the sweet-scented verbena or lemon plant.

Alpinia, n., āl’pēn’ē-ā (after Alpini, an Italian botanist), a genus of plants, Ord. Zingiberaceae: Alpinia officinarum, əf’-i-sēn’ār’ē-ām (L. officina, a workshop, a laboratory, officinarum, of workshops), a Chinese plant, the root stock of which constitutes the Galangal root of commerce, having the same properties as ginger: A. Galanga, ĝāl’-ăng’gā (a supposed Indian name), supplies a similar rhizome.

alsinaceous, a., āl’sēn’-ā-shūs (Gr. alsis, leaping, jumping, in reference to the intervals between the petals; or alsos, a grove or shady place, in reference to usual places of growth; alsinē, chickweed), denoting a polypetalous corolla, in which there are intervals be-
tween the petals, as in chickweed: Alsinææ, n. plu., ál·sin'è-é, a tribe of plants of which the Alsine media, ál·sin'è méd'ë-á (L. medius, midst, middle), common chickweed, is the type, Ord. Caryophyllaceæ.

Alsodeææ, n. plu., ál·sòdè-è (Gr. alsodes, blooming, woody), a tribe of the Violaceæ or violet family: Alsodeaæ, n., ál·sò-di'á, a genus of plants, Ord. Violaceæ.

Alstonia, n., ál·ston'-i-d (after Dr. Alston of Edinburgh), a tribe of plants of the Ord. Apocynaceæ: Alstonia scholaris, skól'-dór'-is (L. schola, a school), a species used in India as a tonic.

Alstromeria, n., ál·ström'-ér'-á (after Alström of Sweden), a tribe of beautiful plants of the Ord. Amaryllidaceæ.

alterative, a., ál·völt'-ér'-ät (L. alter, another), a medicine which is supposed to alter the condition of the blood and tissues without producing any apparent evacuation: adj., having the power to change or alter without sensible evacuation.

alternate, a., ál·völt'-ér-öät (L. altero, I do everything by turns; altemus, one after another), in bot., arranged at different heights on the same axis, as leaves or branches which stand out singly and by turns with those of the opposite side: alternate generation, a mode of reproduction among the lowest animal types, in which the young do not resemble the parent, but the grandparent.

alternipinnate, a., ál·tär'-pin'-nät (L. alterus, one after another; pinna, a wing), in bot., applied to leaflets or pinnae which are placed alternately on each side of the midrib, and not directly opposite to each other; also called 'alternately pinnate.'

Althsea, n., ál·thél'-á (L. althaia, Gr. althaia, the wild mallow—said to be from Gr. althos, a cure, a remedy), a genus of tall free-flowering plants, so called from the medicinal qualities of some of the species, Ord. Malvaceæ: Althsea officinalis, ÿ-fíls'-in-ál'-is (L. officinalis, officinal—from officina, a workshop), the marsh mallow, employed medicinally as a demulcent and emollient: A. rosea, rožé'-á (L. rosa, pert. to roses—from rosa, a rose), the hollyhock, which yields fibres and a blue dye.

alumina, n., ál·büm'-ná (L. alūm-ena, alum), the clay, loam, or other substance from which alum is obtained; pure alumina is an oxide of the metal aluminum.

alveola, n. plu., ál·vé'-ol-e (L. alvéus, a hollow, a cavity—from alvus, the belly, the abdomen), in bot., regular cavities on a surface, as in the receptacle of the sunflower: alvealate, a., ál·vé'-ol-e, deeply pitted so as to resemble a honey-comb; having little hollows or cavities: alveoli, n. plu., ál·vé'-ol-i, the sockets of the teeth: alveolar, a., ál·vé'-ol-lär, and alvealory, a., ál'-lär-i, connected with the alveoli or sockets of the teeth: alveus, n., ál·vé'-ús, in anat., tubes or canals through which a fluid flows, generally the enlarged parts: alvine, a., ál'-vin, belonging to the belly, stomach, and intestines; the faces or dung are termed alvine discharges.

amadou, n., ám'-ád'-ö (F.), German tinder; a substance resembling doeskin leather, prepared from a dry leathery fungus found on old ash and other trees.

amalgam, n., ám-ál'-gám (Gr. hama, together; gameo, I marry), a compound formed of mercury with any other metal.

Amanita muscaris, ám'-án'-it'-á músk'-ár'-is (Gr. amanites, a mushroom; muscarium, a fly-flap, the hairy parts of plants—from musca, a fly), a species of fungus,
used as a means of intoxication in Kamtschatka, Ord. Fungi: amanitin, n., ām'ān'tīn, the poisonous principle of fungi.

Amaranthaceae, n. pl., ām'ār-an-thē-ā-sē-e (Gr. amarantos, L. amaranthus, unfading—from Gr. a, not; maraino, I parch or wither—in reference to the length of time some of them retain their bright colours), the Amaranth family, an Ord. of plants: Amaranthus, n., ām'ār-an-thē-ūs, also Amaranth, n., ām'ār-an-thē, a Sub-ord. of the Amaranth family, among which are, 'prince's feather,' 'my-love-lies-bleeding,' and 'cockscomb:' amaranthaceous, a., ām'ār-an-thē-ā-shūs, having an arrangement of parts as in the amaranth: amarantous, a., ām'ār-an-tē-ūs, undecaying; unfading.

Amaryllidaceae, n. pl., ām'ār-lī-lē-ā-sē-e (Amaryllis, a country girl celebrated by Virgil, the Latin poet), the Amaryllis family, an Ord. of beautiful bulbous plants: Amaryllis, n., plu., ām'ār-lī-lē-ē-e, one of the tribes of the Amaryllis family; the snowdrop, the daffodil, and many other ornamental garden plants belong to this Order.

amaurosis, n., ām'āvōr-ōz-īs (Gr. amaurosis, the act of rendering obscure—from amauros, obscure), imperfect vision or total blindness, due to paralysis of the optic nerves, arising from various causes: amaurotic, a., ām'āvōr-ōt'īk, pert. to the partial blindness or loss of sight produced by paralysis of the optic nerves.

amblyopia, n., ām'bli-ōp-ī-ā (Gr. amblys, blunt, weak; ὄπς, the eye), impaired or weakened vision; obscurity of vision; incomplete amaurosis.

ambrina anhelminctica, ām-brīn'i ānthēl-mīn-tĭk-ā (not ascertained: Gr. ānti, against; melmin, a tape-worm), a plant of the Ord. Chenopodiaceae, which yields a volatile oil, used in the cure of worms.

ambulacra, n. plu., ām'būl-āk-řā (L. ambulacrum, a walking-place—from ambulo, I walk up and down), the perforated spaces in the crusts or plates of the Echinodermata, through which are protruded the feet, by means of which locomotion is effected by them: ambulacriform, a., -āk'-ř-form (L. forma, shape), having the form and appearance of ambulaca: ambulatory, a., -āk'-ř, formed for walking.

ambustio, n., ām-būst'i-ō (L. ambustio, a burn), a burn or scald: ambustial, a., ām-būst'i-āl, produced by a burn.

amenorrhoea, n., ām'-ěn'ōr-re'ā (Gr. α, without; mēn, a month; rheo, I flow), the absence or retention of the usual flow of the menses.

amentum, n., ām'-ěnt'-ūm (L. amentum, a leathern thong), in bot., a catkin or imperfect flower hanging somewhat like a rope or cat's tail, consisting of an axis covered with bracts in the form of scales: amenta, n. plu., ām'-ěnt'-ā: Amentiferae, n. plu., ām'-ěnt'-ēf'-ēr'-ē (L. fero, I bear), a family of fossil plants, bearing amenta: amentiferous, a., -ēr'-ūs, denoting plants having amenta or catkins: amentaceous, a., ām'-ěnt'-ā-shūs, having amenta or catkins.

ametabolic, a., ā-mēt'-ē-bōl'īk (Gr. α, without; metabolé, change), applied to insects not possessing wings when perfect, and which, therefore, do not pass through any marked metamorphosis.

Amherstia, n., ām-hēr'st'i-ā (in honour of the Countess Amherst), a tribe of plants of the Sub-ord. Cæsalpiniæ, and Ord. Leguminosæ, plants profusely ornamented with pendulous racemes of large vermilion—coloured blossoms.
ammi copticum, ἄμμινικόπτικον-

ammonia, n., ἄμμωνία (Ammon, the Libyan Jupiter; after the place where first found, and where his temple stood), a transparent, pungent gas; the volatile alkali; spirits of hartshorn, a substance used in medicine and the arts: ammoniac, a., ἄμμωνια-χ, also ammoniacal, ἄμμωνια-χ-αλ, and ammonic, a., ἄμμωνικ, pert. to or possessing the properties of ammonia; pungent: ammonium, n., ἄμμωνιον-ι-ομ, the supposed base of ammonia: sal-ammoniac, n., the common name for chloride of ammonium: ammoniacum, n., ἄμμωνιον-ι-ομ-ι-ομ (because the tree was supposed to grow chiefly at Ammon), the pharmacopœial name of a gum resin from the north-east of India, exuded from the 'Dorema ammoniacum,' also called ammoniac, or gum-ammoniac: ammonio — with the terminal o which indicates the leading influencing power in a compound.

Ammophilà, n., ἄμμωφίλη-ι-α (Gr. ammos, sand; φιλεο, I love), a genus of grasses which constitute bent and marram of the British shores, Ord. Gramineae: ammophilà arenaria, ἄρην-άρη-ι-α (L. arēnārius, belonging to sand—from arēna, sand), one of the bends of the sea-shore, the roots forming a network among the sand: ammophilous, a., ἄμμωφιλος-ι-ος, loving sand.

amnesia, n., ἀμνεζ'θ-α (Gr. a, without; μνήσις, memory), an affection of the brain in which the memory is impaired; want of memory: amnesic, a., ἀμνεσικ, caused by loss of memory.

amnion, n., ἀμνίον (Gr. amnion, a vessel for receiving the blood of animals in sacrifice), the internal membrane of the ovum which completely envelopes the embryo, and contains the fluid surrounding the 'fetus in utero': amnios, n., ἀμνίς, in bot., the fluid or semi-fluid matter in the embryo-sac: amniota, n. plu., ἄμνι-οτα, the group of the vertebrata in which the fetus is furnished with an amnion, comprising reptiles, birds, and mammals: amniotic, a., ἄμνιοτικ, pert. to the amnion: amnitis, n., ἀμνίτις, inflammation of the amnion.

amœba, n., ἀμοβ-α (Gr. amoibos, doing in turn, exchanging), in zool., a species of rhizopod, so called from the numerous changes of form which it undergoes: amœbiform, a., ἀμοβ-οι-ν-ομ, resembling an amœba in shape: amœboïd, a., ἀμοβ-οι-δ (Gr. eidos, resemblance), amœbiform; resembling the movements of amœba.

amomum, n., ἀμομο-ι-ομ (Gr. a, without; μομος, a blemish, having a supposed allusion to the qualities of some of the species as counterpoisons), a Sub-ord. of plants, Ord. Zingiberaceæ, the cardamoms of commerce, constituting the seed of several species; the Grains of Paradise are the seeds of one of the species: amomeus, a., ἀμωμευς-ι-ος, having an arrangement of parts as in the amoma: Amomum cardamomum, κάρδ-ἀμωμο-ι-ομ (Gr. kardamōmon, an aromatic plant; kardamon, a kind of cress), supplies the round cardamoms of Java, Siam, and Sumatra: A. aromaticum, καρ-ἀρωματικ-ομ-ι-ομ (L. aromaticus, aromatic, fragrant), the Bengal cardamom: A. max-imum, μαξ-ι-ομ-ι-ομ (L. maximus, greatest), another Java species furnishing a kind of cardamom: A. melegueta, μελ-γ'ου-εль-α, Grains of Paradise, or Melegueta pepper.
amorphous, a., ἀμ-όρφ'ύς (Gr. α, without; morphē, form or shape), having no regular structure or definite form: amorphism, n., ἀμ-όρφ-εις, a condition of shapelessness: amorphophyte, n., -όφ'ύ (Gr. φυτόν, a plant), a plant that has irregular or anomalous flowers.

amorphozaa, n. plu., ἀμ-όρφ'οζ-ό'δα (Gr. α, without; morphē, shape; zoón, an animal), a name sometimes used to designate the sponges: amorphozoan, a., ἀμ-όρφ'οζ-ύς, designating animals without determinate shape.

amphelideae, n. plu., ἀμ-φέλ-ίδε-ε (Gr. ἀμφέλις, the vine plant; ἀμπελίς, a small vine, ampeleidos, of a small vine), the vine family; also called the Vitaceae: ampelopsis, n., ἀμ-φέλ-όπς-ίς (Gr. ὀπίς, appearance), certain plants which resemble the vine; the Virginian creeper, cultivated as a climbing plant.

amphiarthrosis, n., ἀμ-φι-άρ-θρόζ-ίς (Gr. ἀμφι, about, on both sides; ἀρθρόζ, articulation—from ἀρθρόν, a joint), a mixed articulation with obscure and limited motion, of which we have examples in the limited motion of the vertebrae.

amphibia, n. plu., ἀμ-φι-βί-α (also amphibians, n. plu., ἄ-βίς (Gr. ἄμφι, both, on both sides; βίος, life), animals that can live either on land or in water, as frogs, newts, and the like, which have gills when young, but breathe air directly when in the adult state: amphibial, a., and amphibian, a., pert. to: amphibious, a., ἀ-βίς, able to live on land or in water.

amphicoelous, a., ἀμ-φι-κελ'-ύς (Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides; κελός, hollow), applied to vertebrae which are concave at both ends.

amphicarpous, a., ἀμ-φι-κάρπ'-ύς (Gr. ἀμφί, both; καρπός, fruit), possessing two kinds of fruit.

amphidiscs, n. plu., ἀμ-φι-δίσκα (Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides; δίσκος, a quoit, a disc), the spicula which surround the gemmules of Spongia, and resemble two toothed wheels united by an axil.

amphigamae, n. plu., ἀμ-φι-γάμ-ε (Gr. ἀμφι, on both sides; γάμος, marriage), a Sub-ord. of the Ord. Hepaticae, plants whose fructification is unknown, and which may therefore be of both sexes: amphigamous, a., ἀμ-φι-γάμ-ε-ύς, designating plants whose fructification has not yet been ascertained.

amphigastria, n. plu., ἀμ-φι-γάς-τρία (Gr. ἀμφί, both; γάστερ, the belly), the scale-like stipules of mosses.

amphigenous, a., ἀμ-φι-γέ-νεν-ύς (Gr. ἀμφί, both; γέννησι, I produce), applied to Fungi when the hymenium is not restricted to any particular surface.

amphioxus, n., ἀμ-φι-όξ-ύς (Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides; ὀξυς, sharp, pointed), the lancelet, a little fish, which itself alone constitutes the Ord. Pharyngobranchii.

amphipneusta, n. plu., ἀμ-φι-πν-νύστ-ά (Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides; πνεύμα, breathing, respiration), applied to those amphibia which retain their gills along with their lungs, through life: amphipneustous, a., νύστ-ύς, having both branchiae and lungs as organs of respiration.

amphipoda, n. plu., ἀμ-φι-πόδ-ά (Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides; πόδος, a foot, pous, a foot, podos, of a foot), an Ord. of Crustacea which have feet on both sides, directed partly forwards and partly backwards, as feet for both walking and swimming: amphipodous, a., ἀμ-φι-πόδ-ύς, having feet on both sides.

amphisarca, n., ἀμ-φι-σάρκ-ά (Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides; σάρκα, flesh, sarkos, of flesh), an inde-
hiscent multilocular fruit with a hard exterior, and pulp round the seeds in the interior, as in the Baobab: amphisarceous, a., sdrk'-üs, fleshy or pulp on all sides.

amphistoma, n., äm-fi$t'-öm-ä (Gr. amphí, on both sides; stoma, a mouth, stomata, mouths), a genus of the Entozoa having a cup at each extremity by which they adhere to the intestines: amphistomous, a., äm-fi$t'-öm-üs, belonging to the amphistoma:

amphistomum conicum, kön'ik-üm (Gr. köníkos, belonging to a cone—from könos, a cone), a parasite met with in the stomachs of the ox and sheep: A. crum-eniferum, krom'ën-ëf'-ër-üm (L. crümëna, a bag; fero, I carry), a parasite of the ox: A. explanatum, eks'-plän-ät'-üm (L. explanatum), to flatten, to spread out, a parasit of the ox found in the liver: A. truncaturn, trünk-ät'-üm (L. truncátus, cut or lopped off), a parasite of the cat.

amphitropical, a., äm-fi$t-röp'-äl (Gr. amphi, on both sides; tropé, a turn, a change), in bot., having an ovule or embryo curved on itself, with the hilum in the middle.

amphora, n., äm-för-ä (L. and Gr.), an ancient wine vessel of an oblong shape, with a handle on each side of the neck: amphoric, a., äm-för'ik, belonging to or shaped like an amphora: amphoric resonance, the peculiar clang which may accompany any of the ordinary auscultatory phenomena when resonating within a large cavity.

amplexicaul, a., äm-pléks'-ik-öl (L. amplerctor, I embrace; caulí, the stem), in bot., embracing the stem over a large part of its circumference, as the base of a leaf.

ampulla, n., äm-pööl'-lä (L. am- pulla, a bottle for liquids, narrow at the neck, and bulging out in the middle), in anat., the trum-
Amyridaceae, n. plu., ăm-ĕr-id-ă-se-ĕ (Gr. a, intensive; murrhina, a sweet-scented plant, murrhidos, of a sweet-scented plant), an Ord. of plants, now referred to Ord. Bursarianeae, which see; the balsam trees: Amyrisea, n. plu., ăm-ĕr-id-ĕs-ĕ, a Sub-ord.: Amyris, n., ăm-ĕr-is, a genus: Amyris toxifera, tôks-i-tĕr-ă (L. toxicum, poison; fero, I bear), a species said to be poisonous.

Anabasis, n., ăn-ă-băs-ĕs (Gr. anabasis, an ascent, progress—from ana, up; baino, I go, I ascend), in med., the increase of a disease or paroxysm; Anabasis ammodendron, ăm-mŏ-dĕn’drŏn (Gr. ammos, sand; dendron, a tree), a peculiar leafless shrub of Khiva.

Anacardiaceae, n. plu., ăn-ă-kăr-d. tă-śe-ĕ (Gr. ana, similar to; kardia, the heart—so called from the form of the nits of some of them), an Ord. of trees and shrubs; the cashew nut family, some of which bear edible fruits, as the mango, and many of them furnish gum resins in much request for varnishes and dyes: Anacardium, n., ăn-ă-kăr-di-ŭm, a genus of plants: Anacardium occidentale, ăk-śe-dĕnt-ăl’ĕ (L. occidentalis, western), the tree which furnishes the cashew nut, remarkable for its large succulent peduncle supporting the fruit or nut: anacardaceous, a., ăn-ă-kăr-d. tă-shŭs, having an arrangement of fruits as in the anacardium.

Anacharis, n., ăn-ă-kăr-ĕs (Gr. ana, without; charis, grace, beauty), an aquatic plant, Ord. Hydrocharidaceae, which exhibits under the microscope the rotation of protoplasm in its cells.

Anacyclus, n., ăn-ă-sik’lŭs (Gr. anthos, a flower; kuklos, a circle—alluding to the rows of ova ries placed around the disc), a genus of hardy annuals, of the Sub-ord. Corymbiferae, Ord. Compositeae: Anacyclus pyrethrum, pŏr-ĕth-rŭm (Gr. pur, fire), the pellitory of Spain, an irritant, and promoting the secretion of saliva, properties depending on the presence of a volatile oil.

Anagallis, n., ăn-ă-găl’lis (Gr. and L. anagallis, the plant pimpernel—from ana, up, through; gala, milk—from its property of coagulating milk), a genus of plants, Ord. Primulaceae, flowering plants whose flowers are meteoric—that is, open always only during good weather and at particular hours, so as to act as hour glasses and weather glasses: anagallis arvensis, ārv-ĕns’is (L. arvensis, field inhabiting—from arvum, a field), the plant called ‘the poor man’s weather-glass,’ or ‘shepherd’s weather-glass,’ whose flowers open about 8 A.M., but only in fine weather; the scarlet pimpernel.

Anæmia, n., ăn-ĕm’ĕ (Gr. a, without; ὧμα, blood), diminution in the amount of the blood; the condition arising from such diminution: anæmic, a., ăn-ĕm’ ĭk, without blood.

Anæsthesia, n., ăn-ĕs-thĕz’-ĭ (Gr. anaisthesia, the want or loss of feeling—from ana, without; aisthesia, sensation), the loss of feeling or sensation induced by the inhalation of an etherial vapour; or due to organic or functional disease of the nervous system; also, in same sense, anæsthetics, n. plu., ăn-ĕs-thĕt’-ĭks: the agents which take away sensibility from a part, or from the whole system, by acting on the nervous system, are numerous, but those usually employed are such as, opium, ether, chloroform, aconite or aconitum, and bella donna.

Anallantoidea, n. plu., ăn-ăl-lăn’to-dĕ (Gr. an, without; and allantoidea, which see), the group
of vertebrata in which the embryo is not furnished with an allantois.
analogue, n., an·ál·óg (F. analogue—from Gr. ana, similar to; logos, ratio, proportion), an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object; a part or organ in one animal which has the same function as another part or organ in a different animal: analogue regards similarity of function, homologue, identity of parts: analogy, n., án·ál·ó·jē, resemblance between one thing and another in some points; in anat., the relation of parts of a different nature, which, however, perform similar functions: analogous, a., án·ál·óg-ús, applied to parts of a different nature which perform the same or similar functions; in bot., applied to a plant which strikingly resembles one of another genus so as to represent it.
Anamirta cocculus, án·äm·ırt·ä kok·ál-ús (not ascertained: cocculus, a berry; cocculus, a little berry), a plant of the Ord. Menispermacææ, whose fruit, called Cocculus Indicus, is extremely bitter; its poisonous seeds were formerly employed to give bitterness to beer and porter.
anamniota, n. plu., án·äm·nöäl·ä (Gr. an, without; amnion, a vessel for receiving the blood of an animal in sacrifice; see 'amnion'), the group of vertebrata in which the embryo is destitute of an amnion.
Ananas sativa, án·än·äs·tä·sät·vä (said to be from nanas, the Guiana name; L. sativus, that is sown or planted), a species of the Ord. of trees Bromeliaceæ, producing the well-known Ananas, or Pine-apples.
anantherum, n., án·än·thër·äm (Gr. ana, without; anthéros, flowery, blooming), filaments with anthers.
anarhopoda, n. plu., án·är-thröp'
Anchusa, n., also anberry, n., an'bér-rí (AS. ampre or ompre, a crooked swelling vein; Old Eng. amper, an inflamed tumour), under these names, and the name angleberry, are included, in veterinary language, both warts and molluscous tumours; in bot., a warty condition or swelling on the roots of such plants as turnips, cabbage, etc., caused by insects.

Anceps, a., an'sęps (L. anceps, that has two heads, ancipitis, of two heads—from an for ambi, around, round about; caput, the head), two-edged; having the sides sharp like a two-edged sword; see ‘ancipital’ in Dict.

Anchusa, n., āng-kūz'ā (Gr. angchousa, the plant alkanet—from en, in or on; cheó or cheuó, I pour, I diffuse), a genus of plants, Ord. Boraginaceae: Anchusa tinctoria, tink-tōr'ī-ā (L. tinctorius, of or belonging to dyeing—from tingo, I dye), a plant which supplies the alkanet root, used as a reddish-brown dye; anciently used for staining the skin: anchusin, n., āng-kūz'in, the red-coloured principle.

Anchylosed, a., āng'kīlōzd, fixed:

Anchylotic, a., āng'kīlōt'ık, pert. to.

Anchylolium, n., āng'kīlōl'üm (Gr. angkulos, curved, crooked), the immovable state of a joint resulting from disease, and either osseous or fibrous in character; anchylosed, a., āng'kīlōzd, fixed:

Anchylotic, a., āng'kīlōt'ık, pert. to.

Anchyloloum, n., āng'kīlōlōm (Gr. angkulos, curved, crooked; stoma, a mouth), a genus of parasitic worms which infests animal bodies, one of the species of which, the anchyhlostoma, n. plu.

Ancones, n., āng-kōn'ē-ūs (L. ancon, Gr. angkon, the elbow, the curvature of the arm), a triangular muscle situated over the elbow, which assists in extending the forearm: adj., pert. to the elbow: anconeous, a., āng-kōn'ē-ūs, pert. to.

Andira, n., ānd-ēr'd (a Brazilian name), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae: Andira inermes, īn'ērmēz (L. inermes, unarmed, without weapons), the cabbage tree of the West Indies, which acts as a purgative and anthelmintic.

Andreae, n., ānd-ēr'e (in honour of Andreae, a German professor), a genus differing from all other mosses in having a capsule which splits into four valves, cohering at their ends by means of the persistent lid: Andreae, n., ānd-ēr'e, Andreae, plu., ānd-ēr'e, also Andreaeae, n. plu., ānd-ēr'-ē-ē, a Sub-ord. of plants of the Ord. Musci or Bryaceae, often found in the bleakest places near the limits of perpetual snow, and are usually termed split mosses because the spore cases open by valves without elaters.

Androcium, n., ānd-ör'shi-üm (Gr. anēr, a man, andros, of a man; oikos, a house), in bot., the male organs of the flower; the stamens taken collectively.

Androgaphis, n., ānd-ōgr'-ōf'is (Gr. anēr, a man, andros, of a man; grapho, I write), a plant of the Ord. Acanthaceae: Androgaphis paniculata, pān-ık'-ūl-āt'ā (L. panicula, a tuft, a panicle in plants), a plant of India, employed as a pure bitter tonic by the name of Kariyat or Creyat.

Androgynal, a., ānd-ōdrōj'ın-āl, also androgynous, a., ānd-ōdrōj'ın-ūs (Gr. anēr, a man, andros, of a man; gunē, a woman), in bot.,
having male and female flowers combined on the same peduncle, as in some species of Carex; same as 'Hermaphrodite,' and denoting that the two sexes are united in the same individual: **androgynism**, n., *án-drój'ín-ízm*, a change from a dioecious to a monocious condition.

**Andromeda**, n., *án-dró'méd-a* (L. *Andrómeda*, Gr. *Andrómedê*, a virgin whom, when bound to a rock, Perseus rescued and married), a genus of plants having scaly buds and loculicial capsules, very ornamental plants, Ord. Ericaceae.

**Androphore**, n., *án-dróf'ór-è*, also **androphorum**, n., *án-dróf'ór-úm* (Gr. *ánér*, a man, *andros*, of a man; *phoreo*, I bear), a stalk supporting the stamens, often formed by a union of the filaments: **androphores**, plu., *-ór-èz*, the medusiform gonophores of the Hydrozoa which carry the spermatozoa, and differ in form from those in which the ova are developed.

**Andropogon**, n., *án'dro-póg'ón* (Gr. *ánér*, a man, *andros*, of a man; *pógon*, a beard), a genus of plants, Ord. Gramineæ, having little tufts of hairs on the flowers resembling a man's beard, from some species of which a fragrant oil is procured.

**Androsace**, n., *án-drós-ás-è* (Gr. *androsakês*, among the ancients a plant which has not been identified—said to be from *ánér*, a man, *andros*, of a man; *sakos*, a buckler), a genus of plants, the round hollow leaf resembling an ancient buckler, Ord. Primulaceæ.

**Androspores**, n. plu., *án-dró-spórz* (Gr. *ánér*, a man, *andros*, of a man; *spora*, a seed), the developed male organs in certain of the Algae; swarm spores.


**Anemonea**, n. plu., *án'-ém·ôn·è-è* (Gr. *anémos*, the wind), a sub-order of the Ord. Ranunculaceæ: **Anemone**, n., *án'-ém·ôn·è*, a genus of plants, many of the species of which inhabit elevated windy places: **anemone**, n., *án'-ém·ôn·è*, the wind flower: **anemophilous**, a., *án'-ém·ôf·îl·ús* (Gr. *philos*, loved), applied to plants fertilized by the agency of wind: **Anemone nemorosa**, *ném·ôr·ôz·á* (L. *némorósus*, pert. to a grove—from *nēmus*, a grove), a plant found in woods in Britain.

**anér**, *án'er*, **andro-**, *án'dró*- (Gr. *ánér*, a man, *andros*, of a man), in bot., terms in composition denoting 'male' or 'stamen.'

**Anethum**, n., *án-éth'um* (L. *anéthum*, Gr. *anéthon*, dill), a genus of plants, the seeds of which are used as flavouring agents by cooks and confectioners, and in med. as a carminative: A. *graveolens*, *gráv·è·ôl·ènz* (L. *graveolens*, strong-smelling), common garden dill; see 'fennel' in Diet.

**aneurism**, n., *án'ur·ízm* (Gr. *aneurisma*, the dilatation of an artery—from *ana*, throughout; *eurus*, broad), a tumour filled with blood, which communicates directly or indirectly with an artery, and arises from a rupture, a wound, an ulceration, or from the simple dilatation of an artery; also applied to enlargement or dilatation of the heart: **aneurismal**, a., *án'ur·íz·mál*, pert. to.

Note.—An aneurism is an abnormal dilatation in the course of a vessel due to degeneration of its coats (true aneurism); or to the rupture of one or more of these coats (false aneurism); or from excessive anastomosis (aneurism by anastomosis). When applied to the heart, aneurism signifies a circumscribed pouch caused by the breaking down of a limited portion of the heart-wall.

**anfractuose**, a., *án-frákt'é·ôz* (L. *anfractus*, a tortuous or circuitous
is felt in the chest, with a feeling of strangulation, and a terrible sense of impending death.

**angulares faciei**, *ang'-úl-á-ris jás'-t'-éi* (L. angulāris, angular—from angulus, an angle; facies, the face), the angular artery of the face, which forms the termination of the trunk of the facial, and ascends to the inner angle of the orbit.

**angustisseptae**, n. plu., *ang'-gúst'-sépt'-é* (L. angustus, narrow; septum, partition), those fruits or seed vessels which have their partition in their narrow diameter:

**angustiseptate**, a., *ang'-gúst'-sépt'-é*, having the partition of the fruit or seed vessel very narrow.

**anhydride**, n., *án'-hid'-ríd* (Gr. an, not; hudor, water), in chem., a body destitute of water:

**anhydrous**, a., *án'-hid'-rúus*, containing no water.

**Anigosanthus**, n., *án'-íg'-oz-ánth'-ús* (Gr. not ascertained; anthos, a flower), a genus of plants so called from their long conspicuous scapes upon which the flowers are raised, Ord. Hæmordaceæ.

**anise**, n., *án'-ís* (L. anísum, Gr. anízon, anise), an annual plant whose seeds have an aromatic smell, and pleasant, warm taste, furnishing an aromatic oil: anise-seed or aniseed, the seed of the plant; the Pimpinella anisum.

**anisos**, a., *án'-tí-ós* (Gr. anisos, unequal), in composition, denoting "unequal:" anisomeronous, a., *án'-tí-sóm'-ér'-ús* (Gr. meros, a part), unsymmetrical.

**anisostemonous**, a., *án'-ís'-ós-té'm'-ón'-ús* (Gr. anisos, unequal; stéma, the stamen of a plant, the warp of a web), having stamens neither equal in number to the floral envelopes, nor a multiple of them:

**anisostemopetalous**, a., *án'-ís'-ó-sté'm'-ó-pé'tál'-ús* (Gr. stéma, a stamen; petalon, a petal), having...
stamens unequal in number to the divisions of the corolla: anisostomous, a., ōn-ės-ōs-tōm-ōs (Gr. stoma, a mouth), having unequal divisions of a calyx or corolla.

Annelida, n. plu., ōn-nēl-īd-ā or ōn-nēl-īd-ā, also annelids, n. plu., ōn-nēl-īdz (L. annellus, a little ring; Gr. eidos, resemblance), those creatures that have their bodies formed of a great number of small rings, as the earth-worm, forming one of the divisions of the Anarthropoda.

Annotinus, n., ōn-nōtōn-ūs (L. annotinus, a yearold—from annus, a year), a year old; that produces seed and dies within the same year in which it germinated: also annual, a., and annualis, in same sense: annotinous, a., ōn-nōtōn-ūs, showing last year’s shoot by a visible point of junction.

Annulus, n., ōn-nūl-ūs (L. annulus, a ring), in bot., applied to the elastic rim surrounding the sporangia of some ferns; the cellular rim on the stalk of the mushroom, being the remains of the veil; any circular opening resembling a ring: annulate, a., ōn-nūl-āt, also annulated, a., ōn-nūl-āt-ēd, composed of a succession of rings: Annularia, n. plu., ōn-nūl-ārī-ā, a genus of fossil herbaceous plants, having whorls on the same plane with their stems: Annuloida, n. plu., ōn-nūl-ōyd-ā (Gr. eidos, resemblance), the sub-kingdom comprising Echinodermata and Scolicia: Annulosa, n. plu., ōn-nūl-ōs-ā, the sub-kingdom comprising the Anarthropoda and the Arthropoda or Articulata; in all, the body is more or less composed of a succession of rings: annulusovalis, ōv-āl-īs (L. ovalis, oval), in anat., the prominent oval margin of the foramen ovale.

Anodyne, n., ōn-dōn-īn (Gr. an, without; odūne, pain), any medicine which relieves pain.

Anomoura, n. plu., ōn-ōm-ōr-ā, also anomura, n. plu., ōn-ōm-ōr-ā (Gr. anomos, irregular; oura, a tail), a family of crustaceans characterized by their irregular tails, of which the “hermit crab” is the type.

Anonacea, n. plu., ōn-ōn-ōs-es-ē (from anona or menona, its native Banda name), the custard apple family, an Order of ornamental trees and shrubs: Anona, n., ōn-ōn-ā, a genus of trees, comprising for the most part fruit-bearing plants: Anona muricata, mūr-īk-āt-ā (L. muricatus, shaped like the murex shell, pointed); A. squamosa, skwō-wm-ōz-ā (L. squamōsus, scaly—from squāma, a scale); and A. reticulata, ré-tık-āt-ā (L. reticulatus, net-like, reticulated—from réte, a net), are the species which furnish the custard apples, the sweet sops, and the sour sops of the East and West Indies: A. cherimolia, ker'i-mol'i-d (Sp. chirimoya, a custard apple), furnishes the cherimoyer, a well-known Peruvian fruit.

Anoplura, n. plu., ōn-ō-plōr-ā (Gr. anoplos, unarmed; oura, a tail), an Order of apenterous insects.

Anorexia, n., ōn-ō-rēks'-i-ā (Gr. an, without; orexis, a longing for, eager desire), want of appetite, also anorexy, n., ōn-ō-rēks'-i.

Anoura, n., ōn-ōr-ā (Gr. α, without; oura, a tail), the order of Amphibia, comprising frogs and toads, in which the adult is destitute of a tail; also called Batrachia: anourous, a., ōn-ōr-ūs, tailless.

Antacid, n., ōn-ās-ād (Gr. anti, against; L. acīdus, sour), any medicines, as the alkaletics and alkaline earths, which counteract the formation of acids in the system.

Antenna, n., ōn-tēn'-nē, antennae, plu., ōn-tēn'-nē (L. antenna, a sail-yard), the jointed feelers or horns upon the heads of insects.
and crustacea: antennules, n. plu., ān-tēnˈnul-ēz, the smaller pairs of antennae in the insects and crustacea.

**anterior**, a., ānˈthər-i-ér (L. anterior, former, that which lies before), before; in front: **anterior ligament**, a ligament that lies in front or before another: **anterior superior**, the higher point of two situated anteriorly or in front—see the separate words; in bot., part of a flower next the bract, or in front; same as **inferior** when applied to the parts of the flower in their relation to the axis.

**anthela**, n., ānˈthel-ə (Gr. anthèle, a little blossom—from anthe, a blossom), the cymose panicle of the Juncaceae or Rush family; a cluster of inflorescence, particularly on rushes, whose branches are widely expanded.

**anthelmintic**, n., ānˈthel-məntˈik (Gr. anti, against; helmin, a tape-worm, helminthos, of a tape-worm), a medicine given for destroying or expelling intestinal worms.

**Anthemis**, n., ānˈθem-is (Gr. anthemion, a flower, a blossom—so called from its great production of flowers), a genus of plants of the Sub-ord. Corymbifere, Ord. Compositæ: **Anthemis nobilis**, nōbˈil-əs (L. nobilis, famous, renowned), the chamomile, whose flowers are odoriferous and yield a volatile oil; the flowers are much employed in various ways medicinally: A. tinctoria, tīnktˈör-ə (L. tinctoria, dyeing, or belonging to a dyer), a species which supplies a yellow in dyeing.

**anther**, n., ānˈθer (Gr. anthéros, flowery, blooming—from anthos, a flower), the head part of the stamen of a flower containing the pollen or fertilizing dust.

Anthericeæ, n. plu., ānˈθer-i-əsˈē (Gr. antherix, a stalk, antherikos, of a stalk), a tribe of plants of the Ord. Liliaceæ; the Asphodel tribe: **Anthericum**, n., ānˈθer-ikˈəm, a genus of plants comprising some beautiful species.

**antheridium**, n., ānˈθer-i-dˈi-əm, **antheridia**, plu., ānˈθer-i-dˈi-də (Gr. anthéros, flowery; eidos, resemblance), male organs in cryptogamic plants, frequently containing moving filaments analogous to spermatozoa of animals: **antheriferous**, a., ānˈθer-iˈfə-rəs (L. fero, I bear), bearing anthers.

**antherozoa**, n. plu., ānˈθer-ōˈzō-ə (Gr. anthéros, flowery; zōön, an animal), the spiral filaments or molecules having vibratile appendages discharged from the antheridia; the moving filaments in the antheridium of a flowerless plant: **antherozoids**, n. plu., ānˈθer-o-zōˈidz (Gr. eidos, resemblance), same sense; minute bodies which exhibit movements in the antheridium.

**anthesis**, n., ānˈθē-səs (Gr. anthos, a flower), the opening of the flower; the production of flowers.

**anthisæria**, n. plu., ānˈθis-tərˈi-ə (Gr. anthèstèria, the feast of the flowers), the kangaroo grass of Australia; satin grass; Ord. Gramineæ.

**anthocarpous**, a., ānˈθô-kärˈpəs (Gr. anthos, a flower; karpos, fruit), formed, as a certain class of fruits, from a number of blossoms united into one body; applied to multiple, polygynæcal, or confluent fruits, formed by the ovaries of several flowers.

**Anthocerótæ**, n. plu., ānˈθôsˈər-ətˈe (Gr. anthos, a flower; kera, a horn—from the horn-like form of the theca), the third of the three sections of the Ord. Hepaticæ: **Anthoceros**, n., ānˈθô-sˈər-əs, a genus of small frondose plants, so called from the horn-like form of the theca.

**anthocyane**, n., ānˈθô-səˈklənˈe (Gr. anthos, a flower; kuanos, dark-blue, sky-coloured), the supposed
blue colouring matter in flowers of that hue.

anthodium, n., ānthōḍi-um (Gr. anthōdēs, flowery—from anthos, a flower; eidos, resemblance), the common calyx which contains the capitolum or head of flowers of composite plants.

anthophore, n., ānthōs-fōr (Gr. anthos, a flower; phero, I carry), a stalk supporting the inner floral envelopes, and separating them from the calyx: anthophorous, a., ānthōs-fōr-ūs, bearing many flowers.

anthosperm, n., ānthōs-spērm (Gr. anthos, a flower; sperma, seed), coloured matter in the cells of certain fronds.

anthotaxis, n., ānthō-tāk̂s-īs (Gr. anthos, a flower; taxis, arranging), in bot., the arrangement of the flowers on the axis.

anthoxanthine, n., ānthōks-ānthōs-n. (Gr. anthos, a flower; xanthos, yellow), the supposed yellow colouring matter in flowers of that hue.

anthrax, n., ānthṛ-āks (Gr. anthræx, a live coal), a carbuncle; a local suppuration which may be idiopathic, or may accompany other diseases as diabetes, or malignant fevers such as the plague, etc.,—common also in the lower animals as well as in man: anthracoid, a., ānthṛ-āk̂-ōyḍ (Gr. eidos, resemblance), pert. to or resembling an anthrax or carbuncle.

Antiaris, n., ānṭ-i-āṛ-īs (Antiar or Antschar, its Javanese name), a genus of plants of the Sub-ord. Artocarpeæ, Ord. Moraceæ: Antiaris toxicaria, tōkṣīk̂-āṛ-ī (L. toxicum, Gr. toxicus, poison), the source of the famous poison, called Bohun-Upas or Upas-Antiar by the Javanese: antiarin, n., ānṭ-i-āṛ-īṇ, the peculiar principle in the Upas tree to which it is said it owes its deadly properties: A. saccadora, sāǩsāḍ-ōṛ-ā (Gr. sakkos, L. saccus, a sack, a bag; Gr. dōre, I give or grant), a gigantic tree, whose fibrous bark is used as sacks.

antibrachium, n., ānṭ-i-brāki-um (Gr. anti, in front of; Gr. brachion, L. brachium, the arm), the fore-arm of the higher vertebrates, composed of the radius and ulna: antibrach'ial, a., pert. to.

antice, n. plu., ānṭ-i-k̂-ē (L. anticus, that is before or in front), in bot., antthers are so called when they open on the surface next to the centre of the flower, and are called anthēræ antice: anticus, a., also anticus, a., ānt-i-k̂-ūs, placed in front of a flower, as the lip of orchids.

antihelix, n., ānṭ-i-hēḷ-īks (Gr. anti, opposite to, but here in the sense of 'before'; helix, anything twisted or convoluted, the ear), the curved prominence parallel with, and in front of, the helix or external prominent rim of the auricle of the ear.

antiperistaltic, a., ānṭ-i-pēṛ-i-stāḷ'- īk̂ (Gr. anti, against; peri-staltikos, drawing together all round—from peri, around; stello, I send), applied to the vermicular contraction of the intestinal tube when that takes place in a direction from behind forwards: antiperistalsis, n., -stāḷ'-īs, the inversion of the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

antiphlogistic, a., ānṭ-i-fōḷ-i-stīk (Gr. anti, against; phlogino, I consume or burn), a theoretical term applied to medical treatment intended to subdue inflammation: n., a medicine that checks inflammation.

antipodal, a., ānṭ-i-pōḍ-ōḍ-āl (Gr. anti, opposite; podēs, feet), having the feet directly opposite; in bot., applied to cells formed by a free-cell formation in phonogams.

Antirrhineæ, n. plu., ānṭ-i-ṛ-ṛ-ē (Gr. anti, like, similar; rhus,
a nose, rhinos, of a nose), the second of the three sections of the Ord. Scrophulariaceae: Antirrhinum, a genus of plants, the flowers of most of the species bearing a perfect resemblance to the snout of some animal.

antiscorbutic, a., ἀντί-σκόρ-βυτ-ικ (Gr. anti, against; Eng. scorbutic), that is good against scurvy.

antiseptic, n., ἀντί-σεπτ-ικ (Gr. anti, against; septos, putrid), a substance which prevents putrefaction: adj., counteracting putrefaction.

antispasmodic, n., ἀντί-σπαζ-μοδικ (Gr. anti, against; spasmodic), any medicine which allays pain, cramp, or spasms in the human body.

antitragus, n., ἀντί-τραγ-ικ (Gr. anti, against; tragos, a hoof), a small tubercle or conical eminence opposite the tragus of the ear, and separated from it by a deep notch; see ‘tragus.’

antitropical, a., ἀντί-τρόπ-ικ (Gr. anti, against; tropos, a turn, mode, or manner—from trepo, I turn), in bot., applied to an embryo whose radicle is diametrically opposite to the hilum; inverted with respect to the seed, as the radicle: also antitropous, a., ἀντί-τρόπ-ικ.

antilia, n., ἀντίλια (L. antilia, a pump), the spiral trunk with which butterflies and other lepidopterous insects suck up the juices of flowers.

Antrum Highmori, ἀντρόω ἁμορί (L. antrum, a cave, a hollow; after the English anatomist, Highmore, the first describer of it), the maxillary sinus, a large cavity lying above the molar teeth and below the orbital plate: antrum pylori, πυλόρι (Gr. pulōros, a gate-keeper—from pule, a gate; pylorus is a Latinized form of the Gr. puloros; L. pylori, of the pylorus), in the stomach, the lesser pouch near the intestinal opening, which is guarded by a muscular ring called the pylorus.

anus, n., ἀνύς (L. anus, the fundament), the lower orifice of the bowels.

aorta, n., ἀ-όρτ-ι (Gr. aorto, was suspended—from τερατο, I raise up), the great trunk artery of the body, which arises from the left side of the heart, and gives origin to all other arteries belonging to the greater or systemic circulation: aortic, a., ἀ-όρτ-ικ, pert. to: aorta abdominalis, ἀ-βοδόμ-ιν-ιλ-ις (L. abdomen, the belly), the abdominal aorta, the direct continuation of the thoracic aorta: aorta thoracica, θορ-ίς-ικ-ι (L. thorax, the breast, the thorax, thoracis, of the breast), the thoracic aorta, the continuation of the arch of the aorta, extending from the lower border of the fifth to the twelfth dorsal vertebra.

aperient, n., ἀπέ-ρι-έντ (L. aperiens, opening), a medicine that opens the bowels: adj., gently purgative.

aperispermic, a., ἀπέ-σπερμ-ικ (L. aperio, I open; sperma, seed), in bot., without separate albumen.

apetalous, a., ἀ-πέταλ-ις (Gr. a, without; petalon, a leaf), having no petals; monochlamydeous.

Aphaniptera, n., ἀφ-ανίπ-τερ-ι (Gr. aphanes, unseen, not apparent—from a, not, phaino, I show; pteron, a wing), an order of insects, comprising fleas, apparently without wings: aphanipterous, a., ἀφ-ανίπ-τερ-ις, apparently without wings.

aphasia, n., ἀ-φα-ζί-ά (Gr. aphasia, inability to speak—from a, not, and phao, I speak), amnesic loss of speech from loss of memory of words; ataxic loss of speech from loss of co-ordination
of the muscles involved in articul-ate speech.

Aphelandra, n. plu., ἀφέλε-άνδρα (Gr. ἀφθος, simple, artless; aner, a man, andros, of a man), a genus of plants, Ord. Acanthaceae, some of the species of which are cultivated for their showy flowers.

aphonia, n., ἀφόν-fa- (Gr. ἀφονία, want of voice—from α, without; φονέ, voice), loss of voice.

aphthae, n. plu., ἀφθα-θε (Gr. aph-thai, ulcerations inside the mouth—from ἀφθο, I inflame), small white ulcers on the tongue, gums, palate, etc.; thrush: aphythous, a., ἀφθαθέ, pert. to thrush; having aphthae or blisters on the skin or mucous membranes: aphythaphyes, n. plu., ἀφθαθα-φιτς (Gr. phuton, a plant), the mould or fungi that gives rise to aphthae in the human species: aphythoid, a., ἀφθαθο-γθοδ (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling aphthae.

Aphyllanthese, n. plu., ἀφθαθ-άνθθ-ες (Gr. a, without; φυλλόν, a leaf; ἀνθός, a flower), a tribe of plants, Ord. Liliaceae; the grass-tree tribe, having a rush-like habit, and membranous imbricated bracts: Aphyllanthes, n. plu., ἀφθαθ-άνθθ-ες, a genus of plants, having stems like a rush, and bearing on their summits little tufts of flowers.

aphyllous, a., ἀφθαθ-λλος or ἀφθαθ-λύς (G. a, without; ψυλλόν, a leaf), in bot., destitute of leaves: aphyllly, n., ἀφθαθ-λίκ, the suppression or want of leaves.

apical, a., ἀπικ-ελ, also apiciliar, a., ἀπικ-ελ-άρ (L. apex, a tip or extremity), relating to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body; at the apex; in bot., often applied to parts connected with the ovary.

apiculus, n., ἀπικ-ελ-άς, also apiculum, n., -άλ-άμ (L. apiculus, a little point—from apex, a tip or point), in bot., a terminal soft point springing abruptly:

apiculate, a., ἀπικ-ελ-άτι, pert. to an apiculus.

apillary, n., ἀπικ-ελ-άτη (Gr. α, without; L. pilicus, Gr. pilos, a felt cap), the suppression or want of the upper lip of a flower.

Apios tuberosa, ἀπιος-τυβ-ερ-ός-ά (Gr. apion, a pear; apios, a pear tree; L. tōber, a protuberance, τυβερις, of a protuberance), a plant, of the Sub-ord. Papilionaceae, and Ord. Leguminoseae, whose roots are used as an article of food in America.

Aplacentalia, n. plu., ἀπλακε-αν-άλθς-ά (Gr. α, without; Eng. placenta), the section of the Mammalia, including the Didelphia and Monadelphia, in which the young is not furnished with a placenta: see 'placenta.'

aplanatic, a., ἀπλαν-ατικ (Gr. α, without; πλάνητος, I wander), applied to lenses which entirely correct the aberration of the rays of light.

aplecrum, n., ἀπλεκ-ρος (Gr. α, without; πλεκτρον, the point of a spear, the spur of a cock; L. plectrum, a little stick or quill for playing on a stringed musical instrument), a curious little plant whose flowers are spurless, and which contains a very glutinous matter, Ord. Orchidaceae; in America the plant is called Puttywort.

aploperistomia, n. plu., ἀπλόπερισ-τομ-ι (Gr. aplóps, single; peri, round about; stoma, a mouth), in bot., a term applied to those mosses which have the mouth of their thecae naked, or which have a single peristome: aploperistomatous, a., ἀπλόπεριστομ-ιτις (Gr. stoma, a mouth, stomatic, of a mouth), having a single peristome, or composed of only one row of teeth.

aplostemonous, a., ἀπλόστημων-ι (Gr. aplóos, single; Gr. stémon, L. stamen, the upright
threads in an ancient loom which stood upright, while the same is now placed horizontally; a warp), in bot., a flower with a single row of stamens.

Aplotaxis, n., ἀπ’λο-τάκτ’ις (Gr. ἀπλός, single; τάκτις, order), a genus of plants of the Sub-ord. Cynarocephalæ, Ord. Compositæ, found in Cashmere, said to be the ancient Costus, used medicinally and for incense.

apnoea, n., ἀπ’νε’-α (Gr. ἀπνοια, without the power of breathing—from ἀ, without; πνεο, I breathe), absence of respiration; suffocation.

apocarpous, a., ἀπ’ό-καρπ’-ας (Gr. ἀπο, from; κάρπος, fruit), having the ovary and fruit composed of numerous distinct carpels; applied to fruits when their carpels are either quite separate, or only partially united.

Apocynaceae, n. plu., ἀπόκυν’-ας-το’-ς (Gr. ἀπό, from; κῶνος, a dog), the Dog-bane family, an order of plants many of which are poisonous, and not a few bear handsome flowers: Apocynum, n., ἀπόκυν’-ας-το’-μ, a genus of plants, so called as believed by the ancients to be fatal to dogs if eaten by them.

Apoda, n. plu., ἀπ’όδ’-α (Gr. ἀπό, without; ποδ’ς, a foot, podos, of a foot), applied to those fishes which have no ventral fins; the footless Cæciliae amongst the Amphibia: apodal, a., ἀπ’όδ’-αλ, also apodous, a., ἀπ’όδ’-ος, having no feet; without ventral fins which in fish correspond to legs and feet among animals: apodia, n., ἀ-πόδ’-τα, the absence of feet.

apodemata, n. plu., ἀρ-όδ’-εμ’-ατ’-α (Gr. ἀρο, from; δέμα, a cord, a bond; δεματα, cords or bonds), certain appendages on the bodies of Articulata giving attachment to muscles, or articulating with wings and the like: apodemata,
of lichens, forming a receptacle for the reproductive bodies or spores: *apothecia*, n. plu., ἀπ-ὁ-θέ-σχι-ά.

appendices epiploicae, ἀπ-πέν-δισ-ἐς ἐπ-ὑπ-λό-τις-ε (L. *appendix*, an addition, a supplement; Gr. epiploον, the omentum), the epiploic appendage; masses of fat attached by pedicles along the free border of the intestines, which support the intestines: *appendix vermiformis*, νερμ-ι-φόρμ-ίς (L. *vermis*, a worm; *forma*, shape), a small portion of the cæcum which hangs down in a worm-like shape in the centre of the abdomen—remarkable for no known use.

*Note.*—The enormous cæcum of many of the lower animals is, in man, dwindled to a worm-like sac which has received this name.

appendiculate, a., ἀπ-πέν-δικ-άλ-άτ (L. *appendicula*, a small appendage), having a little appendage, as the scaly appendages of corollas, or found at the base of certain filaments.

applanate, a., ἀπ-πλάν-άτ (L. *ad*, to; *planátus*, made flat—from *plánus*, level, flat), in bot., flattened out; horizontally expanded.

apposite, a., ἀπ-πόζ-ίτ (L. *ad*, to; *positus*, placed or put), in bot., having similar parts similarly placed, as side by side: *appositional*, a., ἀπ-πόζ-ίσχι-ύν-άλ, in alge, having two branches lying side by side, partly uniting as to appear a compound branch.

appressed, a., ἀπ-πρέστ' (L. *ap*, for *ad*, at or to; *pressus*, pressed, kept under), in bot., denoting leaves which are applied to each other, face to face, without being folded or rolled together.

*Aptera*, n. plu., ἀπ-τέρ-ά (Gr. *a*, without; *pterōn*, a wing), a division of insects characterized by the absence of wings in the adult condition: *apterous*, a., ἀπ-τέρ-.
increase in size into the earth, where they ripen their seeds, usually called the underground kidney-bean or ground-nut; an oil is expressed from their ends, used for cramps in India, and occasionally as a substitute for cod-liver oil in medicine.

Arachnida, n. plu., ār-ākńi-dā (Gr. aracine, a spider, a spider’s web), a class of the Articulata, comprising spiders, scorpions, and ticks: arachnitis, n., ār-ākńi-tēs, inflammation of the arachnoid membrane; sometimes applied to the inflammation of the membranes of the brain: arachnoid, a., ār-ākńi-mōyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), applied to a membrane of the brain; in bot., applied to fine hairs so entangled as to resemble a cobweb.

Araliaceae, n. plu., ār-ālśi-dē (aralia, an American word), the Ivy family: Aralia, n. plu., ār-ālśi-dā, a genus of the above, one species of which has fragrant and aromatic roots which are used in America as a substitute for sarsaparilla: araliaceous, a., ār-ālśi-ā-shūs, pert. to the Aralia.

Aranthocephalin, n., ār-ānθhō-sēf-āl-ēs (probably Gr. arachnē, a spider; anthos, a flower; kepithelē, the head), an Order of intestinal parasites; the armed worms.

Araucaria, n. plu., ār-āw-kār-ētā (araucanos, its name in Chili), the Norfolk Island pine, famed for its size and for its wood: Araucarites, n. plu., ār-āw-kār-ētūz, the fossil wood whose structure is identical with the living araucaria.

Arbor vitae cerebelli, ār-bōr vitē sērē-bēlītī (L. arbor, a tree; vitē, of life; cerebella, of a small or little brain), the tree of life of the brain; the foliated or arborescent appearance presented by either hemisphere of the cerebellum when a vertical section is made through it: Arbor vitae uterinus, āt-ēr-inūs (L. uterinus, uterine), the uterine tree of life; the appearance of branches from the stem of a tree presented by the folds on the interior of the ‘cervix uteri.’

Arborescent, a., ār-bōr-ēs-ent (L. arborescens, growing into a tree—from arbor, a tree), branched like a tree.

Arbutus, n., ār-būtūs (L. arbutus, the wild strawberry or arbute tree), a genus of plants, Ord. Ericaceae: Arbutus unedo, ān-ēdō (L. unedo, the arbute or strawberry tree—said to be from unus, one, and edo, I eat), the strawberry tree, so called from its fruit resembling a strawberry; the fruit is not agreeable, but a wine is prepared from it in Corsica: Arbutean, a., ār-būtē-ān pert. to.

Archangelica, n., ār-kān-jēlētā (Gr. archos, chief, and angelica, from its supposed virtues), the botanical name for the Angelica plant and root.

Archegonium, n., ār-kēgōnĭtum (Gr. archē, beginning; gonē, seed), in bot., the young female cellular organ in cryptogamic plants; the early condition of a spore case.

Archenchephalia, n. plu., ār-kěn-sēf-āl-ā (Gr. archo, I command, I rule over; engkephalos, the brain), Owen’s name for his fourth and highest group of Mammalia, comprising man alone.

Archil, n., ār-tshīl (Fr. orcheil: Sp. orchilla—from Sp. roca, a rock), a rich purple colour, obtained from the lichen Roccella tinctoria, found growing on the rocks of the Canaries and other islands.

Archisperms, n. plu., ār-kěs-pěrmz (Gr. archos, chief; sperma, seed), another name for gymnosperms.

Arciform, a., ār-kīfōrm (L. arcus, a bow; forma, shape), applied in the medulla oblongata to some
of its fibres which emerge at the anterior median fissure, and form a band which curves round the lower border of the olivary body, or which passes transversely across it, and round the sides of the medulla.

Arctium, n., ārkt'i-ām (Gr. arktos, a bear—in reference to its rough, bristly fruit), a genus of plants of the Sub-ord. Cynarocephalae, Ord. Composite: Arctium lappa, láp'pā (L. lappa, a bur), the burdock, which is bitterish, and has been used in the form of infusion as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

Arctostaphylos, n., ārkt'o-stāf'īlōs (Gr. arktos, a bear; staphyle, a grape—in allusion to the rough taste of the fruit), a genus of plants, Ord. Ericaceae: Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, ūv'-ā- ērs'i (L. ūva, a grape-berry; ursi, of the bear), the bearberry, whose fruit is used as an astringent: A. glauca, glāōk'ā (L. glaucus, bluish grey), the manzanita plant, which covers the mountains of California with a thick brushwood.

arcuate, a., ārk'ū-at (L. arcus, a bow), curved in an arched manner like a bow.

arcus senilis, ārk'ūs sē-nil'īs (L. arcus, a bow, an arch; senilis, aged), the arch of the aged; a circular, opaque appearance round the margin of the cornea of aged persons, usually affecting both eyes.

ardellæ, n. plu., ār-dēl'lé (Gr. ardidōlos, dirty, foul—from ardo, I sprinkle), small apothecia of certain lichens, as Arthonia, having the appearance of dust.

Areca, n. plu., ār-ē-k'ā (Indian name), a genus of plants of the Ord. Palmae: Areca catechu, kāt'e-shōō (said to be Japanese kate, a tree; chu, juice), an elegant palm producing the betel nut, and an extract of an astringent nature like catechu: Are- cineae, n. plu., ār'-ē-sin'ē-ē, the first of the five tribes into which the Ord. Palmae is divided.

arenaceous, a., ār'-ē-nē-ē-shūs (L. arēna, sand), composed of grains of sand; having the properties of sand.

areola, n., ār'-ē-ōl'ā (L. ārēolā, a small open place, a small garden bed), the small coloured circle round the nipple, or a pustule:

areolæ, n. plu., ār'-ē-ōl'ē, small interstices of cellular or other tissues; little spaces on the area or surface; the spaces between the cracks in the lichens: areolar, a., ār'-ē-ōl'ār, of or like an areola: areolate, a., ār'-ē-ōl'āt, in bot., divided into distinct angular spaces.

Arethusa, n. plu., ār'-ē-thū-zō (after a nymph of Diana's, who was changed into a fountain), a genus of plants, Ord. Orchidaceae: Arethusa bulbosa, būb-ōz'ū (L. bulbus, a bulbous root), a plant which has a large fine lilac flower terminating each stem.

arillus, n., ār-ē-llūs, also aril, n., ār'il (Fr. arille, an arillus; Sp. arillo, a small hoop—from aro, a hoop; L. aridus, dry), the exterior coat of a seed which drying falls off spontaneously:

arillate, a., ār-il'lāt, having an aril: arilloide, n., ār-il'lōd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), an extra covering of the seed; the ‘arillus’ proceeds from the placenta, as in the passion-flower, the ‘arilloide’ from the exostome, as in the mace of the nutmeg.

arista, n., ār-īs-t'ā (L. arista, the beard of an ear of corn), a long pointed process, as in barley and many grasses; an awn: aristate, a., ār-īs-t'āt, furnished with beards or spikes, as barley and many grasses; awned: aristulate, a., ār-īs-t'ūl'āt, having a very small arista.

Aristolochiaceæ, n. plu., ār-īs-t'ū-
lök't-aö-sê-ê (Gr. aristos, best; locheia, child-birth, delivery), the Birth-wort family, a small Order of climbing herbaceous plants, bearing mottled and singularly-shaped flowers: Aristolochia, n., är-ist'ö-lök't-a, a genus whose flowers have more or less the appearance of a horn; the names Birth-wort and Aristolochias have been given this genus of plants from their supposed action on the uterus: Aristolochia serpentaria, serpy'ent-år'î-ä (L. serpentis, of a serpent), the Virginian snake-root, a native of the United States, formerly used as an antidote to snake poison: arist'o-lochia'ceous, a., -ä'shîs, having an arrangement of parts as in the Aristolochia.

Armature, n., årm'åt-år (L. arma, arms, weapons), in bot., the hairs, prickles, etc. covering an organ; a piece of iron used to connect the poles of magnets.

Armheria, n., är-mér'î-ä (armheria, the Latin name of sweet-william), a genus of plants, Ord. Plumbaginaceae, which, though dwarf, are handsome, and well adapted for ornamenting rock-work: Armheria maritima, mår'-åt-im'-ä (L. maritim-us, belonging to the sea—from mår'e, the sea), thrift or common sea-pink, grows on the sea-shore, and on the top of the highest mountain of Scotland.

Arnatto, n., är-nät'to, also spelt arnotto and annotto (perhaps a corruption of arnot, the 'earth-nut,' from a mistaken notion of its origin), a red colour obtained from the reddish pulp which surrounds the seeds of the tree Bixa orellana, used for dyeing cheese and butter, imported into this country in three forms, viz. leaves, eggs, and rolls.

Arnica, n., är-nîk'-ä, or arnica montana, mön-tän'-ä (Gr. arnion, a little lamb; montanus, belonging to a mountain—so called from the resemblance of the leaf to the soft coat of a lamb), mountain tobacco or leopard's bane, the expressed juice of the root of which is used in medicine; Sub-ord. Corymbliferæ, Ord. Compositæ.

Aroideæ, n. plu., är-oïd'-ë (arum, the plant wake-robin; Gr. eidos, resemblance), an Order of plants having an arrangement of parts as in the Arum—now called Ord. Araceæ, which see.

Arracacha esculenta, är-râ-kâsh'ä èskul-en'-ä (arracacha, the South American name; L. esculentus, fit for eating), a native of Grenada having large and esculent roots, resembling a parsnip in quality, which have been recommended as a substitute for the potato; Ord. Umbelliferæ.

Arrack, n., är-râk (Arab. araq, sweat, juice), a distilled impure spirit, much used in the East, obtained from fermented rice, betel nuts, and the sap and fruit of palms.

Artanthe, n., är-tânth'e (probably artoö, I make ready; anthos, a flower), a genus of wooded plants with jointed stems, Ord. Piperaeeæ: Artanthe elongata, èlông'-gât'-ä (L. elongatus, made long—from e, out; longus, long), a shrub of S. America, from which the substance, consisting of the leaves and unripe fruit, called matico or matica is obtained; it possesses aromatic, fragrant, and astrigent qualities.

Artemisia, n., är-te-mëz'-zhî-ä (from Aretëmis, one of the names of Diana, who presided over women in childbirth), a genus of plants, Ord. Compositæ, and Sûb-ord. Corymbifera, the species of which are remarkable for their strong odour and bitter taste: Artemisia absinthium, äb-sînth'-îm-n (L. absinthium, wormwood), wormwood, the heads of the flowers of which, as well as other species,
under the name of wormseed, are used as anthelmintics and tonics: A. mutellina and spicata, mut- 
él-lí-ná spík-ált'-á (unascertained: L. spícátus, furnished with a 
point), plants used in the preparation of tincture or distilled 
spirit, much in use and called in 
France 'eau or crème absinthe (ô 
krám dá-b-sántg): A. dracunculus, 
drá-kung-kál-ás (L. dracunculus, a 
small serpent, a dragonet), the 
plant Tarragon, used in pickles and 
salads, and in the medication of 
vinegar: A. abrotanum, áb-
ró-lán-um (L. abrótonum, Gr. 
abortónon, southernwood), the 
plant southernwood, used on the 
Continent in the preparation of 
beer: A. Indica, índ'-ik-á (L. 
Indicus, Indian), the plant Sikkim-wormseed, grows twelve feet 
high at elevations of from 2000 
to 6000 feet.

arteria centralis retinae, árt-ěr'-i-á 
sent-rál-lí-s rét'-ín-é (L. artéria, an 
artery; centralís, central; retináe, 
of the retina—from rète, a net), 
one of the smallest branches of the 
ophthalmic artery, arising near the 
optic foramen: arteriae 
proprie renales, árt-ěr'-i-é 
prop'-rí-é rén'-ál-éz (L. artéria, arteries; 
proprie, proper, plu.; renales, 
renal, plu,—from rénés, the kid-
nies), the proper renal arteries 
which enter the kidney proper in 
the columns of Bertini: arteriae 
receptaculi, rézép-ták'-ál-í (L. 
arteria, of an artery; receptaculi, 
receptacles), the receptacles of an 
artery; numerous small vessels 
derived from the internal carotid 
artery in the cavernous sinus.

arteriolae rectae, árt-ěr'-i-ól-é rékt'-é 
(L. arteriolae, small arteries; rectae, 
straight, plu.), the straight small 
or branch arteries; the second 
set of arteries which branch off 
from the 'arteriae proprie renales' 
for the supply of the medullary 
pyramids, which they enter at 
their bases.

arteritis, n., árt-ěr'-i-tís (L. artéria, 
an artery; ítis, denoting inflam-
mation), inflammation of an ar-
tery.

artery, n., árt-ěr'-í (L. artéria, an 
artery—from Gr. aér, air, and 
tereo, I preserve, because believed 
by the ancients to circulate air), 
one of the vessels that convey the 
blood from the heart to all parts 
of the body, having valves only 
at their origin: arteriotomy, n., 
árt-ěr'-i-ot'-óm-í (Gr. tomé, a cut-
ting), the opening of an artery for 
the purpose of drawing blood from 
it.

arthritic, a., ár-thrí-tík (Gr. arth-
ron, a joint), pert. to the joints 
or to the gout: arthritis, n., 
árt-ěr'-tís, inflammation of a 
joint; the gout; a chronic rheuma-
atic disease.

arthrodia, n., ár-thró-d'-tá (Gr. 
arthron, a joint; arthrodes, like 
joints), that kind of joint which 
adopts a gliding movement, 
and is formed by the approxima-
tion of plane surfaces, or of one 
surface slightly concave and the 
other slightly convex; the three 
principal forms of articulation 
are the Diarthrosis or moveable 
joints, the Synarthrosis or im-
moveable joints, the Amphiarth-
rosis or mixed joints.

arthrosterigmata, n. plu., ár-thró-
stér'-ág'-mát-á (Gr. arthron, a 
joint; stérigma, a joint), jointed 
Sterigmata, which see.

articular, a., árt-ík'-úl-ér (L. arti-
culus, a joint), relating to the 
joints: articulation, n., árt-ík'- 
úl-át'shon, the particular mechan-
ism by which the bones are 
united to each other in the skele-
ton: articular surfaces, the 
peculiar gristly surfaces of bone 
joints: articularis, a., árt-ík'- 
úl-ér'tís, relating to joints; ap-
plied to the arteries branching 
off from the popliteal: Articul-
ata, n. plu., árt-ík'-úl-á-tí-
č, a division of the Animal king-
dom, comprising insects, centipedes, spiders, and crustaceans, which are characterised by the possession of jointed bodies or jointed limbs; the Arthropoda, which is the term now more usually employed: articulated, a., *art-ik'-ul'-ti-d", jointed; having parts separating easily at some point: *articulo mortis, *art-ik'-ul-ö mortis (L. articulo, in a joint, in point or moment; mors, death, mortis, of death), at the point of death; about to die.

Artiodactyla, n. plu., *art"-ö-däk'-ti-lö (Gr. artios, exactly fitted, even; daktulos, a finger or toe), a division of the hoofed quadrupeds, in which each foot has an even number of toes, as two or four.

Artocarpeæ, n. plu., *art"-ö-kar-pö-ë (Gr. artos, bread; karpos, fruit), a sub-order of the Ord. Moraceæ: Artocarpus, n., a genus of trees, producing the bread-fruit, and flowers in dense heads: Artocarpus incisa, in-sizö (L. incisus, notched, indented), the well-known bread-fruit tree, which furnishes an abundant supply of food in tropical countries, besides furnishing many other materials for domestic use: A. integrifolia, intégrir'-i-fölö-ö (L. integrifolia, entire leaved—from integer, entire, undivided; folium, a leaf), the Jack or Jaca tree, the fruit of which attains a large size, weighing sometimes 30 lbs., but is inferior in quality to the bread-fruit—so called from its having entire or undivided leaves.

Arun, n., *är-öööm (L. ärum; Gr. áron, supposed to be an ancient Egyptian word, the plant wakerobin), a genus of plants, Ord. Araceæ: Arum maculatum, mak'-ul-ät'-üm (L. maculatum, stained, spotted), the plant cuckoo-pint or wakerobin; the species of Arum with spotted leaves, and poisonous, but yet from the rhizome of which Portland sago is prepared: A. dracunculus, dräk'-ünk'-äl'-üs (L. dracunculus, a small serpent), the plant dragon's wort, and many-leaved Arum, which is extremely acrimonious: A. esculentum, esk'-ül-ënt'-üm (L. esculentum, fit for eating), a species of Arum used as a pot herb in the West Indies.

aryteno, är'-it'-ën'-ö (Gr. arutaina, a pitcher—in animals, the opening of the larynx with the arytenoid cartilages, bearing a resemblance to a pitcher with a spout), denoting connection with the arytenoid cartilages: aryteno-epiglottidean, a., ép'-i-glot'-tid'-ë-ën (Gr. epiglottis, a little tongue—from epí, upon; glottis, the mouthpiece of a wind instrument, glótidos, of the mouthpiece of a wind instrument—from glottis, the tongue), applied to the ligamentous and muscular fibres enclosed by a fold of mucous membrane which are stretched between the sides of the epiglottis and the apex of the arytenoid cartilages: aryteno-epiglottideus, ép'-i-glot'-tid'-ë-üs, 'superior' and 'inferior,' designating delicate muscular fasciuli, the former rising from the apex of the arytenoid cartilage, and the latter from the arytenoid cartilage, just above the attachment of the superior vocal cord: arytenoid, a., är'-it'-ën'-öyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling the mouth of a pitcher: arytenoid cartilages, two cartilages, each having a pyramidal form, situated at the upper border of the ericoid cartilage, at the back of the larynx: arytenoid glands, the muciparous glands found along the posterior margin of the aryteno-epiglottidean fold, in front of the aryteno-cartilages: arytenoideus, n., är'-it'-ën'-öyd'-ë-üs, applied to a single muscle
filling up the posterior concave surface of the arytenoid cartilages.

**asafoetida, n., āsāfī′ētīdā (L. asa, a gum—suggested to be a corruption of the Persian name anguza; L. fœtidus, fetid; Arab. asā, healing), the stinking healer, a fetid gum resin, being the concrete juice of the plant Narthex asafoetida, or Ferula narthex, a plant found in Persia and Afghanistan, and also from Ferula Persica, and Scorodosma fœtidum; Ord. Umbelliferae.**

**Asagœa, n. plu., āsā-gōrēā (in honour of Dr. Asa Gray), a genus of plants, Ord. Melanthaceæ:**

Asagœa officinalis, of fīs′i-nālēs (L. officinalis, official—from officina, a workshop, a laboratory), a plant, a native of Mexico, whose fruit is called Cevadilla, used in the preparation of Veratrum, which is employed in cases of neuralgia and rheumatism.

**asarabacca, n., āsārābākā (from Asarum, wild spikenard, but origin unknown), the name given to the powdered leaves of "Asarum Europæum," used as an acrid emetic, Òrd. Aristolochiaceæ.**

**Asarum, n., āsā-rūm (L. asarum, Gr. asaron, hazel-wort, wild spikenard), a genus of plants, Ord. Aristolochiaceæ:**

Asarum Europæum, ār′ōpē′rūm (L. Europæum, belonging to Europe), a plant whose powdered leaves form an acrid emetic, and whose powdered leaves and roots enter into the composition of cephalic snuffs:

Asarin, n., āsā-rīn, an active crystalline substance obtained from the plant: Asarin Canadense, kān′ādēnēsē (L. Canadensis, belonging to Canada), the wild ginger plant, or Canada snake-root, used as a spice in Canada.

**Ascaris, n., āsk′ārīs (Gr. askaris, a long round worm in the bowels, askaridos, of a long round worm), a genus of intestinal worms:**

Ascarides, n. plu., āsk′ārīdēs, the intestinal thread-worms:

**Ascaris lumbricoides, lūm′brīkōidēs (L. lumbricus, a mawworm—from lumbus, a loin; Gr. eidos, resemblance), the Ascarides, which resemble the earth-worm; a worm found in the small intestine of man, and probably in the ox:**

A. megalocephala, méγ′ēlō-kěfēlē′ā (Gr. megalos, great, large; kephalē, the head), the large-headed Ascarides, the intestinal worms of the horse, ass, mule, etc., found in the small intestine, sometimes in stomach and large intestine: A. mystax, mīstāks (Gr. mustax, the upper lip, the moustache), the lipped or hairy worms; the intestinal worms of the cat, lynx, tiger, etc., also of man: A. marginata, mārjī′nātā (L. marginatus, furnished with a border), the intestinal worms of the dog, found in the small intestine: A. suilla, suī′lēlā (L. suillus, belonging to a swine—from sūs, a swine), the intestinal worm of the pig.

**ascending, a., ās′end′ing (L. ad, to; scandens, climbing), in bot., applied to a procumbent stem which rises gradually from its base; applied to ovules attached a little above the base of the ovary; rising erect from the ground and forming a curve.**

**asci, n. plu., āski (Gr. askos, L. ascus, a cavity or bladder), small membranous cells or bags which contain the sporules of crypto-gamic plants:**

Ascidium, n., āski′dēum, ascidia, n. plu., āski′dēā (Gr. askidion, a little bag), in bot., pitcher leaves; a form of leaf in which the stalk or petiole is widely and deeply hollowed, and closed by the blade as by a lid; in zool., an order of shell-less molluses, having the appearance of small leathern pouches or
paps, found in the sea on rocks, old shells, etc., as a pap-like, gelatinous substance: Ascidioida, n. plu., ās·sid'ë·ód'ā (Gr. eidos, resemblance), a class of molluscan animals which have often the shape of a two-necked bottle; synonym of 'Tunicata:.ascigerous, a., ās·idj'ér·ās (L. gero, I bear), producing ascii.

ascites, n. plu., ās·sit'ēz (Gr. askos, a bag, a leathern bottle), dropsy of the abdomen; a morbid accumulation of serous fluid in the cavity of the peritoneum.

Ascidiadaceae, n. plu., ās·klep't·ād·ā·sē (Gr. Asklepios, L. Æsculapius, a celebrated anc. physician), the Asclepias family, an Order of plants: A. curassavica, kūr·ās·sāv·i·kā (probably L. cura, healing, cure—from curo, I care for; suāvium or sāvium, a mouth), wild ipecacuanha: A. Syriaca, sīr·ē·kā (of or belonging to Syria, or connected with it), found in Canada, a very odoriferous plant when in flower—sugar is made from the flowers, and the cotton from its pods is very soft and silky.

ascospore, n., āsk'ō·spōr (Gr. askos, a bag; spora, a seed), spores borne within ascii.

asexual, a., ā·sēk'sō·āl (Gr. ā, without; and sexual), applied to modes of reproduction in which the sexes are not concerned; having no apparent sexual organs.

asiphonate, a., ā·sif'ōn·āt (Gr. ā, without; siphōn, a siphon), not possessing a respiration tube or siphon; applied to a division of the lamellibranchiate mollusces.

asparagus, n., ās·pār'āg·ūs (L. asparagus, Gr. asparagos, the plant asparagus), a well-known plant, whose turios or young shoots, sent up from the under-ground stem, are cooked and eaten: asparagine, n., ās·pār'āj·īn, the active principle of asparagus: Asparagus, n. plu., ās·pār·æd'ī·zē, the Asparagus tribe of plants, Ord. Liliaceae.

aspect, n., ās·pekt (L. ad. to, at; specto, I look), in anat., look; appearance.

asperity, n., ās·pēr·ī·tī (L.asper, rough), in bot., roughness, as on the leaves of the Ord. Boraginaeae.

Asperula, n., ās·pēr·ūl·ā (a diminutive of L. asper, rough), a genus of plants, Ord. Rubiaceae: Asperula odorata, ōd'ōr·āt·ā (L. odorātus, that has a smell—from ōdor, smell), woodruff, a plant which gives out a pleasant fragrance when dry.

Asphodelea, n. plu., ās·pō·dē·lē·ē (Gr. asphōdelos, asphodel, a plant sacred to Proserpine), a genus of plants, Ord. Liliaceae, the flowers of which cannot be surpassed: asphodel, n., ās·pō·dēl, the day-lily, called also king's-spear.

asphyxia, n., ās·fīks'ē·ā (Gr. ā, without; sphūxis, the pulse), the temporary or permanent cessation of the motions of the heart and respiration, as in drowning and suffocation; a curious misnomer for 'suffocation,' in which the pulse never ceases while life lasts: asphyxiated, a., ās·fīks'ē·āt·ēd, suffocated as by hanging or drowning.

Aspidium, n., ās·pī·dē·ēm (a diminutive from Gr. āspis, a shield; aspidos, of a shield), a genus of ferns, Ord. Filices: Aspidium filix mas, fil'ēks mās (L. filix, a fern; mās, a male), the male shield-fern, used for tape-worm.

Aspidosperma excelsum, ās·pīd·ō·spērmēl·ā ēk·sēl'sē·ūm (Gr. āspis, a serpent; aspidos, of a serpent; sperma, seed), a Guiana tree, remarkable for the sinuous arrangement of its wood, which gives the
stem a deeply-fluted appearance, Ord. Apocynaceae.

**Asplenium, n.,** *as-plēn-tē-ŭm* (Gr. *a*, without; *splēn*, the spleen, from its being believed to remove disorders of that organ), a genus of plants, Ord. Filicis; spleenwort.

**assurgent, a.,** *as-sĕr'jē-ŭnt* (L. *as-surgens*, rising up—from *ad*, to; *suryo*, I rise), in bot., rising upwards in a curve.

**Astelieae, n. plu.,** *ā-stĕl'ē-ē-ē* (Gr. *a*, without; *stelchos*, the trunk of a tree, a stem), an Order of plants now included in the Ord. Similaceae: *Astelia, n.*, *ā-stĕl'ē-ă*, a genus of preceding; the plants have grass-like leaves yielding fibres, natives of New Zealand, Tasmania, and S. Amer.: *Astelia Solandri*, *Sŏl-ěnd'-ri* (after *Sŏlandra*, a Swedish botanist), the tree flax of New Zealand.

**Asteraceae, n. plu.,** *ā-stĕr-ā-sĕ-ē* (Gr. *aster*, a star), an Order of plants bearing compound flowers, now included in the vast Ord. *Compositae*: *Aster, n.*, *ā-stĕr*, a genus of preceding order, stately and handsome plants, whose flowers have an arrangement resembling little stars.

**asteroid, a.,** *ā-stĕr-ō-jĕd* (Gr. *aster*, a star; *eidos*, resemblance), star-shaped; possessing radiating lobes or rays like a star-fish: *n.*, one of the minor planets: *Asteroida, n. plu.,* *ā-stĕr-ō-jĕd'-ē-ă*, in *zool.*, an Order of the Echinodermata, comprising the star-fishes, which are characterised by their rayed form.

**asthenia, n.,** *ā-stĕn'-ē-ă* (Gr. *asthenēia*, want of strength, weakness—from *a*, without; *sthenos*, strength), in *med.*, want or loss of strength; debility: *asthenic, a.*, *ā-stĕn'-ĭk*, weak; debilitated.

**asthma, n.,** *ā-stĭm'-ă* (Gr. *asthma*, shortness of breath—from *āō*, I breathe), a disease of the breathing organs, characterised in its attacks by a gasping for breath.

**Astilbe, n.,** *ā-stĭl'ĕ-bĕ* (Gr. *a*, without; *stilbĕ*, brilliancy, lustre), a genus of plants, Ord. Saxifragaceae, ornamental, and attaining six feet in height.

**astomatous, a.,** *ā-stŏm'-ăt-ŭs* (Gr. *a*, without; *stoma*, a mouth, *stomāta*, mouths), not possessing a mouth; having no true mouth or aperture.

**Astragalus, n.,** *ās-trăg'-ăl-ŭs* (Gr. *astragalos*, a die, the ankle joint, the corresponding bones of certain animals, as the sheep, being employed by the ancients as dice), in *anat.*, a bone of the foot which forms part of the ankle joint; in *bot.*, a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosae, Subord. Papilionaceae, so called from the seeds being squeezed into a kind of square form in some of the species: *Astragalus verus, vĕr'-ŭs* (L. *verus*, true), *A. creticus, krĕt'-ĭk-ŭs* (L. *creticus*, of or from Crete), *A. aristatus, ār'-ĭst'-ăt-ŭs* (L. *aristatus*, having an awn—from *arista*, an awn), *A. gummifer, guĭm'-mĭf-ĕr* (L. *gummi*, gum; *fero*, I bear), and other species, are shrubs which yield gum-tragacanth: *astragaloid, a.; ās-trăg'-ăl-ŏyd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), pert. to or like the astragalus.

**astringent, n.,** *ās-trĭn'-jē-nt* (L. *astringens*, drawing or binding tight—from *ad*, to; *stringo*, I bind fast), a medicine which binds or contracts organic textures: adj., binding or contracting as muscular fibre.

**Asturian, a.,** *ās-tūr'-ĭ-ăn* (Asturia, an ancient division of Spain), designating a west Pyrenean flora, confined to the mountainous districts of the west and southwest of Ireland, the nearest Continental parts where they are native being the north of Spain.

**atavism, n.,** *āt-av-ĭzŭm* (L. *atavus*, an ancestor—from *avus*, a grandfather), the disappearance of any peculiarity or disease of a family
during one generation, succeeded by its reappearance in another; in zoöl., the tendency of species or varieties to revert to an original type.

ataxia, n., ā-tāks'-tā (Gr. a, not, without; taxis, order—from tasso, I put in order), want of co-ordination in the movements of a limb or organ, as ‘locomotor ataxia;’ want of co-ordination in the movements of the arms or legs, or both, depending upon fascicular ecrosis of the posterior column of the spinal cord: ataxie, a., inc-co-ordinate: ataxic aphasia, loss of speech, from want of co-ordination of the muscles employed in articulate speech.

atheroma, n., āth'är-öm'ā (Gr. or L. atheroma, a tumour filled with matter; Gr. athāra, a pap made of meal), fatty calcareous degenerations in the body; a curdy tumour: atheromatous, a., āth'är-öm'-āt-ūs, containing matter of the nature of atheroma.

atherosis, n., āth'är-ōz'is (a word formed from Gr. atherōma, a tumour), chronic inflammation of the internal coat of the arteries.

Atherospermaceae, n. plu., āth'ær. ósp-rm. ál'sē-ē (Gr. ather, the awn or beard of an ear of corn; sperma, seed—the seeds being furnished with awns), the plume nutmeg family, an Order of plants: Atherosperma, n., āth'ær. ósp-rm'ā, a genus of plants of preceding Order: Atherosperma moschatum, mōs-kāt'ūm (mid. L. moschatus, having a smell like musk—from moschus, musk; Gr. moschos, a sprout, a shoot), a native of Australia, the bark of which resembles sassafras in flavour.

atlas, n., āt'lās (Gr. Atlas—from a, intensive; tlaō, I bear, I sustain—in the Greek mythology, a giant who bore up the earth upon his shoulders), the top joint of the neck bones which support the globe of the head; the first vertebra of the neck.

atlo-axoid, a., āt'lo-āks'-ōyd (Eng. atlas, the first vertebra of the neck; Eng. axis, the second vertebra of the neck; Gr. eidos, resemblance), applied to the two pairs of ligaments which connect the atlas with the axis of the vertebrae.

atonic, a., ā-tō'n'ik (Gr. a, without; tonos, a tone), debilitated: atony, n., ā'tō'n-ī, debility; muscular weakness.

atrabiliary, a., āt'rā-bil'i-ār'-ē (L. ater, black; bilis, bile), melan-cholic; hypochondriac.

atractenchyma, n., āt'rāk-eń-tēm'-ā (Gr. atractos, a spindle, a distaff; chumos, juice, sap), in bot., tissue composed of spindle-shaped cells.

Atriplex, n., āt'-rī-plēks (L. ater, black; plecxs, plaited, twisted), a genus of plants, Ord. Chenopodiaceae: Atriplex hortensis, hör'tēns'-ēs, garden Orach or wild Spinach.

atrium, n., āt'rī-ām (L. atrium, a front hall), the great chamber or cloaca into which the intestine opens in the Tunicata.

atropal, n., āt'-rōp-āl (Gr. a, without; tropsos, a turning), in bot., an ovule in its erect position.

Atropeæ, n. plu., āt'-rōp-ē'ē (Gr. Atropos, in anc. mythology, one of the Fates, whose duty it was to cut short the thread of life), a Sub-ord. of the Ord. Solonaceæ: Atropa, n., āt'-rōp-ā, a genus of plants: Atropa belladonna, bēl'-lā-dō'nā (see ‘belladonna’), deadly nightshade, a highly poisonous plant: atropia, n., āt'-rōp'-ē, and atropin, n., āt'-rōp'-īn, a highly poisonous alkaloid extracted from the root of the ‘Atropa belladonna,’ forming its active principle: atropism, n., āt'-rōp'-izm, the symptoms produced by the frequent medicinal use of belladonna.
atrophy, n., at-rop′-i (Gr. a, without; trophē, nourishment—from trepho, I nourish), a wasting away of the body or of an organ with or without apparent cause, and accompanied by impairment or destruction of functions: atropic, a., at′rop′-i, wasted; defectively nourished; in bot., abortion and degeneration of organs.

atropous, a., at′rop′-us, and atropal, a., at′rop′-al (Gr. a, without; tropē, a turning), in bot., the ovule with foramen opposite to the hilum; an ovule having its original, erect position; syn. of 'orthotropous' and 'orthotropal.'

Attalea, n., at-tāl′-ē (L. Attalus, a king of Pergamos renowned for his wealth; attalicus, woven with gold, magnificent), a fine genus of beautiful, ornamental palm trees, attaining a height of from 10 to 70 feet, Ord. Palmae:

Attalea funifera, fun′i-fēr′-ē (L. funis, a cord; fero, I bear), a palm whose fruit is known by the name of 'Coquilla nuts,' and the hard pericarps furnish material for making umbrella handles, etc.

attenuation, n., at′-ten′-ū-ā-shūn (L. attenuātus, weak, reduced—from ad, to; tenēus, thin), a term employed in homœopathy to denote the dilution of drugs.

attollens aurem, at′-tôl′-ēn-äw′r-ēm (L. attollens, lifting up on high; auris, the ear, aurem, ac.), raising up the ear; a muscle which raises the ear: attrahens aurem, at′trah-ēn-äw′r-ēm (L. attrahens, drawing towards; aurum, the ear), drawing towards the ear; a muscle which draws the ear forwards and upwards: retrahens aurem, re-trah′-ēn-äw′r-ēm (retrahens, drawing back; aurum, the ear), drawing the ear back; a muscle which draws the ear back; the preceding three small muscles are placed immediately beneath the skin around the external ear, and, though their names express energy, they are rarely active in man.

Aucklandia costus, awk′-lōnd′-ē-kōst′-ēs (Auckland; Gr. kostos, L. costum, an Oriental aromatic plant), another name for 'Apotaxis lappa,' found in Cashmere, said to be the anc. Costus, the root having been celebrated for its virtues.

Aucuba, n., awk′-ūb′-ē (name of the shrub in Japan), a genus of plants, Ord. Cornaceae, fine hardy shrubs: Aucuba Japonica, jā′-pōn′i-kē′-ē (Japonicus, of or belonging to Japan), a shrub having beautifully blotched and variegated leaves.

auditory, a., awdū′-i-tōr′-ē (L. auditor, a hearer—from audio, I hear), pert. to the sense of hearing.

aur, n., awr′-ē (Gr. and L. aura, the air), a peculiar sensation which sometimes gives warning of a fit of epilepsy.

aural, a., awr′-al (L. auris, an ear), pert. to the ear and its diseases.

Aurantiaceae, n. plu., awr′-ān-tē′-ā-se′-ē (mid.L. aurantium, the orange—from aurum, gold, in allusion to its colour), the Orange family, many of the species bearing well-known excellent fruit: aurantium, n., awr′-ān′-shī-ūm (L.), the orange.

aurella, n. plu., awr′-ēl′-ē (L. aurellum, a dimin. from aurum, gold), the chrysalides or some Lepidoptera, from their exhibiting a golden lustre.

auricle, n., awr′-ē-kī (L. auricula, the ear flap—from auris, the ear), the outside ear, which projects as a circular flap from the side of the head; an ear-like appendage; two muscular cavities of the heart, so called from their resemblance to the ear of a dog, named respectively the right and
auricled, a., àvr'i-kld, having ears or ear-like appendages:
auricula, n., àvr'-ik'-ul'-d, showy garden flowers—see 'Primula:'
auricular, a., àvr'-ik'-ul'-dr, pert. to the ear; applied to the ear-shaped cavities of the heart:
auriculate, a., àvr'-ik'-ul'-át, in bot., having ear-like appendages; applied to leaves with lobes or leaflets at their base:
auricularis magnus, àvr'-ik'-ul'-dr'-ts mág'-nús (L. auriculâris, auricular—from auricula, the external ear; magnus, great), a name designating the largest nerve of the ascending branches of the cervical plexus:
auriculo-temporalis, àvr'-ik'-ul'-o-temp'-dor'-al'tís (L. temporalis, belonging to time—from tempus, time), the auriculo-temporal, designating a nerve lying immediately in front of the ear, and close to the temporal artery:
auriculo-ventricular, -vën-trik'-ul'-dr (L. ventriculâtus, a little belly, a ventricle of the heart—from venter, the belly), of or belonging to the great transverse groove separating the auricles of the heart from the ventricles, or the orifice forming the communication between these chambers.
aurist, n., àvr'-ist (L. auris, an ear), one skilled in the cure of diseases of the ear: auriscope, n., àvr'-is-skóp (Gr. skopeo, I see), an instrument which covers the auricle for ascertaining the condition of the internal ear and its passage.
auscultation, n., ávos'-kült'-álâshún (L. auscultatio, a listening to with attention—from Gr. ouî, L. auris, an ear; L. cultus, used or exercised), the method of discovering the extent and seat of any disease by listening with the ear alone (immediate ausc.), or through an instrument called a 'stethoscope' (mediate ausc.).
autonomous, a., àvr'-tôn'-dôm'-ús (Gr. autonomos, governed by their own laws—from autos, self; nomos, a law), in bot., said of plants which are perfect and complete in themselves.
autophagi, n. plu., àw-tôf'-á-dji (Gr. autos, self; phago, I eat), those birds which can run about and obtain food for themselves as soon as they escape from the egg.
autophylogyeny, n., àw-tô-fil'-ôdj'-én'-i (Gr. autos, self; phyllon, a leaf; genesis, birth), in bot., the growth of one leaf upon another.
autopsy, n., àw-tôps'-i, also autopsia, n., àw-tôps'-ió (Gr. autos, self; opsis, sight), seeing a thing one's self; ocular demonstration; examination after death.
auxenometer, n., àwks'-é-n'-ôm'-é'ter (Gr. auxësis, increase; metron, a measure), an instrument for measuring the growth of plants at intervals: auxospores, n. plu., àwks'-ô-spôrz (Gr. spora, a seed), large cells formed as concluding members of a series of smaller cells in Diatomaceae.
Avena, n., áv-en'-d (L. avena, the common oats), a genus of plants of the Ord. Gramineae: Ávena sativa, sât-iv'-d (L. sativus, fit to be planted—from sätus, sown, planted), the cereal oats: A. farina, fâr'-ín'-d (L. farina, meal, flour), the farina of oats, the pharmacopoeial name for oatmeal: avenacious, a., áv-en'-d'-shús, pert. to oats, or partaking of the nature of oats.
avenia, n., áv-en'-t-i'-d (Gr. a, without; vena, a vein), without veins or nerves; in bot., veinless.
Averrhoa, n., áv'-rro'-d (after Averrhoes, a physician of Spain), a genus of trees, Ord. Oxalidaceae, the fruit of which frequently grows on the trunk itself below the leaves: Averrhoa bilimbi, bi-lim'-bî (an Indian name), a tree having a green, fleshy, oblong fruit, filled with acid juice, the fruit used as food in
the East Indies, and the juice in skin diseases.

aves, n. plu., áv'ëz (L. ávis, a bird), the class of birds.

Avicennia, n., áv'is-en'ë-në (after Avicenna, a Persian physician), a genus of plants, Ord. Verbenaceae, which have adventitious roots like the mangrove: Avicennia tomentosa, tôm-ën-tôz'ë (L. tomentum, a stuffing for cushions, a downy pubescence), a species in great use in Brazil for tanning.

aviculare, n., áv-ik'ël-ër'-ëm (L. avicula, a little bird—from ávis, a bird), a singular appendage, frequently shaped like the head of a bird, found in many of the Polyzoa.

awn, n., áwn (Icel. ogn; Swed. agn; Gr. áchne, chaff), the beard of corn or grass: awned, a., áwned, having an awn or beard.

axil, n., åks'i'l, also axilla, åks-il-lë (L. axilla, the armpit), in bot., the upper angle where the leaf joins the stem: axilla, n., åks-il-lë, in anat., the armpit; the pyramidal space situated between the upper and lateral part of the chest, and the inner side of the arm; a part forming a similar angle: axile, a., åks'il, also axial, åks'il-lë, belonging to the axis: axillary, a., åks-il-lë-r-ë, in bot., arising from the axis of a leaf; in anat., designating an artery which commences at the lower border of the first rib, and terminates at the lower border of the tendons of the ‘latissimi dorsi’ and ‘teres major’ muscles; designating parts that belong to the axilla or armpit: axillary plexus, in anat., the brachial plexus, formed by the last three cervical and first dorsal nerves: axial skeleton, the whole vertebræ of the body, extending in a line from the top of the neck or atlas, to the bottom of the trunk.

axis, n., åks'i-sis, axes, plu., åks'ëz (L. axis, Gr. azon, an axle-tree, a pole), in bot., the central portion of the plant from which the plumule and radicle are given off; the central organ bearing buds; the common stem or main body of a plant; in anat., the second, cervical vertebra, so called as forming the pivot upon which the atlas and head rotate: cælic axis, the first trunk given off by the abdominal aorta: thyroid axis, a short trunk arising from the subclavian artery: axis cylinder, the central portion or axis tract of a nerve.

Azalea, n., åz'-ël-lë (Gr. azaleos, dry, parched, in allusion to the dry habitat of the plant—from azô, I dry or parch), a genus of plants, Ord. Ericaceae, universally admired for their white, orange, purple, scarlet, and variegated flowers: Azalea Indica, in'-ëk-ë (L. Indicus, of or from India), a greenhouse plant of great beauty: A. Pontica, pönt'-ik-ë (L. Pontus, the Black Sea), is supposed to have been the plant whose flowers yielded the poisonous honey noticed by Xenophon in the retreat of the 10,000: A. procumbens, prö-küm'-bënz (L. procumbens, leaning or bending forwards), grows on the mountains of Scotland and in the Arctic regions.

azote, n., åz'-ôt (Gr. å, without; zôë, life), nitrogen gas, so called because it will not support the respiration of animals: azotic, a., åz'-ôt'ik, pert. to azote; fatal to animal life: azotised, a., åz'-ôt'is-d, containing nitrogen or azote.

azoturia, n., åz'-ôr'-ë-ë (Eng. azote; Gr. ouron, L. urina, urine), an excess of urea in the urine; a disease of animals arising from a too rapid disintegration of tissues, or a defective assimilation of food.

azygos, n., åz'-ëg'-ës (Gr. å, with-
out; zugon, a yoke), a general name applied to muscles, arteries, veins, bones, and other parts that have no fellow or correspondent part—but in anat., the ordinary meaning and application of the term is more or less a misnomer: azygous, a., azyg-ës, single; without a fellow: azygos processus, pro-sës-ës (L. processus, a going forward, a progression), a process of the sphenoid bone: A. uvulae, av'-ul-ë (L. uvula, a little cluster, a little grape—from uva, a cluster, a grape), a muscle of the uvula, but really a pair of muscles: A. vena, vên-ë (L. vena, a vein), a vein formed by the union of the lower intercostal veins of the left side.

Note.—There are two 'azygous veins,' the greater and the lesser; one on the right side, and the other on the left of the spine, forming a system of communication between the inferior and superior vena cavae. There are also two 'azygous arteries,' one to each knee-joint. The term is only strictly applicable to the rostrum or central spine of the sphenoid bone, which is a true 'azygous process.'

bacca, n., bak'-ä (L. bacca, a berry), in bot., a unilocular fruit having a soft outer skin which covers a pulp amongst which the seed is immersed: baccate, a., bak'-ät, designating pulpary fruits in general; fleshy: bacciferous, a., bak'-stif'-ër-ës (L. fero, I bear), bearing or producing berries: bacciform, a., bak'-stif'-form (L. forma, shape), having the form or shape of a berry.

bacilli, n. plu., bás-illë (L. bâcilillum, a small staff or wand), in bot., the narrow plates of diatoms: bacillar, a., bás-ill-lär, resembling rods; somewhat club-shaped.

bacterium, n., bak'-tér-ë-üm, bacteria, n. plu., bak'-tér-ë-ä (Gr. bak'teron, a rod, a walking-stick), microscopic, staff-shaped or pointed filaments which are regarded as one of the earliest forms of organic life, abounding in animal fluids in a state of decomposition, but their real nature has not yet been ascertained: bacteroid, a., bak'-tér-öyd, resembling the bacteria.

bactridium, n., bak'-trîd'-ë-üm (Gr. bak'tron, a cane, a staff; eidos, resemblance), a genus of the Ord. Fungi, found on the horizontal surfaces of old stumps: bactridiatia, n. plu., bak'-tér-öd'-ä, a term applied to certain straight motionless bodies found in the blood of animals labouring under malignant pustules.

baculiform, a., bak'-ül'-förm (L. baculum, a staff; forma, shape), in bot., applied to rod-like bodies in the reproductive organs spheroplea: baculiferous, a., bak'-ül'-if'-ër-ës, bearing canes or reeds.

Balanidae, n. plu., bal'-ân-dë-de (Gr. balanos, an acorn; and -ide, a family of sessile cirripedes, commonly called 'acorn shells'; balanoid, a., bal'-ân-öyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), having the shape of an acorn.

Balanophoraceae, n. plu., bal'-ân-öf-ör-ë-ës (Gr. balanos, an acorn; phoreo, I bear or carry), the Balanophora order, having root-parasites and peculiar fungus-like stems: Balanophora, n., bal'-ân-öf-ör-ä, a genus of plants.

balaustia, n., bal'-äus-të-a (Gr. balaustion, a pomegranate flower), the fruit of the pomegranate; an indehiscent inferior fruit, with many cells and seeds, the seeds being coated with pulp: balaustine, n., bal'-äus-të-in, the wild pomegranate tree.

baleen, n., bal'-ën' (L. balæna, a whale), the horny plates which occupy the palate of the true or 'whale-bone' whales.

balm, n., bâm (Fr. baume, balm; Gr. balsamon, L. balsamum, balsam), a fragrant plant; any
ointment that soothes: balsam, n., bāl'sām, a soothing ointment of an oily nature.

Balsaminaceae, n. plu., bāl'sām-īn-ā'sē-ē (Gr. balsamon, L. balsamum, balsam), the Balsam family, an Order of plants consisting of lofty trees abounding in balsamic juices: Balsamina, n., bāl'sām-īn'ā (balassan, the name given by the Arabs), a genus of above Order: balsam, n., bāl'sām, a beautiful and popular annual of our gardens, with its white, red, pink, purple, lilac, and finely variegated carnation-like flowers; the juice with alum used by the Japanese to dye their nails red.

Balsamodendron, n., bāl'sām-ō-dēn'drōn (Gr. balsamon, balsam; dendron, a tree), a genus of plants, Ord. Burseraceae, which yield a fragrant balsamic and resinous juice, often used as frankincense and in medicine; Elimia is produced by one species: Balsamodendron myrrha, mū'rē (L. myrrha, Gr. murrha, myrrh), a shrub of Abyssinia, the source of the officinal myrrh, a bitter aromatic gum resin, anciently used as frankincense: B. Africanaum, āf-rīk-ān'sēm (L. Africanaus, belonging to Africa), produces the resin bdellium: B. Gileadense, gīl'ē-ād-ēns'ē (L. Gileadensis, belonging to Gilead), the celebrated balsam called Balm of Gilead.

Bambusa, n., bām-būz'ā (bambos, the Indian name; Malay, bambu), a genus of plants, Ord. Gramineae, including the bamboo-cane: Bambusa arundinacea, ār-ūndīn-ā'sē-ē (L. arundinaceus, pert. to or like a reed—from arundo, the reed-cane), the bamboo; a siliceous matter which accumulates in the joints of the stalks is called Tabasheer.

banana, n., bān-ān'ā (Spanish name), a herbaceous plant and its fruit, differing from the plantain in having its stalks marked with dark purple stripes and spots, and the fruit shorter and rounder; the systematic name is Musa sapientum, Ord. Musaceae.

bangue, n., bāng; see 'bhang.'

Banisteria, n., bān'is-tēr'ē-ā (after the botanist Rev. J. Banister), a genus of plants of beautiful foliage, Ord. Malpighiaceae.

Banksia, n., bānk'ē-stā (in honour of Sir Joseph Banks), a genus of plants, Ord. Proteaceae, so called because they present great diversity of appearance, the clustered cone-like heads of the flowers having a remarkable appearance.

banyan, n., bān'yān (Sans. punya, holy, sacred), the Indian fig tree, Ficus Indicus, which attains to an immense size.

baobab, n., bādōb-āb (probably from a native name), a tree of Senegal, Monkey-bread, one of the largest known trees—the Adansonia digitata.

Baphia, n., bāf'i-ā (Gr. baphikē, the art of colouring or dyeing), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Cæsalpiniæ, which yield ringwood: Baphia nitida, nīt'i-dā (L. nitidus, shining, glittering), camwood.

Baptisia, n., bāp-tīsh'i-ā (Gr. baptizo, I dip or immerse—from bapto, I dye), a genus of ornamental border plants, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae: Baptisia tinctoria, tink-tōr'i-ā (L. tinctorius, of or belonging to dyeing), a plant that gives a blue dye; the wild indigo of the United States.

Barbadoes, a., bārb-ādōz, of or from Barbadoes, one of the West India islands: Barbadoes tar, a mineral tar, a species of naphtha, found naturally in Barbadoes: Barbadoes aloe, the inspissated juice of the Aloe vulgaris, the most active form of that drug, imported in gourds from Barbadoes.
barbate, a., bārb'āt (L. barba, a beard), in bot., bearded; having tufts of hair-like pubescence:
barbs, n., bārbz, hooked hairs:
barbed, a., bārb'd, terminating in the sharp shoulders of a hook or arrow-head:
barbula, n., bārb'ūlā (L. diminutive, a little beard), the teeth of the peristome of mosses.
barilla, n., bār'illā (Sp. barrilla, the plant glasswort; barrillar, the ashes of the plant), a crude soda extracted from the ashes of the plants Salsola and Salicornia, found growing in salt marshes on the Mediterranean and other shores, Ord. Chenopodiaceae.
bark, n., bārk (Dan. bårk, Icel. borkr, bark), the outer cellular and fibrous covering of the stem, called the Cortex: bark-bound, a., having the bark too firm or close.
Barosma, n., bār'-ōs'mā (Gr. barūs, heavy; osmé, smell), a genus of plants, so called from the powerful scent of their leaves: Barosma crenulata, kren'ūl-āt'ā (L. crenulatus, slightly notched—from crena, a notch), as also B. serratifolia, sēr-rāt'i-fōl'i-ā (L. serratus, saw-shaped—from serra, a saw; folium, a leaf), and B. betulina, bētūl-in'ē-ā (L. betula, the birch), the leaves of these and other species are used in medicine under the name of 'buchu,' and contain a yellowish oil having a powerful odour.
Barringtoniae, n. plu., bār'ing-ton'-ē-ā (after Barrington), a tribe of plants of the Ord. Myrtaceae, having a fleshy, one-celled fruit:
Barringtonia, n., bār'ing-ton'-ē-ā, a genus of plants, many of which yield an aromatic, volatile oil.
barya, n., bār'-ē-ā, or barytes, n., bār'-ēt'ēz (Gr. barūtēs, weight, heaviness—from barus, heavy), the heaviest of all the alkaline earths.
basal, a., bās'āl, also basilar, a., bās'āl-ār (L. and Gr. basis, the foundation), in bot., attached to the base of an organ—usually the embryo when situated at the bottom of the seed: basal placenta, plā-sēn'tā (L. placenta, a cake), in bot., the placenta at the base of the ovary; in anat., the placenta at the base of the uterus:
basilar, a., in anat., at the base, bottom, or foundation of a part; applied to several bones; also to a process of the occipital bone, and to the artery running over it.
basidium, n., bās-īd'ē-ām, basidia, plu., bās-īd'ē-ā (L. basidium, a little pedestal—from basis, a pedestal), in some Fungi, a cell bearing on its exterior one or more spores: basidiospore, n., bās-īd'-ē-ō-spōr (Gr. spora, a spore), a spore borne upon a basidium:
basid'iosporous, a., -spōr'-ēs, bearing spores upon a basidium.
basilar, see under 'basal:' basilar aspect, in anat., that which is towards the base of the head:
basilar artery, so named from its position at the base of the skull.
basilic, a., bās'il-īk (Gr. basilikos, royal—from basilus, a king), denoting parts supposed to hold a chief place in the animal functions: basilic vein, a vein of the upper extremity of considerable size, formed by the coalescence of the anterior and posterior ulnar veins:
basilicon, n., bās-il'-ik-ōn, 'royal ointment,' an old name for old-fashioned remedies for wounds, etc., of three kinds—now restricted to that made of wax, resin, and lard.
basio-glossus, bāz'-ō-glos'-ēs (Gr. basis, a base; glossa, the tongue), the muscle extending from the base of the os hyoides to the tongue; one of the three supposed muscles of the hypo-glossus.
basipetal, a., bās-ipēt'-ēl (Gr.
basis, a base; petalon, a leaf, development of a leaf from apex to base.

basis, n., bās'-is (Gr. basis, a base), in med., the chief ingredient of a prescription.

basis venæ vertebrarum, bās'-is vēn'ē vērt'ē-b-rār'ūm (L. venæ, blood-vessels; basis, of a base or body; vertebrarum, of the vertebrae), the veins of the body of the vertebrae; the veins contained in large tortuous channels in the substance of the bones of the vertebrae: basis cordis, kōr'-dis (L. cor, the heart, cordis, of the heart), the base or broad part of the heart.

bass, n., bās, also bast, n., bāst (Dut. bast, bark, peel; Sw. basta, to bind), the inner fibrous bark of dicotyledonous trees, such as the lime tree, from which matting is made.

Bassia, n., bās'-si'-ā (in honour of Bassi of Bologna), a genus of handsome, lofty-growing trees, Ord. Sapotaceae: Bassia butyracea, bāt'-ēr'-ā-sē'-ā (L. butyrum, Gr. boutouron, butter), a tree which yields a thick, oil-like butter.

bassorin, n., bās'-sōr'-in (first discovered in Bassora gum), a substance obtained by treating gum resin successively with ether, alcohol, and water.

bast, n., see ‘bass.’

Batatas, n., bāt'-āt'ās (Sp. batata, the sweet potato), a genus of plants, Ord. Convolvulaceæ: Batatas edulis, ēd'-āl'īs (L. edulis, eatable), a plant which yields the sweet potato—also called ‘Camotás.’

bathymetrical, a., bāth'-ē-mēt-rēk'-ā (Gr. bathus, deep; metron, a measure), applied to the distribution of plants and animals along the sea bottom which they inhabit; denoting the depths at which plants grow on the sea bottom; denoting the depth of any tissue or organ.

Batides, n. plu., bāt'-i-d'ēz (Gr. bato, a bramble), the family of the Elasmobranchii, comprising the Rays.

Batrachia, n. plu., bāt'-rāk'-i'-ā (Gr. batrachos, a frog), applied loosely to any of the Amphibia; restricted sometimes to the Amphibians as a class, or to the Anoua: batrachian, a., bāt'-rāk'-i'-ān, relating to frogs, toads, and the like.

Baninia, n., bān'-hīn'-i'-ā (in memory of Bauhin, a botanist of the 16th cent.), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Cassalpiniae: Baninia tomentosa, tōm'-ēn-tōz'-ā (L. tomentum, a stuffing for cushions; Sp. tomentoso, pert. to tow or horse-hair), a plant whose dried leaves and young buds are prescribed in dysenteric affections: B. variegata, vār'-ē-gāt'-ā (L. variegátum, to make of various sorts and colours), a plant, the bark of which is used in tanning leather: B. racemosa, rās'-mōz'-ā (L. racémus, full of clusters, clustering—from racemus, a cluster of grapes), a plant whose bark is employed in making ropes.

Beaumontia, n., bō'-mōn'-shā'-ā (in honour of Lady Beaumont), a magnificent Indian climber, having splendid foliage and festoons of enormous funnel-shaped, white flowers.

bebeeru, n., bēb'-ēr'-ō, also bibiru, n., bēb'-ēr'-ō (bebeera, the green-heart tree, a supposed native name; Latinised name, bebeerina), the bark of the green-heart, a large tree 60 feet high found in British Guiana, whose wood is imported for shipbuilding: bebeerin, n., bēb'-ēr'-īn, a vegetable alkaloid found in bebeerina, possessing tonic and other properties.

begass, n., bē-gās' (an American word), sugar-cane after being cut and crushed; called megass and trash in the West Indies.
Begoniaceae, n. plu., bé-gōn'ĭ-ă'sē-ē (after Begon, a French botanist), the Begonia family, an Order of plants: Begonia, n., bé-gōn'ĭ-ă, a genus of plants, having showy pink, white, or yellow flowers, and handsome succulent leaves, great favorites with cultivators: Begonia obliqua, ob-lĭk'-wā (L. obliquus, slanting, oblique), a species said to have purgative roots, and is sometimes called wild rhubarb: B. gemmipara, jēm-ip'-ā-rā (L. gemma, a bud; pario, I bring forth), a species from the Himalayas, which has gemmæ in the axils of the stipules.

Belladonna, n., bĕl'-lă-dōn'-nā (It. bella, beautiful; donna, lady—from its use as a cosmetic by the ladies of Italy), an extract of the leaves of the deadly nightshade, a valuable narcotic in small doses, but a deadly poison if exceeded, remarkable for its power, in certain doses, of dilating the pupils of the eyes: Atropa belladonna, āt-rōp-ā (Gr. Atropos, one of the three Fates, whose duty it was to cut the thread of life—in allusion to its deadly effects), the systematic name for belladonna, is one of our most active indigenous poisons, Ord. Solanaceae, Sub-ord. Atropeae.

Bellis, n., bèl'lis (L. bellus, pretty, charming), a genus of plants, Ord. Compositae, including the common daisy: Bellis perennis, pĕr'-ēn'-nĭs (L. perennis, that lasts the whole year through, never-failing—from per, through; annus, a year), the always charming; the common wild daisy of our gardens and fields; in Scotland called the Gowran: B. fistulosa, fĭst'-ū-lō-zā (L. fistula, full of holes, porous), the red daisy of our gardens: B. hortensis, hōrt'-ēn'-sĭs (L. hortensius, belonging to a garden—from hortus, a garden), the common red daisy: B. proliferă, prō-lĭf'- ēr-ā (L. proles, offspring; jero, I bear), the striped daisy, bearing abnormal buds.

Benzoïn, n., bèn'-zō-in (said to be from Ar. benzoah; Sp. benjuí, benzoïn), a concrete, balsamic exudation obtained by incisions from a tree of Sumatra and Borneo—the Styrax benzoïn; also called benzoin, and vulgarly benjamin: benzoïc, a., bèn'-zō-ĭk, denoting an acid obtained from benzoin, vulgarly called benjamin flowers: benzoinum, n., bèn'-zō-in'-ūm, the pharmacopœial name for 'benzoin.'

Berberidaceae, n. plu., bĕr'-bĕr'-i. dā'-sē-ē (L. berberis, the barberry; Ar. berberi, wild), the Berberry family, an Ord. of plants: Berberis, n., bĕr'-bĕr'-i's, a genus of plants: Berberis vulgaris, vulg.-ār'-īs (L. vulgaris, general, common), the common barberry tree, the bark and stem of which are astringent, and yield a yellow dye; the fruit contains oxalic acid, and is used as a preserve: B. lycium, lŭsh'-ĭ-ŭm (Gr. lukion, a thorny tree of Thessaly; Lycia in Asia Minor, where found), a tree which affords a medicinal extract in much repute in ancient times, and still in India, chiefly for ophthalmia: berberin, n., bĕr'-bĕr'-ĭn, an alkaline substance obtained from the root of the barberry shrub.

Bertholletia, n., bĕrth'-ōl-le'shē-ă (in honour of the chemist Berthollet), a genus of tall ornamental trees, Ord. Myrtaceae: Bertholletia excelsa, ēk'-sĕl'-să (L. excelsus, elevated, lofty); or, according to others, B. nobilis, nŏb'-ĭl'-i's (L. nobilis, famous, celebrated), a tree which produces the well-known Brazil nuts.

Berezia, n., bĕr'-zēl'-ă (after the chemist Berezlius), a genus of pretty flowering plants, Ord. Braniaceae.

Beta, n., bèt-ā (L. béta, the beet-root; said to be Celtic bêt, red), a
genus of plants, Ord. Chenopodiaceae, many of which are used as esculent pot-herbs: Beta vulgaris, vulgär'tis (L. vulgaris, common), the common beetroot of our gardens and fields; also called B. campestris, käm-pést'ris (L. campestris, belonging to a field), field beet or mangold-wurzel.

Betel-nut, bê'tl (F. betel, Sp. betel), the fruit of the Areca catechu, an elegant palm from 40 to 50 feet high; the powdered nut is used for tape-worm, and as an ingredient along with Piper-betel in the stimulating Eastern masticatory pan or betel.

Betulaceae, n. plu., bê'tl-úl-a'sé-é (as if a Latin word batula, a stroke—from bâ'tl'o, I strike, I beat; betu, said to be Celtic name of the birch), the Birch family, an Ord. of trees consisting of the various kinds of birch and alder:

Betula, bê'tl-úl-á, a genus of birch trees, in the sap of which a saccharine matter exists: Betula alba, alb'á (L. albus, white), and B. glutinoso, gloó'lt-in-óz'á (L. glutinosus, gluey, glutinous), the common birch, the oil from the bark of which gives the peculiar odour to Russia leather: B. papyracea, pâp'rá-r-á'sé-á (L. papyrus, the paper reed), the canoe birch, whose bark is employed in making boats in North America: B. lentá, lênt'á (L. lentus, tough, hard), the black birch of America, called also 'mountain mahogany:' B. bhajapaltra, bâdi'á-päl'tr-á (an Indian name), a tree whose bark is used in India in the manufacture of paper.

Bhang, n., bâng, and bangue or bang (Sansk. bhangga, hemp), a plant, the Cannabis Indica, Indian hemp, used in India for intoxication,—in some parts, the dried larger leaves and seeds of fruit; in others, the whole plant dried after flowering, and the tops and tender parts of the plant dried.

bi-acuminate, a. (bis, twice), two-pointed with the points diverging.

bi-articulate, a. (bis, twice), two-jointed.

Biceps, n., bi'séps (L. biceps, having two heads—from bis, twice; caput, the head; bicipitis, of having two heads; bicipites, plu.), in anat., a muscle that divides into two portions, or that has two distinct origins; applied to a muscle of the arm and of the thigh: bicipital, a., bi-sép'tl-ál, having two heads or origins; pert. to the biceps muscle: bicipital groove, the groove in the bone through which the biceps muscle passes: Biceps anconeus, bi'séps án-kó-né'ús (L. biceps, two-headed; L. ancon, Gr. ankykon, an elbow), the double-headed muscle at the elbow which assists in extending the forearm: B. femoris, fém'ór-ís (L. fémur, the thigh, fémóris, of the thigh), the two-headed muscle of the thigh; a large muscle of considerable length, situated on the posterior and outer aspect of the thigh, arising by two heads: B. flexor cubiti, flek-só'r kub'é-ť-i (L. flexor, that which bends; cubitus, the elbow, cubiti, of the elbow), the double-headed muscle that bends the elbow: B. flexor cruris, króó'r-ís (L. crux, the leg, cruris, of the leg), the two-headed muscle which assists in bending the leg.

Bicuspid, a., bi-kúspid' (L. bis, twice; cuspis, a spear, a point, cuspidis, of a spear), having two points; applied to teeth that have two fangs or points, as the first two molars on each side of the jaw; in bot., ending in two points, as leaves.

Bidental, a., bi-dént'ál (L. bis, twice; dens, a tooth, dentis, of a tooth), having two teeth: bi-
dentate, a., bi'-dent'-at, in bot., having two tooth-like processes.

biennial, a., bi'-en'-ni-al (L. bi-en-nium, the space of two years—from bis, twice; annus, a year), continuing or lasting throughout two years; applied to plants which do not bear flowers and seed till the second year, and then die: n., a plant that stands two years, and then dies.

bifarious, a., bi-far'-ius (L. bi-farius, two-fold, double—from bis, twice; faci, I cleft or split), forked; cleft in two; opening with a cleft, but not deeply divided.

bifid, a., bi'-fid or bi'-id (L. bifidus, cleft or divided into two parts—from bis, twice; fidi, I cleft or split), forked; cleft in two; opening with a cleft, but not deeply divided.

bifoliate, a., bi'-fol'i-ate (L. bis, twice; foliatus, leaved), in bot., applied to compound leaves having two leaflets: bi-follicular, a., bi-fol'-ik'-ul-ar (L. bis, twice; folliculus, a small bag or sack), in bot., having a double folicle.

biformine, n., bi'-fori-n (L. biforis, having two doors—from bis, twice; foris, a door), in bot., an oblong raphidian cell, having an opening at each end.

bifurcate, a., bi'-ferk'-at (L. bis, twice, double; furca, a fork), in bot., forked; divided into two as a fork into its two branches: bifurcation, n., bi'-ferk'-a-shun, a division into two branches.

bigeminate, a., bi'-jem'-in-at (L. bis, twice; geminus, double), in bot., doubly paired, or four in all; twin-forked.

Bignoniaceae, n. plu., big'-nö-ni'-e-ä'se-e (in honour of Abbé Bignon), the Trumpet-flower family, an Order having many showy plants, whose flowers are frequently large and trumpet-shaped: Bignoniaceae, n. plu., big-nö-ni'-ë-e, a Sub-order: Bignonia, n., big-nö-ni'-ä, a genus whose species are conspicuous objects in tropical forests: Bignonia chica, tshik'-ä (chica, Indian name, a beauty, a pretty girl; chico, small), a plant from which the Indians obtain a red ochreous matter for painting their bodies; a fermented liquor among the Indians.

bijugate, a., bi'-joog'-at or bi'dj'-oog'-at (L. bijugus, yoked two together—from bis, twice; jugum, a yoke), applied to a compound leaf having two pairs of leaflets.

bikh, n., bik'; bish, n., bish; or nabee, n., nä-bë', native names for the powerful East Indian poison extracted from the root of Aconitum ferox.

bi-labiate, a., bi-lâb'i-at (L. bis, twice; labium, a lip), in bot., having the mouth of a tubular organ divided into two parts; two-lipped.

bi-lamellar, a., bi-läm'-el-làr (L. lamella, a thin plate), in bot., having two lamellae or flat divisions; formed of two plates; also bi-lamellate, a., -läm'-el-lät, in same sense.

bilateral, a., bi-lâl'-ör-äl (L. bis, twice; lateris, of a side), in bot., arranged on opposite sides; in zool., having two symmetrical sides.

bile, n., bil (L. bilis, bile), a thick, yellow, bitter liquor separated in the liver, and collected in the gall bladder; the hepatic secretion: biliary, a., bi'-lär-i, of or relating to the bile: bilious, a., bil'-ës, pert. to or affected by bile: bilin, n., bil'-ën, a gummy, pale, yellow mass, said to be the principal constituent of the bile.

bilifulvine, n., bil'-ë-fül-vên (L. bilis, bile; fulvus, tawny yellow),
the colouring matter of the bile, especially that of the ox.

biliphæin, n., *bil'i-felin* (L. bilis, bile; *phaigo*, of a brown colour), the brown colouring matter of the bile, and formerly supposed to be its primary form; identical with 'bilifulvine' and 'cholepyrhrine.'

bilirubin, n., *bil'i-roob'in* (L. bilis, bile; *rubens*, growing red—from *ruber*, red), a substance identical with the red colouring matter of the blood, from which are obtained, by various degrees of oxidation, a gradation of colours from the green of 'biliverdin' up to pale yellow.

biliverdin, n., *bil'i-verd-in* (Fr. *bile*, bile; *vert*, green colour), the form of pigment into which 'bilirubin' often passes, and into which it may be converted by oxidising agents.

Billardiera, n., *bil-lard'i-er'a* (in honour of Labillardière, a French botanist), a genus of handsome climbers, Ord. Pittosporaceae: *Billardiera longiflora*, *lonj'a-flor-a* (L. longus, long; *flos*, a flower, *floris*, of a flower), a species producing abundance of flowers and handsome blue berries.

bilobate, a., *bi'-lob'at*, also bilobed, a., *bi'-lob'd* (L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *lobos*, the ear-flap), having two lobes; two-lobed.

bilocular, a., *bi'-lokal'-ar* (L. *bis*, twice; *loculus*, a little place), in bot., containing two cavities or cells.

bimamous, a., *bi'-man'-us* (L. *bis*, twice; *manus*, the hand), having two hands, applied to man only: *Bimana*, n. plu., *bi'-man'-a*, the Order Mammalia, comprising man alone.

binate, a., *bin'-at* (L. *bini*, two by two), growing in pairs; double; applied to a leaf composed of two leaflets: binary, a., *bin'-aar'-t*, in chem., containing two units; in anat., separating into two, and again into two.

bi-nucleate, a., *bi-nuk'-le-ät* (L. *bis*, twice; *nucleus*, a small nut), having two nuclei.

biogenesis, n., *bi'-ojen'-es'-is* (Gr. *bios*, life; *genesis*, origin), a term employed to express the mode by which new species of animal life have been produced; the doctrine that all life springs from antecedent life; in bot., the production of living cells from existing living cells of a similar nature.

biology, n., *bi'-o-ji* (Gr. *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse), the science which investigates the phenomena of life, both animal and vegetable.

bioplasm, n., *bi'-o-plazm* (Gr. *bios*, life; *plasma*, what has been formed, a model), the physical basis of life; the material through which every form of life manifests itself: also *protoplasm*, in same sense.

biparous, a., *bi'-par'-us* (L. *bis*, double; *pario*, I bring forth), having two at a birth; in bot., applied to a cymose inflorescence, in which an axis gives rise to two bracts, from each of which a second axis proceeds, and so on.

bipartite, a., *bi'-part-it*, (L. *bis*, twice; *partitus*, divided), in bot., divided into two parts nearly to the base.

biped, n., *bi'-peed* (L. *bis*, twice; *pes*, a foot, *peedis*, of a foot), an animal having two feet: bipedal, a., *bi'-peed-al*, having two feet; walking upon two legs.

bipinnate, a., *bi'-pin-nat', also *bi'-pin-nat'-e* (L. *bis*, twice; *pinna* or *penna*, a feather), having a leaf or frond growing from a stem, itself divided into leaflets and ranged in pairs; having leaflets in pairs.

bipinnatifid, a., *bi'-pin-nat'-if'id* (L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, a feather; *fido*, I cleave, *fid{i}, I cleft), in bot., having pinnatifid leaves,
the segments of which are themselves pinnatifid.

bipinnatipartite, a., bi-pin-nat'-i-part-us (L. bis, twice; pinna, a feather; partitus, divided), differing from pinnatifid in having the divisions of a pinnatifid leaf extending to near the mid-rib.

biplicate, a., bi-pli-k-at (L. bis, twice; plícátum, to fold), in bot., having two folds or plates.

biporose, a., bi-por'-ız (L. bis, twice; L. porus, a pore), in bot., having two rounded openings.

biramous, a., bi-rämu'-us (L. bis, twice; ramus, a branch), applied to a limb divided into two branches, as in the limbs of the Cirripedes.

bi-septate, a., bi-sept'-at (L. bis, twice; septum, a fence, an enclosure), having two partitions.

bi-serrate, a., bi-sër'-ät (L. bis, twice; serratus, saw-shaped), in bot., having serratures which are themselves serrat.

bi-sexual, a., bi-sëks'-i-ál (L. bis, twice, and sexual), in bot., male and female organs in the same flowers.

bismuth, n., biz-muth (Ger. wisz-muth, bismuth— from wisz, white, and muth, lively), a hard, brittle, yellowish or reddish-white metal, used in the arts; used in medicine in two forms—(1) the sub-nitrate, (2) the carbonate of bismuth.

bistort, n., bi-stört (L. bis, twice; tortus, twisted), the root of the plant Polygonum bistorta, so called on account of its double twist, is a powerful astringent; snakeweed.

bipinnatifid, a., bi-pinnatifid (L. bis, twice; pinnatifid). Anatomically, a leaflet of a compound leaf which has twice been divided to parts.

bivalve, n., bi-välv (L. bis, twice; valva, a shell consisting of two plates or valves, as in the mussel or oyster; in bot., a seed case or vessel of a similar kind.

biventer cervicis, bi-vënt'-ër sërv-ìs-is (L. bis, twice, double; venter, the belly; cervicis, of the neck—from cervix, the neck), the double-bellied muscle of the neck; a muscle of the upper and back part of the neck, formed by a large fasciculus of the 'complexus' or 'trachelo-occipitalis,' remarkable for consisting of two fleshy bellies with an intermediate tendon.

Bixaceæ, n. plu., biks'-e-së-ë (bixa, the name in S. America), the Arnatto or Anatto family, an Order of plants, many of which yield edible fruits: Bixææ, n. plu., biks'-ë-ë, one of the four tribes of the Order: Bixa, n., biks'-ă, a genus of plants of the Order: Bixa orellana, ör-ël'dän-ă (Sp. orellana, arnatto or arnotto), a plant, the reddish pulp surrounding whose seeds yields the red colouring matter known as 'arnatto,' used to give a reddish tinge or colour to butter, cheese, etc.

blain, n., blän (AS. blegen, Dut. or Dan. blegen, a boil or pimple), among cattle, a malignant carbuncle in the mouth, and especially on the tongue; also called glossanthrax.

blastema, n., bläs-te'mä (Gr. blastema, a sprout, offspring—fromblastano, I bud, I germinate), the axis of an embryo; the rudimental element of tissues; an obsolete term for protoplasm.

blastocolla, n., bläst'-ô-köl-lä (Gr. blastos, a bud; kolla, glue), in bot., a gummy substance coating buds.

blastoderm, n., bläst'-ô-dërm (Gr. blastos, a bud; derma, skin), the germinal disc or spot which forms on the egg in the early stage of incubation: blastoderm-
ic, a., bläst'-ö-derm'ik, of or belonging to the blastoderm.

**Blastoidea**, n. plu., bläst'-öyd'-ë-ä (Gr. blastos, a bud; eidos, resemblance), an extinct Order of Echinodermata: **blastostyle**, n., bläst'-ö-stil (Gr. stulos, a column), certain columniform zooids in the Hydrozoa which are destined to bear generative buds.

blebs, see ‘bulla.’

bletting, n., blët'-ing (Gr. blétos, thrown, wounded; L. bliteus, tasteless, hard), the change that occurs in the pulp of a fruit after being kept for some time, and from which a sour fruit becomes soft, edible, and pleasant.

Blighia, n., blig'-i-a (after Captain Bligh, who carried the breadfruit to the W. Indies), a plant which produces the Aelon fruit, whose succulent arillus is used as food, the fruit being as large as a goose’s egg, Ord. Sapindaceae.

**Boehmeria**, n., bé-mër'-i-a (in honour of Boehmer, a German botanist), a genus of plants, Ord. Urticaceae: **Boehmeria nivea**, niv'-ë-ä (L. niveus, snowy—from nix, snow), a plant which supplies fibre for Chinese grass cloth, also the Rhea fibre of Assam.

Boldoa, n., bôl'-dâ'-ä (after Boldoa, a Spanish botanist), a genus of plants, Ord. Chonimiacæ: **Boldoa fragrans**, frâ'-gränz' (L. fragrans, emitting a smell), an aromatic tree of Chili whose leaves contain an essential oil.

**Boletus**, n., bôl'-ët'-ës (Gr. bôlîtês, L. boletus, the boletus, the best kind of mushroom—from bôlos, a mass or lump, in reference to its massy or globular form), a genus of fungi found in woods, pastures, and on old trees—a curious production whose species are succulent; the Chinese eat fungi largely, and prefer the Boleti to the Agarics: **Boletus granulatus**, grân'-ël'-ët'-ës (L. grânûlum, a little grain—from grânûm, a grain);

B. **subtomentosus**, tôm'-ën-töz'-ës (L. sub, a less or inferior degree; tômentum, a woolly flocks); and B. **edulis**, êd'-ûl'-ës (L. edûlis, eatable), are all edible, and the last excellent when cooked.

bolus, n., bôl'-ës (Gr. bôlos, a mass or lump), a medicinal round mass, larger than a pill.

**Bombaceae**, n. plu., bôm'-bâ'-së-ë (L. bombyx, cotton, in allusion to the wool in the pods), a tribe of plants of the Ord. Sterulíaceae, having hermaphrodite flowers and palmate or digitate leaves: **Bombax**, n., bôm'-bâks, a genus of plants, named ‘silk-cotton trees’:

**Bombax ceiba**, së-ib'-ä (Sp. ceiba, the silk-cotton tree), the silk-cotton tree; the cotton, having no cohesion in its fibres, can only be used for stuffing cushions and chairs, and similar domestic purposes.

**Boraginaceae**, n. plu., bôr-adj'-in'-ä' së-ë (Sp. borrájía, borage; borago, a corruption of L. cor, the heart, and ago, I bring—so called from the nourishing qualities of the plant), the Borage or Bugloss family, an Order of plants which are generally mucilaginous and emollient: **Boragineæ**, n. plu., bôr-adj'-in'-ë-e, a Sub-order: **Borago**, n., bôr-âg'-i-o, a genus of plants having succulent stems: **Borago officinalis**, ôf-fis'-ën-ûl'-ës (L. officinal), borage, which has been used as a remedy in pectoral affections, and otherwise employed.

borax, n., bôr'-âks (Ar. baurac, a species of nitre), a salt in appearance like crystals of alum, a compound of boracic acid and soda; used as a domestic remedy for children whose mouths are sore, and for various antiseptic purposes.

**Boronia**, n., bôr-ôn'-ë-ä (after Boroni, an Italian), a pretty and interesting genus of New Holland plants, Ord. Rutaceæ, which
are remarkable for their peculiar odour.

*Boswellia*, n., *bòz-wèll'-ì-à* (in honour of Dr. John Boswell, of Edinburgh), a genus of trees, Ord. Burseraceae, several of whose species are called Olibanum or frankincense trees, and inhabit the hot and arid regions of Eastern Africa and Southern Arabia, producing fragrant juices and resins which in their dry state are used as frankincense, especially the extract called Olibanum; the chief species are—

*Boswellia Carterii*, *kàr-tèr'-ì-i* (after Carter); B. Bhau-Dajiana, *bòw-dàd-jì-àn'-à* (from native Indian names); B. Frereana, *frèr'-è-àn'-à* (after Frere); B. thurifera, *thùr-rì'-ì-r-à* (L. thûrs, incense, frankincense, *thûrs* of incense; *fero*, I bear).

*bot*, n., *bòt*, or *bots*, *bòtz* (Fr. *bouit*, end; Ger. *butt*, a short, thick thing), a worm which infests the intestines of horses, being the larve of the horse gadfly—said to be so called, 'bouit,' 'bot,' or 'end-worms,' because, after passing through the intestines, they hang for some days upon the margin of the fundament beneath the tail, where they occasion inconvenience and distress, and first attract attention.

*botany*, n., *bòt-àn'-ì* (Gr. *bótané, a herb or plant*), the science which treats of plants, their structure, functions, properties, and habits, and their classification and nomenclature.

*bothrenchyma*, n., *bòth-rèng'-kim'-à* (Gr. *bothros*, a ditch or furrow; *engchuma*, anything poured in, an infusion), dotted or pitted vessels with depressions inside their walls.

*Bothrioccephalus*, n., *bòth-ri'-ò-sef'-à-ì-às* (Gr. *bothrion*, a little ditch, a little pit; *kephalè*, a head), a genus of intestinal worms:

*Bothrioccephalus latus*, *làt'-às* (L. *látus*, broad), the pit-headed tape-worm, a Continental form chiefly infesting Switzerland and Russia, the germs of which are conveyed through water: B. *cordatus*, *kòr-ðàt'-às* (L. *cordatus*, heart-shaped), a species infesting the lower animals.

*Botrychium*, n., *bòt-rihk'-ì-àm* (Gr. *botrus*, a bunch of grapes; *cheo*, I pour out, I scatter), a genus of ferns, so named from the form of their fructification, much like a bunch of grapes, known by the name of 'moon-worts,' Ord. Filices: *Botrychium virginicum*, *vé-r-jín'-ìk'-àm* (L. *virginicum*, pert. to a virgin), the largest American kind, and named the 'rattlesnake fern' from these reptiles abounding where they grow.

*botrytis*, n., *bòt-rìt'-ìs* (Gr. *botrus*, a bunch of grapes), a genus of fungi, whose little round seeds or seed vessels resemble a bunch of grapes: *Botrytis bassiana*, *bàs'-si-àn'-à* (after Bassi, of Bologna), the fungus which produces the disease in the silkworm called 'muscardine.'

*bougie*, n., *bòsh'-ì* or *bòd'-zhé* (Fr. *bougie*, a wax candle or taper), a long slender instrument made of elastic gum, wax, or metal, for assisting in the removal of obstructions in the oesophagus, urethra, rectum, etc., or in the treatment of stricture.

*Bovista*, n., *bòv-ìs't'-à* (a Latinised form of its German name, *bofist*), a genus of fungi, characterised by the enormous size they attain, from 18 to 23 inches in diameter:

*Bovista gigantea*, *jìg'-ànì'-ì-à* (L. *giganteus*, of or belonging to the giants—from *gigantes*, the giants), a very large and quickly-growing fungus, which has increased from the size of a pea to that of a melon in a single night.

*brachia*, n. pl., *bràk'-ì-à* (L. arms), two prominent white bands which
connect the two pairs of optic lobes on each side with the 'thalamius opticus' and commencement of the optic tracts: brachialis, a., bräk't-i-äl'is (L. brachialis, pert. to the arm—from brachium, the arm), pert. to the arm: brachialis internus, in-těrn'-ús (L. internus, that is, within), an inner muscle of the arm which bends the forearm: brachial, a., bräk't-i-dl, of or pert. to the arm: brachialis anticus, īnt-ik'-ús (L. anticus, that is, before or in front—from ante, before), a muscle of the arm which arises from the front of the shaft of the humerus in its lower half: brachio-cephalic, a., bräkt-i-ō-se-fäl'ik (Gr. kephale, the head), connected with the arm and head; applied to the innominate artery and vein.

brachiate, a., bräk't-i-āt (Gr. brachion, L. brachium, the arm), in bot., having opposite branches on the stem alternately crossing each other at right angles.

Brachiopoda, n. plu., bräk't-i-ōp'd-ā (Gr. brachion, the arm; pous, a foot, podes, feet), a class or tribe of the Molluscoidea, often called 'lamp-shells,' which possess two fleshy arms continued from the sides of the mouth: brachiopodous, a., bräkt-i-ōp'd-ūs, having arms in place of feet and legs.

brachium, n., bräk-t-i-ām, brachia, plu. (L. the arm), the upper arm of vertebrates.

Brachychiton, n., bräkt-i-hi-lōn (Gr. brachus, short; chaite, head of hair, the mane of a horse), a genus of plants having fine flowers and short stellate hairs: Brachychiton populneum, pōp'-ūl-nē'-um (L. populneus, belonging to the poplar—from pōpūlus, the poplar tree), the poplar bottle tree of Australia.

Brachyura, n. plu., bräkt-i-ūr'dā (Gr. brachus, short; oura, a tail), a tribe of the decapod Crustaceans having short tails, as the crabs.

bractea, n. plu., bräkt'e-ē (L. bractea, a thin plate of metal), bracts or floral leaves: bract, n., bräkt, a floral leaf, a leaf more or less changed in form, from which a flower or flowers proceed: bracteate, a., bräkt'e-āt, also bracteated, a., -āt-ēd, applied to flowers having bracts: bracteoles, n. plu., bräkt-e-ōl'z (L. bracteōla, a thin leaf of gold, dim. of bractea), small or secondary bracts at the base of separate flowers, between the bracts and flowers: bractilia, n., bräkt'li-lē, a bracteole.

Bradypodidae, n. plu., brädl'pōd-id-ē (Gr. bradus, slow; podes, feet), the family of Edentata, comprising the sloths.

branches, n. plu., brānsk'ēz (It. branco, F. branche, a branch; It. branca, the claw of a beast), in bot., principal divisions of an axis or stem; a bough; in anat., the principal division of an artery or nerve: branchlets, n. plu., brānsk'li-lēts, little or secondary branches.

branchia, n. plu., brängk'ē-e (Gr. brangchia, the gill of a fish), the gills of a fish, respiratory organs adapted to breathe air dissolved in water: branchiate, a., brängk'ē-ēt, possessing gills or branchiae: Branchifera, n. plu., brängk-f'ēr'ā (Gr. phero, L. fero, I carry), a division of the gasteropodous Molluscs having the respiratory organs mostly in the form of distinct gills: Branchio-gasteropoda, brängk'ē-ō-gást'ē-rō-pōd'-dā, another name for Branchifera: branchiopoda, n. plu., brängk'-ē-pōd'-dā, also branchiopods, n. plu., brängk'-ē-pōd'z (Gr. pous, a foot, podes, feet), crustacea in which the gills are supported by the feet: branchiopodous, a., brängk'-ē-pōd'-ūs, gill-footed.

branchiostegal, a., brängk'-ē-ŏs-
diseases of sheep of the most opposite character.

Brayera anthelmintica, brä-er'-kən-thuh-lm'int-ik'-ə (Gr. anti, against; helmins, a worm), the flowers of a tree of Abyssinia which have been found effective in Tenaia or tape-worms; the drug Kouso or Cusso.

bregma, n., brè-g'ma (Gr. bregma), the fore-part of the head—from brecho, I moisten or wet), the top of the head; the two spaces in the infant's head where the part of the bone is the longest in hardening.

Brevilingua, n., brëv'-lîng'-guf'-ə (L. brevis, short; lingua, the tongue), in zoöl., a division of the Lacterilia.

Brevipennatae, n. plu., brëv'-pën'-nät'-ə (L. brevis, short; penna, a wing), a group of the natatorial birds: brevipennate, a., brëv'-pën'-nät, short-winged.

brevissimus oculi, brëv'-is'-im'-ə (L. brevissimus, very short—from brevis, short; oculi, of the eye), the 'obliquus inferior,' from its being the shortest muscle of the eye.

Bromeliaceae, n. plu., brōm'-ē-lî'-ə-se'-ə (after Bromel, a Swedish botanist), the Pine-apple Family, an Order of plants, natives of the warm parts of America: Bromelia, brōm'-ē-lî'-ə, a genus of plants, the woody fibres of many of which are used in manufactures: Bromelia pinguis, ping'gwis (L. pinguis, fat), a species used as a vermifuge in the W. Indies.

bromine, n., brōm'-ən (Gr. brōmos, a carrion smell, a stench), a red elementary liquid of offensive odour, obtained from sea-water, salt-springs, and sea-weed, used extensively in medicine in the form of bromic acid, and its derivative hydrobromic acid.

Bromus, n., brōm'-əs (Gr. bromos, wild oats), a genus of plants, Ord. Gramineae: Bromus purgans,
pérì́łû́n (L. purgans, clearing or cleaning out), and B. catharticús, kât-hár-tík-ûs (Gr. kathairo, I clean or purge), grasses which have purgative properties.

bronchus, n., brôngk'-ûs, bronchi, plu., brôngk'è; also bronchia, n., brôngk'-ë, bronchia, plu., -ë (Gr. brongchos, the windpipe), the two tubes that branch off from the bottom of the trachea or windpipe, by which the air is conveyed to the lungs: bronchial, a., brôngk'-ël, pert. to the bronchi: bronchiole, n., brôngk'-ël, a small bronchial tube: bronchitis, n., brôngk'-ët-is, the inflammation of the lining membranes of the bronchial tubes: bronchiocèle, n., brôngk'-ët-ë-sël (Gr. kêlê, a tumour), an enlargement of the thyroid glands, known in Alpine regions as goitre, and in England as Derbyshire neck: bronchotomy, n., brôngk'-ët-ë-më (Gr. tome, a cutting), the operation of making an opening into the air passages; when the larynx is cut, the operation is termed laryngotomy, and when the trachea, 'tracheotomy': bronchial breathing, a term applied to the sound, resembling that produced by blowing through tubes, which replaces the normal, vesicular, respiratory murmur, when the ear is applied over a solidified portion of lung: broncophony, n., brôngk'-ëf-ë-më (Gr. phônê, sound), the peculiarly distant resonance of the voice heard in similar circumstances to preceding; the muffled and indistinct speech of any one labouring under a bronchial affection.

Brosimum, n., brôz'-ëm-ûm (Gr. brôsímos, eatable, nutritious—in allusion to their eatable fruit), a genus of plants, Ord. Moraceae: Brosimum utile, úl'-ë (L. utile, profitable), the cow tree, whose juice can be employed as a substitute for milk: B. aubletii, àwô-

lêsì́-ë, the snake-wood or letterwood of Demerara: B. alicastrum, ál'-ëk'-ëstrûm, a tree which yields bread-nuts, nutritious and agreeable when boiled or roasted.

Broussonetia, n., brôs'-ën-ëshlo-ë (after Broussonet, a French naturalist), a genus of ornamental and fast-growing trees, Ord. Moraceae: Broussonetia paprifera, pâp'-ër'-ëfë-ë (L. papyrus, the paper reed; fero, I bear), the paper mulberry; the outer bark is used in China and Japan in the manufacture of a kind of paper, the juice as a glue in gilding leather and paper, and the bark produces a fine white cloth.

bruit, n., brût (F. bruit, noise, din), applied to various sounds heard in auscultation in disease of the thorax or its organs.

Bruniaceae, n. plu., brônt'-ël-së (after Brun the traveller), the Brunia family, an Ord. of plants.

Brunoniaeae, n. plu., brôn'-ën'-ë-së (after Dr. Robert Brown), the Brunonia family, an Order of plants.

bruta, n., brûtë (L. brutus, dull, stupid), used to designate the mammalian order of the Edentata.

Bryaceae, n. plu., bri'-ël-sëë (Gr. bruon, moss, seaweed—from bruo, I bud or sprout), another name for the Musci or Moss family, so called because the germination of the seed commences on the plant; flowerless plants known as 'urn mosses.'

bryology, n., bri'-ël-ë-jë (Gr. bruon, moss; logos, discourse), the study of the division of mosses; same as 'muscology.'

Bryonia, n., bri'-ën'-ë (L. bryonia, Gr. bruon, bryonia, a kind of herb—from Gr. bruo, I abound, I bud, so named: from its abundance), a genus of plants, Ord. Cucurbitaceae: Bryonia alba, ál'-ë (L. albus, white), a plant, a powerful purgative, used in medicine; also B. dioica, di'-ëk'-ë
(Gr. dis, twice; oikos, a house, in allusion to the flowers with stamens, and those organs bearing seed growing on different plants), supposed to be the same as B. alba; bryony or wild vine; white bryony, applied to the root: bryonin, n., bri'ôn-ìn, a yellowish-brown bitter substance obtained from the root.

Bryophillum, n., bri'ô-fil'îm (Gr. bruo, I grow; phullon, a leaf), a genus of curious plants, Ord. Crassulaceae, so named in allusion to the circumstance that a leaf lying on damp earth emits roots, and throws up stems: Bryophillum calycinum, kûl'sin'îm (Gr. kalux, a flower-cup or calyx, kalukos, of a flower-cup), a plant remarkable for producing germinating buds at the edges of its leaves.

bryozoa, n. plu., bri'-ô-zô'â (Gr. bruon, moss, seaweed; zoân, an animal), a synonym of "polyzoa."

bubo, n., bulbô, bulbæs, n. plu., bul'bôz (Gr. boubon, the groin), an inflamed lymphatic gland, common in the groin: bulbonecele, n., bulbón'è-sêl (Gr. kêlê, a tumour), a rupture in which the intestines break down into the groin; incomplete inguinal hernia.

buccal, a., buk'-âl (L. bucca, the cheek), belonging to the cheek or mouth, as buccal arteries: buccal membrane, the lining membrane of the mouth: buccales, n. plu., buk-kâlès, the arteries, veins, nerves, etc. of the cheeks.

buccinator, n., buk'sin-âl'ôr (L. buccina, a kind of trumpet), one of the two broad thin muscles of the cheeks which act during the process of mastication, and in blowing wind instruments.

bulb, n., bulb (L. bulbus, a globular root, an onion), in anat., resembling bulbous roots; in bot., a leaf-bud with fleshy scales, of a globular shape, growing on the soil or partly in it, as the onion: bulbi, n. plu., bulbi'z, bulbs: bulbil, n., bulb'il, also bulblet, n., bulb'ilît, separable buds in the axil of leaves, as in some lilies: bulbose, a., bulb'ôs, having the structure of a bulb.

bulbus olfactorius, bulb'îs olfâktôr'i-us (L. bulbus, a bulb; olfactorius, pert. to smelling), the part of the olfactory nerve which swells into an oval enlargement or bulb: bulbar, a., pert. to a bulb, generally used in med. to qualify a peculiar form of paralysis due to disease of the medulla oblongata and its immediate surroundings.

bulla, n., bulb'â, bulbæ, plu., bulb'è (L. bulla, a water-bubble), the blisters or large vesicles appearing on the body in some forms of skin disease; blebs: bulbous, a., bulb'ús, pert. to bullæ.

bullate, a., bulb'lät (L. bulbæ, a bubble), having elevations like blisters; puckered as in the leaf of a Savoy cabbage.

bunion, n., bûn-yûn (Fr. bigne, a knob rising after a knock; Icel. bingh, a heap; Gr. bounion, a bulbous root—from bounos, a mound), a subcutaneous swelling frequently found on the inner side of the ball of the great toe, or it may be elsewhere.

Bunion bulbocastanum, bûn'si-im bulbô-kâst'ân-im (Gr. bounion, a bulbous root—from bounos, a mound; Gr. bulbos, L. bulbus, a bulb; Gr. kastanon, L. castâneâ, a chestnut); also B. flexu-om, flêks-ô-zîm (L. flexus, bent), two species of plants of the Ord. Umbelliferae, the tubers of which are eaten under the name of pig-nuts or earth-nuts.

Burmanniaceae, n. plu., ber-mân'îti-âl'se-ê (unascertained), the Burmannia family, an Order of tropical weeds allied to the Orchids.
bursa, n., bér's-á, burse, plu., bér'sé (Gr. bursa, skin, leather); also bursa mucosa, mú-kóz-á, burse mu-cos, plu., mú-kózé (L. mucosus, slimy, mucous), small sacs or cavities enclosing a clear viscid liquid, found interposed between surfaces which move upon each other so as to ensure their free and easy movement: bursa patellae, pát-él'le (L. patella, a plate, a knee-pan), the skin of the knee-cap; the subcutaneous synovial sac in front of the knee-cap: bursiform, a., bér's-í-form (L. forma, shape), shaped like a purse; sub-spherical.

Burseraceae, n. plu., bér'sér-á: së-é (after Burser, a botanist of Naples), the Myrrh and Frankincense family, an Order of plants: Bursera, n., bér'sér-á, a genus of large trees of considerable value which yield a balsamic and fragrant resinous juice.

bursicule, n., bér's-ik-úl, also bursicula, n., bér's-ik-ú-l-á (L. diminutive of bursa, skin), in bot., the part of the rostellum of the Orchids, excavated in the form of a sack: bursiculate, a., bér's-ik-ú-l-á, purse-like.

Butea, n., but'-é-á (after John, Earl of Bute), a splendid genus of flowering plants, Ord. Leguminosae: Butea frondosa, frón-dó-zó (L. frondósus, leafy—from frons, a leaf), the Dhak tree of the East Indies, yields a product similar to Kino, and has bright orange-red petals, and a black calyx: B. superba, su-pér-b'á (L. sú-perbus, proud), yields with the preceding a beautiful dye, and roots can be made into strong ropes.

Butomaceae, n. plu., but'-ós-m-ál-së-é (Gr. bous, an ox; temno, I cut), the flowering Rush family, an Order of plants: Butomus, n., but'-óm-ús, a genus of aquatic plants which receive their name because they are said to cause the mouths of the cattle to bleed who crop them: Butomus umbellatus, üm-bél-át'ús (L. umbella, a little shadow—from umbra, a shadow), the flowering rush, a beautiful British aquatic plant.

buttocks, n. plu., but'tóks (Dut. bout, the leg or thigh of an animal), the protuberant part of the body behind; the seat.

Buxus, n., bús'ús (L. buxus, the box tree, boxwood), a genus of hardy evergreen shrubs, much valued for its close, hard wood, so useful in the arts, Ord. Euphorbiaceae: Buxus sempervirens, sém-pé-vir'-énz (L. semper, always; virens, flourishing), the bark of this species is said to be alterative, and its leaves bitter and purgative.

byssaceous, a., bis-sásh's (Gr. bussos, L.byssus, fine flax), resembling or consisting of fine thread-like filaments: byssiferous, a., bis-sif'-ér-ás (L. fero, I bear), producing or bearing a byssus: byssoid, a., bis-sóy'd (Gr. cidos, resemblance), resembling very slender threads—like a cobweb: byssus, n., bis-sús, the silky filaments by which the common mussel and other bivalve molusca attach themselves to other objects, or to the sea bottom.

Byttneriaceae, n. plu., bit'-nér'-é-ál-së-é (after Buttnner, a German naturalist), the Byttneria and Chocolate family, an Order of shrubs, some bearing showy flowers, others, as the Theobroma cacao, producing the Cocoa of the shops.

cachexia, n., ká-kéks'-i-á (Gr. kakos, bad; hexis, habit), a vitiated or deranged condition of the body: cachexia aquosa, á-kwoz'-á (L. aquósus, abounding in water—from aqua, water), a dropsical disease of sheep.

Cactaceae, n. plu., kák-tál-së-é (Gr. kaktos, L. cactus, a prickly plant),
an Order of succulent herbs, natives of tropical America; the Cactus or Indian Fig family, many species yielding edible fruits, as the prickly pear: Cactus, n., kāktūs, a genus of plants; the melon thistle.

cadaveric rigidity, kad-āv-ēr-ik rīdāj-ūd-ūt-t (L. cadaver, a dead body), a term designating the stiffness or rigidity of the body which ensues shortly after death: cadaveric hyperemia, hā-pēr-emī-ā (Gr. huper, over, above; haima, blood), usually termed ‘post-mortem hypostasis,’ the livid discoloration on the body after death, caused by the gravitation of the blood.

caducibranchiate, a., kad-āk-ūs brāngk-ī-āt (L. caducus, falling; branckia, gills of a fish), having branchiae or gills which fall off before maturity is reached.

caducous, a., kad-āk-ūs (L. caducus, falling), in bot., falling off very early, as the calyx of the poppy; applied to parts of an animal which fall off and are shed during their life.

cæcal, a., sek-āl (L. caecus, blind), pert. to the cæcum; having a blind or closed end: cæcum, n., sek-ām, a tube which terminates in a blind or closed end; a little sac formed in the course of the intestines; the part of the large intestine situated below the entrance of the ileum—also called intestineum cæcum, in-tēs-tin'um (L. intestinum, the bowel or gut).

Caesalpiniae, n. plu., sēs-āl-pin-ī-ē-ē (after Caesalpinus, physician of Pope Clement VIII.), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Leguminosae, among which there are many plants which furnish purgative remedies: Caesalpinia, n., sēs-āl-pin-ī-ā, a genus of plants: Caesalpinia coriaria, kōr-ī-ār-ī-ā (L. coriarius, pert. to leather—from corium, leather), a species whose curved pods, under the name of Divi-divi, are used for tanning: C. brasiliensis, brāz-ī-li-ēn-sīs (L. formative—from Portug. braza, glowing embers; Old-Eng. brasis, of a bright—in allusion to its colour), a tree which yields the Brazil wood of commerce: C. echinata, ēk-in-āt'ā (L. echinatus, prickly), furnishes Pernambuco wood: C. sappan, sātp-pān', furnishes the sappan-wood of Scinde.

Caesarian section or operation, sēs-ār'i-ān (L. Caesarīanus, of or belonging to Caesar—said to be so named after Julius Caesar, who was brought into the world in this manner; probably only an adaptation of L. caesus, cut), the operation of cutting into the womb in order to extract the fetus.

cressious, a., sēsh'tī-ūs (L. caesus, bluish-gray, cat-eyed), bluish-gray; having a fine pale blue bloom.

cespitellose, a., sēs-pīt-ēl'ōz (L. caspes, turf, sod), a diminutive of cespitose: cespitose, a., sēs-pīt-ōz, growing in little tufts; tufted.

Calamus, n., kal'ām-ūs (Gr. kalamos, L. calamus, a reed, a reed-pen), a genus of plants, Ord. Palme, holding the middle place between the grasses and palms: Calamus draco, drāk'ō (L. draco, Gr. drakōn, a species of serpent, a dragon), one of the rattan palms in Sumatra and Borneo, whose resin is one of the substances called ‘dragon’s blood’: C. scipionum, sīp-ī-ōn'ūm (L. scipio, a staff carried by persons of distinction), a plant whose thinner stems go under the name of ‘rattans’; also C. rotang: C. rudentum, rō-den'tūm (L. rūdens, a rope, rudentis, of a rope, rudentum, of ropes), the common or cable cane, a native of the East Indies, etc., growing sometimes to the length of 500 feet.
calamus scriptorius, καλλόμυς skrip-tōrī-ūs (Gr. καλαμος, L. calamus, a reed, a reed-pen; scriptorius, for writing), that part of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, the configuration of which resembles the point of a pen.

Calathea, n., καλλ-άθλ-έ-ά (Gr. kalathos, L. calathus, a wicker basket, a cup), a genus of plants, Ord. Marantaceae, interesting and ornamental: Calathea zebrina, zεβ-ριν-ά (Sp. zebra, It. zebro, a zebra), a plant, so called from its peculiar striped leaves and velvety aspect.

Calathiform, a., καλλ-άθλ-ι-form (L. calathus, a basket, a cup; forma, shape), in bot., hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup: calathium, καλλ-άθλ-ι-um, in same sense as 'capitulum' and 'anthodium.'

Calceaneum, n., καλλ-κάν-έ-um (L. calcéaneum, the heel—from calx, the heel), in anat., the os calcis, or largest bone of the foot, projecting downwards and backwards to form the heel: calceano-cuboid, a., καλλ-κάν-ό-καβ-ό-yard (Gr. κυβος, a square; eidos, resemblance), an articulation in which the calceaneum is united to the cuboid bone by a synovial joint and ligaments: calceano, indicates a connection or articulation with the heel.

Calcar, n., καλλ-κάρ (L. calcar, a spur), a projecting hollow or solid process from the base of an organ; in zool., the spur of a rasorial bird; the rudiments of hind limbs in certain snakes: calcarate, a., καλλ-κάρ-άτ, having a spur or spurs: calcar avis, καλλ-ν-ά-ή-ή (L. avis, a bird, or 'of a bird'), the spur of the bird, a curved and pointed longitudinal eminence on the inner side of the floor of the cerebrum; also called 'hippocampus minor.'

Calceolaria, n., καλλ-σέ-όλ-άρ-ά (L. calceolus, a small shoe, in allusion to the form of the corolla), a favourite genus of plants, Ord. Scrophulariaceae, which contain some very showy species; some of the species used in dyeing: calceolate, a., καλλ-σέ-όλ-άτ, having the form of a slipper, applied to the hollow petals of orchids, and of the calceolaria.

Calculus, n., καλ-κώλ-άς (L. calcithus, a small stone), a stony concretion in any gland or organ: calculi, n. pl., καλ-κώλ-ι, small stony concretions.

Calendula, n., καλ-ένδ-ά (L. calendæ, the first days of the Roman month, the calends), a genus of showy plants, flowering almost every month: Calendula officinalis (L. officinalis, official), the common marigold.

calice, n., καλ-έ-ε or καλ-ί (L. calix, a cup; calicus, of a cup; calice, in or with a cup), the little cup in which the polype of a coralligenous zoophyte is contained.

Callitris, n., καλ-ίτ-ρίς (Gr. καλος, beautiful; thrice, hairy), a beautiful genus of trees, growing 20 or 30 feet high, grows best south of the tropics, Ord. Coniferae, Sub-ord. Cupressinæ: Callitris quadrivalvis, kwódr-ri-válvis (L. quadrus, square—from quatuor, four; valve, folding doors), the Arar tree, supplying a solid resin called 'sandarach' or 'pounce,' used instead of blotting-paper to dry the ink by strewing it over MSS.

Callosity, n., καλ-ός-ί-ή (L. callosus, thick-skinned—from callus, hard, thick skin), a horny hardness on the skin; in bot., a leathery or hardened thickening of a part of an organ: callus, n., καλ-ό-ς, same sense; new bony matter, formed to unite the fractured ends of a bone; in bot., a protuberance on the surface arising from the swelling of cambium cells:
callous, a., kal-ūs, hard, indurated.

Calluna, n., kāl-lōn-ā (Gr. kalluno, I make beautiful), a genus of plants, Ord. Ericaceae: Calluna vulgaris, vilg-ār-īs (L. vulgaris, common—from vulgaris, the multitude), ling or common heather, which has astringent qualities; used commonly for brooms.

calomel, n., kalō-mēl (Gr. kalos, beautiful; melas, black; rather meli, honey), a mild preparation of mercury, chemically known as the sub-chloride of mercury.

Calonyction, n., kāl-ō-nik-īt-ōn (Gr. kalos, beautiful; nux, night, nuktos, of night), a genus of plants, Ord. Convolvulaceae, so called because they open their flowers at night: Calonyction speciosum, spēst-ōz-ūm (L. speciōsum, full of beauty or display—from species, look, view, a sort), a plant with large white blossoms, which flowers at night, and has received the name 'moon-plant.'

Calophyllum, n., kāl-ō-fil-ūm (Gr. kalos, beautiful; phullon, a leaf), a genus of large-growing timber trees, Ord. Guttiferae or Clusiaceae; Calophyllum calaba, kāl-āb-ā (calaba, native name), the calaba tree, which yields the resin 'tacamahaca:' Calophyllum, inō-filūm (Gr. inō, a fibre, sinew, inōs, of a fibre; phullon, a leaf), a species from the seeds of which a useful oil is obtained.

Calotropis, n., kāl-ō-trop-ēs (Gr. kalos, beautiful; tropis, a keel, the bottom of a vessel), a genus of plants, Ord. Asclepiadaceae, so called in allusion to the keel of the flowers: Calotropis procera, prō-ār-ē (L. procerus, high, tall), also C. gigantea, fiy-ānī-ē (L. giganteus, belonging to the giants), the bark of whose roots furnishes the substance called 'mudar'; the essential principle mudarine gelatinises on being heated, and becomes fluid on cooling.

calumba, n., kal-ēm-bā (Colomba, Ceylon, whence obtained; kalūmb, the name in Mozambique), the root of Jateorhiza palmata, from East Africa, an infusion or tincture of which is used as a pure bitter tonic, the bitter crystallisable principle being called 'calumbin.'

calvarium, n., kāl-vār-ī-ūm, calvaria, plu. (new L.—from L. calva, the scalp without the hair; calvus, bald), the roof of the skull.

Calycanthaceae, n. plu., kāl-ik-ānth-ō-ē (Gr. kalux, a calyx; anthos, a flower), the Calycanthus family, a small Order of beautiful early-flowering shrubs, whose flowers are aromatic: Calycanthus floridus, flōrid-ūs (L. floridus, flowery, gay), the Carolina or common American allspice.

calycanthemy, n., kāl-ik-ānth-ēm-ē (Gr. kalux, a flower-cup; anthemōn, a flower), the conversion of sepals into petals either wholly or partially; the insertion of the corolla and stamens into the calyx: cal'ycanth'ēmous, a., -ēm-us, having the sepals wholly or partially converted into petals; having the corolla and stamens inserted into the calyx.

Calyceraceae, n. plu., kāl-īs-ēr-ē (Gr. kalux, a flower-cup, kalukos, of a flower-cup), a small Order of herbaceous plants inhabiting S. America.

calyces, see 'calyx.'

Calyciflora, n. plu., kāl-īs-ōl-fōr-ē (Gr. kalux, L. calyx, a flower-cup; L. florālis, floral—from Flora, the goddess of flowers), a sub-class of the Ord. Ochnaceae: calyciforal, a., kāl-īs-ōl-fōr-āl, applied to those plants where the
petals are separate or united, and the stamens are inserted directly on the calyx.

calyicine, a., kal't-is-in (L. calyx, a flower-cup, calycis, of a flower-cup), or of belonging to a calyx or flower-cup: calycoid, a., kal't-ik'-oid (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling a calyx.

Calycopehoridae, n. plu., kal't-k'-ul-ás (L. calyculus, a little flower-cup, a bud—from calyx, a flower-cup), an outer row of leaflets at the base of the calyx giving rise to a double or calyculate calyx; also calycle, n., kal'i-kl, in same sense: calyculate, a., kal'ik'-ul-át, applied to flowers which appear as if they possessed a double calyx; a ring or outer covering of bracts appearing to form a distinct whorl of themselves.

calyptoblastic, a., kal'-tp'-tis-blast'ik (Gr. kaluptos, covered; blastos, a sprout or bud), in zool., designating the Hydrozoa in which the nutritive or generative buds possess an external receptacle.

calyptra, n., kal'-tp'-trá (Gr. kaluptra, a covering, a veil), the outer covering of the sporangium of mosses; the hood of a moss theca: calyprate, a., kal'-tp'-trát, hooded.

calyptrimorphous, a., kal'-tp'-tri'-morph'is (Gr. kaluptra, a covering; morphé, shape, form), in bot., applied to ascidia or pitchers that have a distinct lid.

calyx, n., kal'-iks, calyxes, n. plu., kal'-iks-es (Gr. kalux, L. calyx, a flower-cup; Gr. kalukos, L. calycis, of a flower-cup), in bot., the outer envelope or whorl of a flower, the inner being called the corolla; in zool., the cup-shaped body of the vorticella, or of a crinoid; in anat., calyces, short funnel-shaped tubes in the kidneys, into each of which one or more of the papillae of the renal substance projects.

cambium, n., kam'-bi-ám (new L. cambium, nutriment; L. cambio, I change), a viscid glutinous substance formed in spring between the bark and the new wood of exogens, the supposed matter for new layers of wood and bark.

Camellia, n., kam'-el'-i-a (after Kamel or Camellus, a Moravian Jesuit), a genus of plants whose species are universally prized for their beautiful rose-like flowers, and dark-green shining leaves: Camellia Japonica, já-pón'ik-á (L. Japonicus, of or belonging to Japan), the species from which the cultivated varieties are chiefly obtained: C. Sasanqua, sā-sān'-kwá, the Sasanqua tea, is cultivated for its flowers, which are used to impart fragrance and flavour to other teas: C. oleifera, ol'-f'-e-i'-r-á (L. oleum, oil; fero, I carry), yields a valuable oil.

Campanulaeæ, n. plu., kam'-pán'-ul-á-se-e (L. campanula, a little bell—from cāmpāna, a bell), the Harebell family; an Order of plants, chiefly herbaceous: Campanula, n., kam'-pán'-ul-á, a genus of plants so called from the resemblance of its corolla to a bell: Campanula rapuncula, rāp'-úŋ'-k'-ul-á (dim. of L. rāpum, a turnip), a species whose roots and young shoots are used for food: campánulate, a., kam'-pán'-ul-át, having the shape of a little bell, as in the flower of the harebell.

Campanularidae, n. plu., kam'-pán'-ul-ár'-id-á (L. campanula, a little bell), an Ord. of hydroid zoophytes.

Camphora officinarum, kam'-fór-á (Sp. alcanfor, camphor; L. camphora, camphor;
campulitropous, see "Campylotropous.'
campylospermæ, n. plu., kāmp'il-ō-spōrm'ē (Gr. kamptos, bent, curved; sperma, seed), seeds with the albumen curved at the margins so as to form a longitudinal furrow: campylospermous, a., -spōrm'ūs, having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin, thus forming a longitudinal furrow.
campyloptropous, a., kāmp'il-ōt-rōp-āl, also campyloptropous, a., -rōp-ūs (Gr. kamptos, bent, curved; tropos, a turn), in bot., having a curved ovule when the portions on either side of the curvature are unequal; having a curved ovule, with the hilum, micropyle, and chalaza near each other.
canalicularus, n., kān'-āl-ik'-āl-ūs, canaliculi, n. plu., -ik'-āl-ī (L. canaliculus, a water channel—from canalis, a pipe, a channel), a term applied to the minute canals of bone, and to the passages which carry away the tears: canaliculate, a., kān'-āl-ik'-āl-āt, channelled; having longitudinal grooves or furrows.
canalilis, n., kān'-āl-īs (L. canalilis, a pipe), a small duct or canal in the human frame for the transmission of nerves, arteries, etc., which have received names from their discoverers, as the canals of Fontana, Gartner, Havers, Nuck, Hunter, Petit, Sylvius, etc., while others are so called from their position, as the following:—
Canalis centralis modiolii, centrăl'-iis mōd-ūl'-ī (L. centralis, central, middle; modiōli, of the nave of a wheel), the central canal of the modiolus; in the ear, one of the many small canals of the modiolus, larger than the rest, running from the base to the centre: Canalis membranacea, mēm'brān-ās'-ā (L. membrānāceus, belonging to skin or membrane), the membranous canal of the ear: C. reuniens, rē-un'i-enz (L. re, again; uniens, uniting), a small duct of the ear rendering the cavity of the canalis continuous with that of the saccule: C. spiralis modiolii, spīr-āl'-iis (L. spirālis, coiled, twisted—from spīra, a coil, a twist), the spiral canal of the modiolus; a small canal of the ear which winds around the modiolus: C. arteriosus, ārt-ēr'-ōs'-ūs (L. arteriosus, pert. to an artery— from arteria, an artery), the arterial canal: C. venosus, vēn-ōs'-ūs (L. venōsus, full of veins—from vēna, a vein), the venous canal; see 'Ductus arteriosus.'
cancelli, n. plu., kān'-sēl'-ī (L. cancelli, a lattice, a grating), the lattice-like texture of the internal bone: cancellate, a., kān'-sēl'-āt, having an appearance like lattice-work; in bot., composed of veins alone, or of lattice-like cells: cancellous, a., kān'-sēl'-ūs, pert. to the net-like tissue, or lattice-work of the inner bone.
cancrum oris, kānk'rūm or'-iis (L. cancrum, a cancer—from cancer, a crab; òs, a mouth, oris, of a mouth), a very rare but dangerous form of gangrenous stomatitis, usually commencing in the cheek,
and occurring among children from two to thirteen years of age.


Canellaceae, n. plu., kān-čl-č'se-č (L. canna, a reed, a cane), the Canella family, an Order of plants of the West Indies, very aromatic:

Canella, n., kān-čl-č-a, a genus of plants, so called from their bark being rolled like cinnamon, valuable and ornamental trees: Canella alba, āl'b-a (L. albus, white), a tall tree yielding the canella bark, or white cinnamon, and likewise several kinds of oil.

canescent, a., kān-čč'čnt (L. cānescent, growing white or hoary), in bot., hoary; somewhat approaching to white.

canine, a., kān-č'n (L. canis, a dog), designating the eye-teeth; in mammals, the four teeth which immediately adjoin the incisors, two in each jaw; resembling a dog in qualities or structure: canine madness, rabies.

Cannabinaeae, n. plu., kān-nā-bin-č'se-č (Gr. cannabis, L. cannabis, hemp), the Hemp and Hop family, an Order of herbaceous plants: Cannabis, n., kān-nā-bčs, a genus of plants: Cannabis sativa, sū-t-iv'-č (L. sativus, fit to be sown or planted), an herbaceous plant yielding the valuable fibre called hemp: C. Indica, īn-dič'-č (L. Indicus, Indian), a hemp plant used in India to produce intoxication—Bhang is made from the larger leaves and fruit dried; Gunjah or Ganja consists of the whole plant dried after flowering; Haschisch or Qinnab, among the Arabs, is made from the tops and tender plants dried: cannabina, n., kān-nā-bin-č', medicine made from Cannabis Indica.

Cannaceae, n. plu., kān-nā-čč-č (L. canna, a reed or cane), the Arrowroot family, an Order of plants, also called Marantaceae:

Canna, n., kān-nč, a genus of plants containing much starch in rhizomes and roots, and producing abundance of bright flowers at all seasons, the seeds of cannas being round and black, and known as 'Indian shot': Canna cocinea, kōk-sčn-č-a (L. coccinēus, of a scarlet colour—from coccum, scarlet); C. achiras, āk-čr'čs (Gr. a, without; cheir, the hand; from W. l.); C. edulis, ēd-č-čls (L. edulis, eatable), three species of canna from which the arrowroot called 'tous le mois,' tō l-e muč, or St. Kitts' arrowroot, is obtained: C. iridiflora, ľir-čd-fl'čr-č (L. iris, the iris or sword lily, ľirdis, of the ľiris; Flora, the goddess of flowers), the most splendid flowering plant of the cannas.

cantharisis, n., kān-thč-ris, cantharides, n. plu., kān-thč-rčd-čz (Gr. katharīs, L. canthāris, a species of beetle; Gr. katharidos, L. cantharidis, of a beetle), the Spanish fly, so called, collected chiefly in Hungary, and is used in making blistering plasters, etc.; a weak tincture is occasionally employed as a stimulating wash for promoting the growth of the hair.

canthus, n., also kanthos, kān-thčs, -čs (Gr. kanthos, the corner of the eye), the angle or corner of the eye, respectively named the outer and inner angles: canthi, n. plu., kān-thč-z, the corners of the eye.

Canula, n., kān-čl-č (L. canula, a little reed—from canna, a reed), a metallic or elastic tube used for surgical purposes, as for removing a fluid from a tumour.

Cautchouc, n., kōočšhōōk (a native Indian word), India-rubber, the dried juice of various tropical plants, such as Urceola elastica,
and Vahea gummifera, Ord. Apocynaceae; also many of the Artocarpus tribe, Ord. Moraceae, furnish caoutchouc.

capillaire, n., käpť-ūl-lär' (F. capillaire, capillary, maidenhair), a syrup, prepared from Adiantum pedatum, or Canadian maidenhair.

capillary, a., käpť-ūl-lär'-i (L. capillus, hair), in bot., filiform or thread-like; hair-like.

capillitium, n., käpť-ūl-lish'-i-ūm (L. capillitium, the hair collectively), the threads or hairs of puff-balls; in prescriptions, the hair of the head—as, abraditor capillitium, 'let the head be shaven.'

capitate, a., käpť-ūt'-ät (L. capitatus, having a head—from caput, the head), in bot., having a rounded or pin-like head, as on some hairs; having a globose head:

capitellum, n., käpť-ūl-ūl'-i-ūm (L. capitellum, a dim. of caput), in anat., a rounded process or knob supported on a narrower, called its neck; in bot., the seed-vessel or head of mosses.

capitulum, n., käpť-ūl-ūl'-ūm (L. capitulum, a little head—from caput, the head), in bot., a flattened, convex, or slightly concave receptacle covered with flowers, having very short pedicles or none, as in the dandelion, daisy, and other composite flowers; in some lichens, a stalk bearing a round head or knob; in same sense, Anthodium and Calathium; in anat., a process of bone, same as capitellum; a protuberance or round head of bone, fitted into the concavity of another; in zoöl., the body of a barnacle, from its being supported on a stalk: capitula, n. plu., käpť-ūl-ūl-ā, small heads or knobs: capituliform, a., käpť-ūl-ūl-ūl'-form (L. forma, shape), having the appearance of a small head or bud.

Capparidaceae, n. plu., käpť-ūr-ūl-ūl'-i-ūs'e-e (Gr. kappāris, L. cappāris, the caper tree, the caper; Ar. algabr, the caper), the Caper family, an Order of herbaceous plants which have stimulant qualities, also called 'capparids': Capparis, n., käpť-ūr-i-ūs, a genus of plants, found chiefly in warm countries: Capparaeae, n. plu., käpť-par'-i-ūs-e, a Sub-order, having baccate fruit; Capparis spinosa, spin-ūz'-i (L. spinōsus, thorny, prickly—from spina, a spine), a species, the flower-buds of which furnish capers.

capreolate, a., käpť-ręk'-ūl-ūt (L. cāp'ro-lōlus, the small tendrils of vines—from cāpra, a tendril), having tendrils, like vines.

caprifification, n., käpť-rē-fik-ā'-shūn (L. caprificare, to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall-fly—from cāper, a he-goat, and ficus, a fig), a process of accelerating the ripening of fruit by puncturing or by insects, particularly of the cultivated fig.

Caprifoliaceae, n. plu., käpť-rē-fol'-i-ūs'e-e (L. cāpraēa, a tendril; folium, a leaf), the Honeysuckle family, an Order of plants, many of which, as the elder and honeysuckle, have odoriferous flowers: Caprifoliwm, n., käpť-rē-fol'-ūm, a genus of favourite climbing plants, including the common honeysuckle—so called from the climbing and twining habit of the plant.

Capsicum, n., käpśık'-ūm (L. capsē, a chest or case for fruit, in allusion to the fruit being contained in the pods), a genus of plants, Sub-ord. Solanaceae, and Ord. Solanaceae, the different species of which furnish Cayenne pepper and chillies, natives of hot climates: Capsicum annuum, čin'-nū'-ūm (L. annūtis, annual—from annus, a year), the plant from which capsicum and Cayenne or Guinea pepper are obtained:
C. fastigiatum, ʃaːstɪdʒiːˈtʌtɪːm (L. fastigiatus, pointed at the top—from fastigium, a projecting point), name for same plant and its products as preceding: C. frutescens, frʊtˈɛtsɛns (L. frutex, a shrub or bush, fruticis, of a shrub), a shrubby plant which along with preceding supplies bird-pepper: C. baccatum, ˈbækətɪm (L. baccatus, furnished with berries—from baca, a berry), yields a globular fruit, furnishing cherry or berry capsicum.
capsula circumscissa, kæpsˈʊlə sərkˈɪmʊstɪˈtʊː (L. capsula, a little chest—from capsa, a chest or box; circumscissus, torn or cut off around), in bot., a capsule opening with a lid; a pyxidium.
capsule, n., kæpsˈʊl (L. capsula, a little chest), in anat., a membranous bag enclosing an organ; in bot., a dry seed-vessel opening by valves, teeth, or pores; in chem., a small shallow cup: capsular, a., kæpsˈʊlər, relating to a capsule; hollow; full of cells: capsular ligament, lɪɡˈərɛnt, a little loose bag at a joint which contains the peculiar liquid for its lubrication: capsuliferous, a., kæpsˈʊləfəˈrʊs (L. fero, I bear), bearing capsules.
caput, n., kæpˈʊt (L. caput, the head), in anat., a rounded process supported on a narrower part called its neck: caput céæcum coli, kæpˈʊt sɛkˈɪm kəlɪ (L. céæcus, blind; Eng. colon, the great gut), a blind sac about two inches and a half in length, situated at the upper extremity of the great gut.
caramel, n., kɑːrˈəml (F.), burnt sugar, chiefly used for colouring wines and brandies; a black porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 400°.
carapace, n., kɑːrˈəpæs (Gr. kara-

bos, a crustacean animal like the crab), the crustaceous and horny coverings of certain classes of animals, as crabs and lobsters, the tortoise, etc.; the protective shield or case of certain of the Infusoria.
carbon, n., kɑːrˈbɒn (L. carbo, a coal, carbonis, of a coal), pure charcoal, exists pure only in the diamond: carbonate, n., kɑːrˈbɒnˈet (Gr. karbunculus, a little coal—from carbo, coal), a gem; an intense inflammation occupying the whole thickness of the skin within a limited area: carbuncular angina, see ‘angina’; a disease of pigs, chiefly characterized by difficulty of breathing and painful inflammatory swellings around the pharynx and larynx.
carcerule, n., kɑːrˈsɜːrʊl (L. carcærulus, a prison, a cell), also cercerulus, n., kɑːrˈsɜːrˈʊləs (L. dim. from cercer, a prison, a gaol), in bot., a dry, indehiscent fruit, with the carpels adhering around a common axis, as in a mallow.
carcinoma, n., kɑːrˈsɪnəʊmə (Gr. karkinoma, cancer, karkinomatos, of a cancer—from karkinos, a crab-fish), cancer: carcinomatous, a., kɑːrˈsɪnəʊmˈətəs, pert. to cancers.
cardamoms, n. plu., kɑːrdəˈməmz (Gr. kārdāmōmōn, an aromatic plant, spice), oval trivalvular capsules containing seeds, furnished by various species of Amomum, Elettaria, and Renelania; much used in giving colour and pleasant flavour to medicines.
cardia, n., kɑːrdˈɪə (Gr. kardia, the heart), the opening which admits the food into the stomach: cardiac, a., kɑːrdˈɪək, pert. to the heart; invigorating the heart, as by stimulants: n., a medicine
or cordial which animates the spirits: cardiac polypus, pöl. ἱπ.-ūs, a pre-mortem coagulation of the blood within the heart: cardialgia, n., καρδ.-ί.άλγ.-ά (Gr. αλγος, pain), pain in the stomach; heart-burn: carditis, n., καρδ.-ίτ.-μ, inflammation of the tissues of the heart.

Carduus, n., kαρδ.-ί.άς (L. cardίus, a thistle), a genus of plants, Ord. Composite, Sub-Ord. Cynarocephalae, which includes the various species of thistle: Carduus benedictus, bɛn̩-dɪk̩-ūs (L. benefictus, commended, praised), the blessed thistle, formerly used as a stomachic.

carex, n., καρέξ, carices, n. plu., kαρέ̂̂ς-ές (L. cαrɛ̂̂ς, reed-grass), a genus of plants, Ord. Cyperaceae: Carex arenaria, ɑrɛ̂̂n.-άρτ.-ά (L. arnɛ́na, a sand-pit—from arɛ́na, sand), C. disticha, distɪ̆k̩-ά (L. distichus, consisting of two rows), C. hirta, hɛ́rt.-ά (L. hirtus, rough, hairy), have been used under the name German sarsaparilla; some of the carices, having creeping stems, bind together the loose moving sand of the sea-shore.

Caricese, n. plu., kαρέ̂̂ς-ές (origin unknown—said to be from Cάria in Asia Minor, where cultivated), a tribe of plants, Ord. Papavaceae: Carica, n., καρί-κα, a genus of plants: Carica papaya, pαp.-ά̆̂̂ς, the Papaw tree, which yields an acid milky juice, and an edible fruit.

carices, n. plu., see ‘carex.’

caries, n., κάρ-ί-ές (L. cαrίes, rottenness), ulceration or rottenness of a bone, caries having the same relation to bone which ulceration has to soft parts, as in a decaying tooth: carious, a., kαρ-ί-άς, affected with caries.

carina, n., κάρ-ί-να (L. cαrίna, the bottom of a ship, the keel), the two partially united lower petals of a papilionaceous flower, as in the lower petals of pea-flowers, which have a keel-like shape: carinal, a., kαρ-ί-ν-ά̆̂̂, said of the aestivation when the carina includes the other part of the flower: carinate, a., kαρ-ί-ν-ά̆̂̂, keeled.

cariopsis, see ‘caryopsis.’

Carludovica, n., κάρ-λο-δο-δο-ί-ά (in honour of Charles IV. of Spain and his queen), a genus of plants, Ord. Pandanaeae: Carludovica palmata, pαl.-mάτ.-ά (L. palmatus, marked with the palm of the hand), a plant from whose leaves Panama hats are made, a valuable industry.

carmative, n., κάρ-μαν-άτ-ι-ο (It. carminare, to card wool, to make gross humours fine and thin by medicine—from carmen, a card for wool), remedies which relieve flatulence and alleviate colicky pains, as on the supposed old medical theory of humours.

Carnivora, n. plu., κάρ-νί-ν-ο̃-ρ-ά̆̂̂ (L. cαrο, flesh, carnis, of flesh; νόρ, I devour), the flesh-eating animals, an Order of the Mammalia: carnivorous, a., kαρ-νί-ν-ο̃-ρ-ά̆̂̂, feeding upon flesh.

carnose, a., κάρ-νό-ζ (L. carnόsus, fleshy—from cαrό, flesh), fleshy; having a consistency resembling flesh: carnosity, n., κάρ-νό-σ-ί-ɔ̃-ι, a small fleshy excrecence.

carotid, n. or a., κάρ-ό-τῐ-δ (car-otidē̂̂s, plu.), a modern L. or Gr. formative—from Gr. καρό̆, I stupefy, from the idea of the ancients that by these arteries an increased flow of blood produced sleep or stupor; said also to be a Latinised formation from Gr. καρό̆, the head; ous, the ear, ῤός, of the ear, from the connection of the arteries with the face and ear; more likely, from Gr. καρό̆, deep sleep, because compression of them was supposed to produce sleep, hence they were also called ‘arteriae soporĭferĕs’), one of the two large arteries of the neck, subdivided
into the 'external carotid,' supplying the face and head, and 'internal carotid,' which divides into the interior and middle cerebral arteries, supplying the anterior and part of the middle lobes of the brain.

carpel, n., kärp'ēl (Gr. karpos, fruit), the name of one or more modified leaves forming the pistil of a plant—when formed of a single leaf, then pistil and carpel are identical; one of the parts which compose the innermost of the four sets of floral whorls into which the complete flower is separable; also called 'carp-idiium': carpellary, a., kärp-ēl' ēr-i, belonging to a carpel.

carpoclonium, n., kärp'-ō-klōn'-ï-ūm (Gr. karpos, fruit; klōnion, a small branch or shoot), in bot., a free spore case in certain Algae.

carpogonium, n., kärp'-ō-gōn'-ë-ūm (Gr. karpos, fruit; goneus, a parent, or gune, a woman), in bot., in certain Fungi, the twisted end of a branch of Mycelium, forming the female organs.

carpology, n., kärp'-ō-lō'-ji (Gr. karpos, fruit; logos, discourse), the part of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.

carpophaga, n. plu., kärp'-ō-făg'-ă (Gr. karpos, fruit; phago, I eat), fruit-eating animals, a section of the Marsupialia: carpophagous, a., kärp'-ō-făg'-ăs, living on fruits.

carpophore, n., kärp'-ō-fōr (Gr. karpos, fruit; phoreo, I carry or bear), in bot., a stalk raising the pistil above the whorl of the stamens.

carpos, n., kärp'-ōs (Gr. karpos, fruit); in composition, assumes the form carpo.

carpus, n., kärp'-ūs (Gr. karpos, Latinised form carpus, the wrist), the wrist: carpal, a., kärp-ăl, belonging to the wrist: carpo-metacarpal, a., kärp'-ō-mēt'-ă-

carp'ēl, pert. to the hand and wrist, excluding the fingers.

carthamus tinctorius, kärt'-ōm-ūs tink'-tōr'-ē-ūs (said to be a corruption of the Latinised Arabic name quortum, to paint; L. tincto'rius, belonging to dyeing), a species of plant, Ord. Composite, whose dried flowers constitute safflower or bastard saffron, which yields a pink dye.

cartilage, n., kärt'-il-ādž (L. cartil'-ago, gristle), gristle; a whitish elastic substance, such as is attached to bones, but softer than bone: cartilaginous, a., kärt'-il-ādž'-īn-ūs, consisting of gristle instead of bone; hard and tough: cartilagines alarum nasi, kärt'-il-ādž'-ēn-ēz āl'-ār'-ūm nās'-ī (L. cartil'-ago, gristle; ālā, a wing; nāsus, a nose), the cartilages of the wings of the nose; the lower lateral cartilages of the nose, having a peculiar curved form: c. laterales nasi, lät'-ēr-āl'-ēz (L. laterāles, adj. plu., lateral), the lateral cartilages of the nose; the upper lateral cartilages of the nose, situated in the upper part of the projecting portion of the nose: c. minores nasi, min'-ōr'-ēz (L. minores, adj. plu., lesser), the lesser cartilages of the nose; two or three cartilaginous nodules connected with the ascending process of the upper maxilla—also called c. sesamo'seasi nasi (Gr. sēsamon, fruit of the sesame; eidōs, resemblance—in allusion to their shape of seeds or nodules): cartilago nictitans, kärt'-i-lāg'-ō nikt'-ē-tānus (L. nictitans, winking), a small cartilage contained in the membrana nictitans, which see: c. triticea, trīt'-i-sē-ă (L. trīticeus, wheaten—from trīticum, wheat), the wheat-shaped cartilage; a small oblong cartilaginous nodule connected with the lateral thyrohyoid ligaments.

carum, n., kärt'-um (said to be so called as coming from Caria, in
Asia Minor; It., F., Scot. Carvi; Span. alcavária, caraway seed), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae, sometimes called Apiaceae: Carum carui, kär'-u-t (the Latinised form of Gr. karuon, a nut, signifying 'of a nut'), the species which produces the seeds or fruit known as 'caraway seeds,' which furnish a volatile oil, and are carminative and aromatic.

caruncula, n., kär'-ungk'-ul-ä, also caruncle, n., kär'-ungk'-l (L. caruncula, a little piece of flesh—from caro, flesh), a small fleshy excrescence, diseased or natural, as the comb of a cock; in bot., a fleshy or thickened appendage of the seed: carunculate, a., kär'-ungk'-ul-ät, having a fleshy excrescence or protuberance: caruncula lachrymalis, läk'-rim-al'-ës (L. lachrymalis, belonging to the tears—from lachryma, a tear), the lachrymal fleshy excrescence; a spongy-looking reddish elevation, formed by a group of glandular follicles, situated in the internal cavity of each eye: carunculae myrtiformes, kär'-ungk'-äl-ë mërt'-i'-form'-ëz, plu. (L. myrtus, a myrtle; forma, shape—the myrtle being sacred to Venus), the myrtle-shaped fleshy excrescences; small rounded elevations near the vaginal orifice.

Carya, n., kär'-ä (Gr. karuon, a nut; karua, a walnut), a genus of plants, Ord. Inlandaceae, yielding edible oily nuts: Carya alba, ålt'-ä (L. albus, white), a species which yields the American hickory nut.

Caryocar, n., kär'-ök-är (Gr. karuon, a nut), a genus of fruit-bearing trees—so called because the fruit of the species contains edible nuts, Ord. Ternstroemiaceae: Caryocar butyrosomum (L. butyrosomum, pert. to butter—from butyrum, butter), a tree which yields the Sonari or butter-nuts.

Caryophyllaceae, n. plu., kär'-i-ö.

fil.-ä-së-ë (Gr. karuon, a nut; phullon, a leaf), the Chickweed and Clovewort family, an Order of plants, including the clove-pink or carnation and its numerous varieties: Caryophyllaceae, cascarilla, n., kás'-kär-il'-ä (Sp. cascarilla, thin bark—from cascará, bark), the bark of several species of Croton, as 'Croton eleuteria,' 'C. cascarilla,' and 'C. eleutheria,' used in med. as a tonic and stimulant.

Casearia, n., kás'-kär-il'-ä (after Casearius, a botanist), a genus of plants, Ord. Samydaceae, some of which are bitter and astringent.

casein, n., kás'-iän (F. caseine, casein—from L. cäsitus, cheese), the cheesy portion obtained from
the curd of milk; a substance procured from milk, animal flesh, or vegetables.

cashew, n., καστήρ (F. acajou—from the native name), the nut of the Anacardium occidentale, remarkable for the large succulent peduncle which supports the fruit or nut.

cassia, n., κασσί (Gr. cassia, L. cassia, a tree with an aromatic bark), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Casalpinicæ, whose species furnish purgative remedies: Cassia lanceolata, lânc-sè-ŏ-lât’â (L. lanceolatus, lance-shaped—from lancēa, a lance or spear); C. acutifolia, âk-ūt’-ĭ-fŏl’-ĭ-ă (L. acutus, sharp-pointed; folium, a leaf); C. elongata, ĕlŏng-ăt’â (L. elongatus, lengthened out—from e, out; longus, long); C. obtusata, ŏb-tüs-ăt’â (L. obtusus, blunted); C. obovata, ŏb’ŏ-văt’â (L. obovatus, egg-shaped, but inversely—from ob, opposite, and ovum, an egg), supply the various kinds of senna, while other species have purgative leaves: cassia-bark, believed to be obtained chiefly from the Cinnamomum cassia, Ord. Lauraceæ; yields also an oil, and both oil and bark are used as aromatic stimulants; the flower-buds are used in confectionery.

cassideaous, a., κασσί-ăd-ĭ-ăs (L. cassis, a helmet, cassidius, of a helmet), helmet-shaped; having a large helmet-shaped petal, as the aconite.

cassowary, n., κασσώ-ŭrăt’â (Hind. kassuwaris, a large bird), a tree yielding excellent timber; see 'Casuarinaceae.'

Cassythææ, n. plu., κασσηθ’-ĭ-ĕ (unascertained), Dodder Laurels, a tribe of plants, Ord. Lauracææ: Cassytha, n., κασσηθ’-ă, a genus of plants which are generally aromatic and fragrant.

castoreum, n., kästŏr’-ŭm (L. castorium, a secretion of the beaver—from castor, a castor or beaver), a peculiar concrete substance obtained from the tallow of the prepuce of the castor or beaver.

Casuarinaceæ, n. plu., κασσŭ-ăr-ĭn-ă-sĕ-ĕ (kassuwaris, native name—in allusion to the resemblance of the leaves to the feathers of the cassowary), the Beech-wood family, an Order of Australian trees or shrubs with filiform branches and toothed sheaths in place of leaves: casuarina, n., κασσŭ-ăr-ĭn’-ă, the Cassowary tree, yielding excellent timber, having somewhat the colour of raw beef, whence the name Beech-wood.

cataclysm, n., κάτ-ă-kăzm (Gr. kataklysmos, inundation—from kata, down, and kluzein, to wash), a deluge.

catacorolla, n., κάτ-ă-kŏ-rŏl’-ă (Gr. kata, down, and kluzein, to wash), the first one.

catalepsy, n., κάτ-ă-lĕps’-ĭ (Gr. katalēpsis, a seizing or grasping—from kata, down; lepsis, a seizing), a peculiar disease in which motion and sensation seem to be suspended; a trance: catalaptic, a., κάτ-ă-lĕpt’-ĭk, pert. to catalepsy.

catalysis, n., κάτ-ăl-ŭs’-ĭs (Gr. katalysis, disbandment, destruction—from kata, down; lūsis, a loosening), in chem., the influence which induces changes in the composition of substances by their mere contact with another body or power.

catamenia, n., κάτ-ă-mĕn’-ă (Gr. katamenios, monthly—from kata, down; mēn, a month), the monthly discharges of females.

cataphyllary, a., κάτ-ă-fĭl’-ĕr’-ĭ (Gr. kata, down; phallon, a leaf), applied to the leaves of a plant when they are mere scales; having the leaves enclosed in buds by perules, or on a root-stock by scales.
cataplasm, n., catarrhal (Gr. kataplasma, L. cataplasma, a poultice—from Gr. kata, down; plasso, I form), a poultice or plaster.

cataract, n., catarrh, catechu, cataplasm, Catarhina, catarrhine, catarrhus, a, catarrhine, of or belonging to.

catarrah, n., catarrh, a catarrh—from Gr. kata, down; rhino, nostrils, in zoö., a group of the Quadrumana, characterised by twisted or curved nostrils placed at the end of the snout: catarhine, a., catarrhin, of or belonging to.

catarrh, n., catarrh, a catarrh—from Gr. kata, down; rhino, nostrils, a nasal catarrh, a disease well known by its producing a running or flow of mucus from the nostrils, caused by exposure to sudden alternations of temperature;—catarrhal affections may implicate either the skin or mucus membranes; they are mainly characterised by their superficial and spreading character, but do not necessarily augment the secretions of the part affected: catarrhus sinuum frontalium, catarrhus sinu'm frontal'ium (L. sinuum, of curves—from sinus, a curve, a hollow; frontalium, gen. plu. of frontalis, pert. to the front), the catarrh of the frontal sinuses, the sinuses being the hollow spaces in the bones which communicate with the nostrils.

catechu, n., catechu, also cutch, n., kootsh (said to be from Japanese cate, a tree; chu, juice), the heart wood of the Acacia catechu, an Indian shrub which contains much tannin, and is a powerful astringent.

catenulate, a., catenul'ate (L. catena, a chain), put together like the links of a chain.

Catha, n., catarhal (a native Arabian name), a genus of plants, Ords. Celastraceae: Catha edulis, cat. al. (L. edulis, eatable—from edo, I eat), a species, the young shoots of which furnish the Arabian drug called 'kât,' used as a stimulant.

cathartic, n., catarrh, also catarh, a, catarrh (Gr. kathairo, I clean or purge), a medicine which purges, as senna, castor-oil, etc. : adj. purgative.

Cathartocarpus fistula, n., Cathartocarpus fistula, a, catarrh, a species of the Sub-ord. Cæsalpinieæ, whose indehiscent pod contains a laxative pulp.

catheter, n., catheter, a, catheter (Gr. kath'tær, that which is let down, a probe—from kathieimi, I let down), a curved tube of silver, India-rubber, or gum-elastic, employed for drawing off the urine from the bladder: catheterism, n., cath'eter'ism, the art or operation of introducing a catheter.

catkin, n., catkin (after the domestic cat, and kin, little), a kind of flower, long and slender, resembling a cat's tail, as in the willow or hazel, the birch, etc.; same as Amentum.

cauda equina, cauda equina, (L. cauda, a tail; equinus, belonging to a horse—from equus, a horse), the horse-tail; the bundle or brush of nervous cords terminating the spinal marrow in man; the corresponding part in lower animals.

caudal, a., caudal (L. cauda, a tail), pert. to a tail, or a tail-like appendage: caudate, a., caudal, having a tail or feather appendage: caudicle, n., caudal, a small membranous process
supporting a pollen mass in orchids.

caudex, n., kāwolēks (L. caudex, the trunk or stem of a tree, caulicis, of a trunk), the axis of a plant; the stem of a palm or of a tree-fern: caudex ascendens, ās-sēndēlēnz (L. ascendens, ascending), the trunk or stem above ground: c. descendens, dē-sēndēlēnz (L. descendens, descending), the root, being the stem below ground.

caul, n., kāwol (AS. cauol, F. câle, a kind of little cap), the membrane which sometimes covers the head and face or greater part of the body of a child when born, and consisting of the amniotic membranes; a netted membrane covering the lower intestines; the omentum.

caulescent, a., kāwolēs'ēnt (L. caulis, a stalk or stem), growing up into a stem; having an evident stem.

caulicle, n., kāwolik-l, also cauliculus, n., kāwolikul-ūs (L. cauliculus, a small stalk—from caulis, a stalk), a stalk connecting the axis of the embryo and the cotyledons; the part of the axis which intervenes between the collar and cotyledons.

Caulinia fragilis, kāwolinik-ā frādjil-ūs (L. caulis, a stem; fragilis, easily broken, brittle), one of the plants in which protoplasmic rotation has been observed, Ord. Naiadaceae or Potamææ.

caulis, n., kāwolīs (L. caulis, a stalk), the stalk or stem of a plant; an aerial stem: cauline, a., kāwolīn, belonging to a stem or growing immediately upon it: cauline bundles, fibro-vascular bundles on a stalk which do not pass into leaves: caulinary, a., kāwolīnēr-i, belonging to the stem or growing immediately from it—same as 'cauline.'

caustic, n., kāwostik (Gr. kaustikos, having the power to burn), a substance which possesses the property of corroding any part of a living body by its chemical action—one of the mildest cauteries is the nitrate of silver or lunar caustic: cautery, n., kāwolēr-i, any substance or agent employed for firing and searing any superficial part of the living body; potential cautery designates the various forms of caustic applications; actual cautery consists in a rod or knob of iron heated to a dull red or white heat according to the effect desired; galvanic cautery is applied by means of wires heated by a galvanic battery: cauterisation, n., kāwolēr-iz-āshūn, the act or effect of burning or searing a living part.

cavernous respiration, a peculiar hollow sound, as that produced by blowing into a wide-mouthed glass vessel, heard by auscultation over a large dry cavity in a lung: cavernous tissue, in bot., any tissue consisting of layers or groups of cells with cavities between them.

cavicornia, n. pln., kāv-ikorni-ā (L. cauvs, hollow; cornu, a horn), ruminants whose horns consist of a central bony core surrounded by a horny sheath.

Ceanothus, n., se-ānōθ-ūs (said to be from Gr. keanōthos, a kind of horn; keanōthos, a kind of thistle), a genus of plants, often spiny, Ord. Rhamnaceae: Ceanothus Americanus, ām-ēr-ik-anūs, a plant whose leaves have been sometimes used in America as a substitute for tea, the roots used as an astringent.

Cecropia, n., se-kropi-ā (after Cecropia, the citadel of Athens, named in honour of Cecrops, king of Attica, whose legs were fabled to have been serpents), a genus of trees, Ord. Moraceæ, having peltate leaves, and
attaining a height of 30 feet: Cecropia peltata, pělt-át-á (L. peltáta, armed with a small peltata, or small half-moon-shaped shield), the Trumpet-wood, so called from the hollowness of its stem and branches, which are used for wind instruments, the fibrous bark being used as cordage.

Cedrelaceæ, n. plu., sél-rél-á-sè-e (Gr. kedros, L. cedrus, a cedar tree), the Mahogany family, an Order of trees having an aromatic fragrance: Cedrela, n., sél-rél-á, a genus of trees: Cedrela febrifuga, fèb-rí-fi-fug-á (L. fèbris, a fever; fígō, I drive away), a species whose bark is used for the cure of intermittent fevers, and the wood is sometimes called 'bastard cedar.'

Cedrus, n., sél-rú-s (Gr. kedros, L. cedrus, the cedar tree), a genus of cedar trees found on the Cedron, Judæa, whence it is said the name, Ord. Conifera, very valuable for their timber: Cedrus Libani, lǐb-án-í (L. Libanus, Lebanon, a mountain of Syria), the Cedar of Lebanon: C. deodara, de-ód-ar-á (said to be from Hind. deva, a deity; dara, timber; Sans. div, heaven), the Deodar or Himalayan Cedar.

Celastraceæ, n. plu., sél-ás-trá-sè-e (Gr. kēlos, a winter's day, the fruit remaining on the tree all winter), the Spindle-tree family, an Order of small trees or shrubs, having sub-acrid properties, and the seeds of some yielding a useful oil: Celastrum, n. plu., sél-as-tré-é, a tribe or Sub-order: Celastrus, n., sél-as-trús, a genus: Celastrus nutans or paniculatus, nút-ánz or pán-ík-ul-át-ús (L. nutans, nodding, tottering; paniculatus, tufted), two species which are said to be of a stimulating nature: C. venenatus, věn-e-nát-ús (L. venenátus, furnished with poison—from věněn-um, poison), this, as well as other species, are said to be poisonous.

cell, n., sél (L. cella, a storeroom), in bot., one of the minute globules or vesicles composing cellular tissue; a small cavity or hollow part: cellular, a., sél-ál-ár, composed or made up of cells: cellule, n., sél-ál-óz, the substance of which cell walls are composed, constituting the material for the structure and growth of plants; a similar material in animal tissue: cellular tissue, tissue formed by the union of minute globules or bladders, named 'cells,' 'cellules,' 'vesicles,' or 'utricles.'

Cellularae, n. plu., sél-ál-ár'éz (L. cellula, a small storeroom—from cella, a hiding-place), a Sub-class of the Ord. Hepaticæ, plants which are acotyledons, and entirely composed of cellular tissue, having no distinct axis, and their leaves no stomata; also called 'cryptogamous,' and 'acotyledonous' plants.

Celosia, n., sél-óz-á (Gr. kélos, dry, burnt), a genus of plants, Ord. Amaranthaceæ, some of which appear as if they were singed: Celosia cristata, kríst-at-á (L. cristátus, crested—from crista, a tuft or crest), the plant cockscomb.

celotomy, n., sél-ól-óm-í (Gr. kéle, a tumour; tomé, a cutting, a section), the operation for removing the stricture in strangulated hernia.

Celtidæ, n. plu., sél-tíl-é-e (said to be from celtis, an old name of the lotus), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Ulmaceæ: Celtis, n., sél-tíz, a genus: Celtis occidentalis, ok-síd-ént-ál-ís (L. occidentalis, western—occidens, the west), the nettle-tree or sugar-berry, which has a sweet drupaceous fruit.
cenanthy, n., sēn·anthē·tī (Gr. kēnos, void, empty; anthos, a flower), the absence of stamens and pistils in flowers.

centrifugal, a., sēn·trī·fū·gāl (L. centrum, the centre; fugio, I flee), tending to go away from the centre; in bot., applied to the inflorescence in which the flowering commences first at the centre:

centripetal, a., sēn·trī·pē·təlāl (L. pēto, I seek), tending to the centre; in bot., applied to that inflorescence in which the flowering commences first at the circumference or base.

centrum ovale cerebri, sēn·trē·rum ōv·āl·ē sēr·ē·bī·rī (L. centrum, the centre; ovāle, oval—from ovum, an egg; cerebri, of the brain), the oval centre of the brain, called respectively, minus, min·ūs, little, and majus, mādjūs, great, being an oval central mass of white cerebral matter of the hemisphere of the brain.

Cephalaeis, n., sēf·ā·ē·līs (Gr. kephalē, the head; the flowers being disposed in heads), a genus of plants, Ord. Rubiaceae, which furnish important articles to the Materia Medica; Cephalaeis ipecacuanha, īp·ē·kā·kū·ā·dīn·ā (a native Brazilian word), the plant whose roots yield the ipecacuanha, extensively employed in medicine.

cephalagra, n., sēf·ā·lā·gā·rā (Gr. kephalē, the head; agra, seizure), acute pain in the head, either from gout or rheumatism: cephalalgia, n., sēf·ā·lā·lā·gī·ā (Gr. algos, pain), headache; continuous pain in the head.

cephalic, a., sēf·ā·līk (Gr. kephalē, the head), pert. to the head; pert. to a disease or affection of the head: cephalo, sēf·ā·lō, denoting attachment to or connection with the head: cephalo-branchiate, a., brāngkī·tāt (Gr. brangchia, a gill), carrying gills upon the head; applied to a section of the Annelida: cephaloid, a., sēf·ā·lō·oid (Gr. eidos, resemblance), in bot., capitate or head-shaped.

cephalophora, n. plu., sēf·ā·lō·ōf·ō·rā (Gr. kephalē, the head; phoreo, I bear, I carry), a name for those Mollusca which have a distinct head; more usual term is 'encephala.'

Cephalopoda, n. plu., sēfə·lō·ōp·ō·dā (Gr. kephalē, the head; podes, feet), a class of the Mollusca in which there is a series of arms around the head, as in the cuttle-fishes: cephalopodous, a., sēf·ā·lō·ōp·ō·dōs (Gr. kephalē, the head; podes, feet), pert. to those animals which have the feet or arms arranged around the head, or the head between the body and the feet, as in cuttle-fishes.

Cephalotaxus, n., sēf·ā·lō·ō-tāks·ūss (Gr. kephalē, the head; L. taxus, a yew), a genus of plants, Ord. Coniferae, Sub-ord. Taxineae, handsome coniferous shrubs and trees, which have the habit of the yew.

Cephaloteeea, n. plu., sēf·ā·lō·ō-te·ē·ā (Gr. kephaloteos, having a head or top), an Order of plants according to some, and by others included under the Ord. Saxifragaceae: Cephalotus, n., sēf·ā·lō·ōtūs (Gr. kephaloteos, having a head or top), an anomalous apetalous genus of the Ord. Saxifragaceae, of which there is only one species: Cephalotus follicularis, fōl·ī·kō·lū·ārīts (L. folliculus, a little bag inflated with air, a little bag—from follis, an air-ball), a native of S.W. Australia, having leaves arranged as a rosette at the top of the rhizome, one kind having the true ascidia or pitchers.

cephalo-thorax, n., sēf·ā·lō·ō-thōr·āks (Gr. kephalē, the head; thorax, the chest), the anterior division of the body, composed of the coalesced head and chest, in many Crustaceae and Arachnida.

cephalotomy, n., sēf·ā·lō·ō-tōm·ī (Gr. kephalē, the head; tōmē, a
Ceradina, n., sér-ā'd-ī-ā (Gr. keras, a horn—so called from the horn-like appearance of the branches); called also Ceradina furcata, ēr-kā'ū-tā (L. furcātus, forked—from furca, a fork), a peculiar plant, having the appearance of a shrub of coral spreading its short leather-coated branches upwards like a candelabra, a native of dry, sterile places in the S. and W. of Africa, yields a resinoid substance called sometimes African bdellium.

ceramidium, n., sérl-ā'm-ūl't-ūm (Gr. keramis, a tile, a copying stone, keramidas, of a tile; keramion, an earthen vessel, a jar), a pear-shaped capsule or pitcher with a terminal opening, and a tuft of spores arising from the base, as seen in some Algae: ceramium, n., sérl-ā'm'i-ūm, an extensive genus of sea-weeds, so called from their numerous pear-shaped capsules, Ord. Algae or Hydrophyta.

cerasin, n., sér'ā-sīn (Gr. kerasos, L. cerasus, the cherry tree—so called from Cerasus of Pontus, in Asia), that part of the gum of the cherry, the plum, and almond trees, insoluble in cold water: Cerasus, n., sér'ā-sūs, a valuable genus of fruit trees, Ord. Rosaceae: Cerasus laurocerasus, lā-ūr'o-sér'ā-sūs (L. laurus, a laurel tree; cerasus, the cherry tree), the cherry laurel, the common bay laurel—an oil in large quantities exists in the young leaves, giving to the water distilled from them poisonous qualities: C. avium, āv'ū-ūm (L. āvium, of birds—from āvis, a bird), the cherry of the birds, the common cherry, used in the manufacture of kirschenwasser, cherry-brandy, literally cherry-water: C. Occidentalis, ōk'sē-dēnt-ā'ūs (L. Occidentalis, western—from Occidens, the West), used for flavouring Noyau; the kernels of the cerasus give flavour to Ratafia, Cherry-brandy, and Maraschino.

cerate, n., sér'ā-t (L. ceratum, overlaid with wax—from cera, wax), an ointment or unguent in which wax forms a chief ingredient: cerated, a., sér'ā-t'ēd, covered with wax.

ceratiasis, n., sér'ā-t-dūs-īs (Gr. keras, horn), the growth of hard horny tumours: ceratitis, n., sér'ā-t-dūt-īs, inflammation of the cornea.

ceratium, n., sér'ā-shū-ūm (Gr. keration, a little horn), in bot., a long one-celled pericarp with two valves, containing many seeds attached to two placentia, which are alternate with the lobes of the stigma, as in Glaucium and Corydalis; a genus of minute Fungi, so called from the plants resembling small horns, found on dead wood.

cerato, sér'ā-tō (Gr. keras, a horn), in composition, expressing a connection with the cornea of the hyoid bone, or with the cornea: cerato-genesis, jēn'ē-zi-ūs (Gr. gennaō, I beget), the formation or production of horn.

Ceratonia, n., sér'ā-tōn't-ī-ā (Gr. keratia and keratonia, the carob tree—from keration, a little horn, a pod), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminose, Sub-ord. Casalpiniae: Ceratonia siligua, sil'i-kuwā (L. siligua, a pod of leguminous plants, the carob), a pod known as the Algaroba bean; the carob tree, locust tree, or St. John's bread—so called from the mistaken idea that the pods were John the Baptist's food in the wilderness.

Ceratophyllaceae, n. plu., sér'ā-tō-fil'l-dō-sē (Gr. keras, a horn; phullon, a leaf), the Hornwort family, an Order of plants: Ceratophyllum, n., sér'ā-tō-fil'l-ūm, a genus of plants, so
named from the petals being so cut as to resemble stags' horns: 
ceratophyllous, a., sēr'dē-ō-jil'ūs, horn-leaved.
Cerbera, n., sēr'ber-ā (L. Cērberus, the three-headed dog of Pluto, 
whose bite was poisonous), a genus of plants, Ord. Apocynaceae, 
generally poisonous: Cerbera Ahouai, ā-hō'āi (Ahouai, an Indian 
name), a plant whose fruit, contained in a nut, is deadly poison.
Cercariae, n. plu., sēr'kār-ē (Gr. kerkkos, a tail), a genus of 
infusorial animalcules; a remarkable genus of intestinal parasites, 
so called because in one stage of their existence they have a rudder tail: 
cercæ, n. plu., sēr'sē, the feelers which project from behind in 
some insects.
cereidium, n., sēr'sid'ē-ām (Gr. kerkos, a tail), in bot., tail-like 
roots of some Fungi.
cercomonas, n., sēr'kōm'ōn-ās (Gr. kerkos, a tail; mónos, single, 
 solitary), a minute animalcule having a tail-like prolongation: 
cercomonas urinarius, ār'īn-ār'i-ās (L. urinárius, urinary—from 
ūrina, urine), a minute intestinal parasite in the urine of animals, 
frequently in the fresh urine of the horse.
cere, n., sēr (L. cera, wax), the naked space found at the base 
of the bills of some birds.
cerealia, n. plu., sēr'e-āl'i-ā (L. cērēalis, pert. to Ceres, or to grain 
—from Cērēs, the goddess of corn and fruits), the different grains 
used for food; also called cereals, n. plu., sēr'e-ālz: cerealin, n., 
sēr'e-ālin, the nutritious or flesh-forming principle in flour.
cerebellum, n., sēr'ē-bēl'ē-lūm (L. cerebellum, a small brain—from 
cērēbrum, the brain), the hinder or lower part of the brain: cerebral, a., sēr'ē-brāl, pert. to the brain: cerebria, n. plu., sēr'é-
brī-ā, mental derangement: cerebriform, a., sēr'é-brī-fōrm (L. 
forma, shape), having an appearance like brain matter; designating 
a form of cancer: cerebric, a., sēr'é-brīk, denoting one of the 
peculiar acids found in the fatty matter of the brain.
cerebro, sēr'é-brō (L. cērēbrum, the brain), a prefix indicating 
a connection with the cerebrum or brain: cerebro-spinal, an ad-
jectival indicating connection or association with the brain and 
spine, as 'cerebro-spinal' axis: cerebrum, n., sēr'é-brūm, the 
brain proper.
Cereus, n., sēr'é-us (L. cērēs, waxen, pliant, soft), a very 
beautiful genus of plants, Ord. Cetaceae, many of which show a 
tendency to spiral development: Cereus flagelliformis, fāl'ē-jēl'i-
formīs (L. flagellum, a whip, a vine-shoot; forma, shape), one 
of the species in which setæ, spines, and hairs have a tendency 
to arrange themselves spirally: Cereus grandiflorus, grānd'i-
flōr'ūs (L. grāndis, great, grand; flōrus, having flowers—from 
flōs, a flower, flōris, of a flower), one of the plants remarkable for only 
flowering at night, expanding its flower about 10 P.M., and lasting 
only for the night; other two night-flowering plants are C. 
M'Donaldiae, māk'dōn-dōl'dē-ā, the Cereus of M'Donald, and C. nycti-
ticalus, nik'tik-dōl'ās (Gr. nux, night, nuk'tis, of night; kǎleō, I 
call or summon), the plant that summons in the night; plants 
which flower only at night.
ceriferous, a., sēr'ē-frē-us (L. cērēs, wax; fero, I produce), in bot., 
bearing or producing wax: cereous, a., sēr'é-us, like wax; waxen.
cernuous, a., sēr'nū-s (L. cēr'nūs, bending or stooping with one's 
head to the ground), in bot., hanging down the head; nodding, 
pendulous.
Ceroxylon, n., sēr'ōks'i-lōn (L. cēra, wax; Gr. κερ, wood,
timber), a palm tree which yields wax, forming a coating over its trunk, Ord. Palme.

cerumen, n., sérv-üm'tén (L. cera, wax), the wax of the ear secreted by ceruminous glands: cerumenous, a., sérv-üm'nis, of or belonging to the cerumen.
cervical, a., sérv-ik'-ul or sérv-ik'-ul (L. cervix, the neck, cervix, of the neck), connected with the region of the neck: cervical vertebrae, n. plu., vér'te-bré (L. vertebra, a joint), the seven bones of the spine of the neck: cervico, sérv-ik'-ó or sérv-ik'-ó, denoting connection or association with the region of the neck proper, or simply with a neck: cervix, n., sérv-iks, the neck: cervix cornu posterioris, körn'-u póst-ér'-i-ór'-is (L. cornu, a horn; postérioris, of posterior), the neck of the posterior horn; a part of the grey substance of the spinal cord: cervix femoris, fém'-ór'-is (L. fémur, the thigh, fémóris, of the thigh), the neck of the thigh bone between the head and the trochantes: c. uteri, úl'-ér'-i (L. útérus, the womb, the matrix), the neck of the womb.
cervicalis ascendens, sérv-ik'-ál-is ás'-énd'-énz (L. cervicalis, belonging to the neck—from cervix, the neck; ascéndens, ascending), the muscle which forms the continuation of the accessorius upwards into the neck.
cestoidea, n. plu., sést-öyd'-é-a (Gr. kestos, a girdle; eidos, appearance), an old name for Tamiada, a class of intestinal worms with flat bodies like tape; tape-worms: cestoid, a., sést-öyd, pert. to the cestoidea or tape-worms.
Cestophori, n. plu., cést-ráf'-ör'-i (Gr. kestra, a military weapon; phoreo, I bear), a group of Elasmobranchii, represented by the Port Jackson shark.
Cetacea, n. plu., sét-á-shi'-á (Gr. ketos, L.etus, a whale), the Order of the Mammals comprising the whales and dolphins: cetaceous, a., sét-á-shi'-us, pert. to the whale kind.

Cetraria, n. plu., sétr-rár'i-á (L. cætra, a short shield or buckler), a genus of lichens: Cetraria Islandica, ís'-lánd'-ük'-á (L. Islandica, of or belonging to Iceland), Iceland moss, a lichen which contains a nutritious matter called lichen-starch or lichenin: cetarin, n., sêt'r-rár'-in, the bitter principle existing in Iceland moss.

Chærophyllum, n., kér'-ö-fil'-lüm (Gr. chairô, I am glad, I rejoice; phullon, a leaf), a genus of plants so called from the pleasant smell of the leaves: Chærophyllum bulbosum, bül-bóz'-ám (L. bulbósus, bulbous—from bulbus, a bulb), bulbous chervil, which is used like carrots.

chæognatha, n. plu., kéf'-ögn'-náth'-á (Gr. chaitê, horse-hair; gnathos, the cheek or jaw bone), an Order of the Anarthropoda, having only one genus, the oceanic Sagitta.

chaffy, a., tsháf'-i (AS. ceaf, Ger. kaff, chaff), in bot., covered with minute membranous scales.

Chailletiaceae, n. plu., kil'-le'sh'-á'-sé'-é (after Chaillet, a Swiss botanist), the Chailletia family, a small Order of trees and shrubs:

Chailletia, n., kil'-le'sh'-á, a genus: Chailletia toxicaria, tök'-l'-kár'-i'-á (Gr. toxikon, L. toxicum, poison in which arrows were dipped), a species whose fruit is poisonous, known in Sierra Leone as ratsbane.

chalaza, n., käl'-áz'-á (Gr. chalaza, hail, a small tubercle resembling a hailstone), in bot., the disc-like scar where the nourishing vessels enter the nucleus of the ovule: chalazae, n. plu., käl'-áz'-é, in an egg, two spirally twisted bands having a pyramidal slope, one at
each end, the apex adhering to the yolk, and the base to the white or glair: chalazion, n., kūl-āz-i-ōn, a little tumour on the edge of the eyelid, so called from its supposed resemblance to a hailstone.

Chamelaucium, n., plu., kām-ē-lōw-stī-ē (Gr. chamaia, upon the ground; and said to be lauchis, a poplar), fringe myrtles, a tribe of the Ord. Myrtaceae, heath-like plants with fragrant foliage, and opposite dotted leaves: Chamælaucium, n., kām-ē-lōw-stī-ūm, a genus of plants.

Chamærops, n., kām-ē-rōps (Gr. chamaia, upon the ground; rōps, a thicket, a twig), a handsome genus of palms, so called from their lower growth: Chamærops humilis, hūm-īl-īs (L. humilis, lowly, small—from hūmus, the earth, the ground), the only European species of palm.

chancre, n., shāng'kēr (Fr. chancre, a sore), a venereal ulcer or sore: chancreoid, n., shāng'kroëy (Gr. eidos, resemblance), a venereal ulcer having a soft base.

channelled, a., tshān'i-nēld (L. canālis, a pipe for water), hollowed out like a gutter.

Characeæ, n. plu., kār-ā-sē-ē (Gr. choiro, I am glad), the Chara family, an Order of curious water-plants: Charas, n. plu., kār-āz, also Charæ, n. plu., kār-ē, a genus of water-plants which grow in stagnant water; some of them have their stems encrusted with carbonate of lime, and are used for polishing plate; in others not so encrusted, the movement of rotation in the protoplasmic matter of the tubes is well seen.

charpie, n., šārp'ē (Fr. charpie, lint compress), the fine flock obtained by scraping linen rags or lint; a coarse kind of lint or tow, used for absorbing blood, matter, and the like.

Chavica, n., shāv-il'ā (native name), a genus of plants, Ord. Piperaceæ, natives of the hottest parts of the world: Chavica Roxburghii, rōks-bērg'-ī (Roxburgh, a county of Scotland), a plant which supplies long pepper: C. betle, bētl (Sp. betel, the betel-nut), the leaf of betel pepper, which is chewed with the areca nut in the East, as a means of intoxication: 'Piper' is the common systematic name for 'chavica.'

Cheiroptera, n. plu., kir-op'tēr-ā (Gr. cheir, the hand; pteron, a wing), the Order of Mammals comprising the bats and the bat kind: cheiropterous, a., kir-op'tēr-ūs, pert. to the bat kind.

Cheirostemon, n., kir'-stēm'-ōn (Gr. cheir, the hand; stémon, a stamen), a genus of plants, Ord. Sterculiaceæ, so called from having five stamens, and the filaments united at the base: Cheirostemon platanoïdes, plā-tān'-ōyd'-ēz (L. platus, broad, wide; Gr. eidos, appearance), the hand-plant of Mexico, so called from its five peculiarly-curved anthers, which resemble a claw or the human hand.

chelæ, n. plu., kēl'-ē (Gr. kēlē, a claw), the bifid claws or pincers terminating some of the limbs in such Crustacea as the crab, lobster, etc.: chelate, a., kēl'-ēt, having chelae or two cleft claws.

chelicerae, n. plu., kēl'-ē-sēr'-ē (Gr. kēlē, a claw; kēras, a horn), the prehensile claws of the scorpion.

Chelidonium, n., kēl'-dōn'-ī-ūm (Gr. chelidonion, the celandine— from chelidōn, a swallow), a genus of plants, Ord. Papaveraceæ, possessing narcotic properties; an orange-coloured juice: Chelidonium majus, mādʒ'-ī-ūs (L. mājus, great), celandine, which yields an orange-coloured juice, and is said to have acrid properties.

Chelonia, n. plu., kēl'-ōn'-ī-ā (Gr.
chelone, a shell, a tortoise), an Order of reptiles which includes the tortoises and turtles: Chelonia, a., kél-ōn'-tôn, pert. to animals of the tortoise kind: Chelonobatrachia, n. plu., kél-ōn'-ō-bi-trāk'-i-ā (Gr. batrāchos, a frog), sometimes applied to the Anoura, comprising frogs and toads.

Chenopodiaceae, n. plu., kēn'-ō-pōd'-i-a'-sē-ē, also Chenopods, n. plu., kēn'-ō-pōdz (Gr. chēn, a goose, chēnos, of a goose; pous, a foot, pōdes, feet), the Goosefoot family, an Order of plants, so called in allusion to many of the species having leaves resembling the webbed feet of the goose: Chenopodium, n., kēn'-ō-pōd'-i-ām, a genus comprising several culinary herbs: Chenopodium bonus Henricus, bōn'-ās hēn-ri-k'-ūs (L. bōnus, good; Henricus, Henry), English mercury, the seeds of which are used in the manufacture of shagreen: C. quinoa, kвин'-ō-ā (unascertained), a plant which grows at a great elevation, whose seeds are used in Peru as food by the name of 'petty rice,' the leaves as spinach, and which contains much starch and oil: C. erosum, े-rōz'-i-ām (L. erosum, to eat away, to corrode), the Australian spinach: C. tomentosum, tōm'-ēn-tōz'-i-ām (L. tomentosum, covered with a whitish, down-like wool—from tomentum, a woolly pubescence), the tea plant of Tristan d'Acunha and Inaccessible Island; some of the Chenopodites emit a very fetid odour.

Chiasma, n., ki'-āz'-ma (Gr. chiasmos, a marking with the Gr. letter Χ; a cut crosswise), in anat., the central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and the crossing of the inner fibres of the optic nerves, which go to opposite eyes, the outer fibres proceeding direct to the eye on the same side.

chigoe, n., tshig'-ō (of Peruvian origin; Sp. chico, small), a painful sore beneath the epidermis of the toes or part of the feet in warm countries, caused by the entrance of flea-like insects of the same name—the systematic names being 'pulex penetrans,' and 'pulex irritans': chigger, n., tshig'-ger, another spelling of 'chigoe.'

Chilognathia, n. plu., kii'-og-nāth'-i-ā (Gr. cheilos, the lip, the snout of an animal; gnathos, a jaw), an Order of the Myriopoda: Chilopoda, n. plu., kil'-ō-pōd'-i-ā (Gr. pōdes, feet), an Order of the Myriopoda.

Chimonanthus, n., kim'-ō-nānth'-i-ā (Gr. cheima, a storm, frost; phileo, I love), a genus of plants, Ord. Ericaceae, plants which are green in winter, and are ornamental and medicinal: Chimonanthus umbellatus, ūm'-bēl-lāt'-i-ā (L. umbellatus, bearing umbels—from umbella, a sunshade), a North American plant, the winter-green, the only bitter tonic which is also diuretic.

Chimonanthus, n., kim'-ō-n-anth'-i-ā (Gr. cheimon, winter; anthos, a flower), a genus of plants, Ord. Calycanthaceae, which flower in the winter-time, and the flowers have a delightful fragrance.

China, kīn'-ā, or China nova, nōv'-ā (It. china, Sp. quina, china; Swed. kinabark; L. novus, new), the German name for Peruvian or Jesuits' bark; various kinds of cinchona bark.

Chiragra, n., kir'-ā-g'rā (L. chir'-agra, Gr. cheiragra, gout in the hand—from Gr. cheir, the hand; agrā, a seizure), gout in the hand.

Chiretta, n., kir'-ā-g'-rā (a corruption of the systematic name chirayta—from Tamil, shayraet), a name for the whole plant, including the flowers and roots, of Agathotes chirayta, found in
Northern India, very bitter, and is an esteemed and slightly laxative tonic: Chironia, n., kir-ōn'-tā, a genus of plants, Ord. Gentianaceae.

Chiropterist, n., kir-ōp'-ōd'-ist (Gr. keiro, I clip or pare; podes, the feet), one who extracts corns and removes bunions; a corn and wart doctor.

Chitine, n., kil'-ēn (Gr. chitōn, a coat of mail), the peculiar chemical substance, nearly allied to horn, which forms the covering of many of the crustacea, insecta, etc.: chitinous, a., kil'-ēn-ēs, consisting or having the nature of chitine.

Chlænaceae, n. plu., klē-nā'sē-e (Gr. chlaina, a gown or cloak), a small Order of trees or shrubs found in Madagascar.

Chlamys, n., klām'-ēs (Gr. chlamys, a coat, an upper garment, chlamydios, of a coat), in bot., a covering, the floral envelope: chlamydaceous, a., klām'-ēd'-ēs, pert. to.

Chloranthaceae, n. plu., klōr'-ænth'-ā'sē-e (Gr. chloros, green; anthos, a flower), the Chloranthus family, an Order of plants esteemed in tropical countries for medicinal properties: Chloranthus, n., klōr-ænth'-ēs, a genus of curious plants: Chloranthus officinalis, of fūs'-āl'-ēs (L. officina, a workshop), a species which is aromatic and fragrant: chloranthia, n., klōr-ænth'-ē-tā, also chloranthy, n., klōr-ænth'-ē, a vegetable luxuriante consisting of a bunch of leaves into which the floral organs of a flower have been converted.

Chlorine, n., klōr'-īn (Gr. chlōros, grass-green), a greenish-yellow gas, possessing great power as a bleacher: chloride, n., klōr'-īd.

Chloroform, n., klōr'-ō-fo'm (so called because it consists of one atom of formyle and three atoms of chlorine), a clear, transparent, watery-looking liquid, produced in the crude state by distilling rectified spirit from off chlorinated lime, usually called chloride of lime, remarkable for its property of producing insensibility to pain when inhaled; also called the 'perchloride of formyle.'

Chlorofucine, n., klōr'-ō-fūs'-ēn (Gr. chloros, grass-green; Gr. phukos, L. fucus, the plant alkanet, the red colour from the same), a clear, yellow-green colouring matter.

Chlorophyll, n., klōr'-ō-f'il (Gr. chloros, grass-green; phyllon, a leaf), the green colouring matter of plants.

Chloros, n., klōr'-ōs (Gr. chlōros, grass-green), in composition, chloro-: chlorosis, n., klōr'-ōz'-ēs, a loss of colour; a diseased state in which the skin assumes a sallow tint, its most prominent phenomenon being a splanchnic condition of the blood, with diminution of the red corpuscles: chlorotic, a., klōr'-ōt'-ik, pert. to or affected with chlorosis.

Chlorosporae, n. plu., klōr'-ō-spōr'-ē-ē (Gr. chlōros, grass-green; spora, a spore), a Sub-order of the Algae, plants growing in the sea, fresh water, or damp situations, and usually of a grass-green colour.

Chloroxylon, n., klōr'-ōk-sōl'-ōn (Gr. chlōros, grass-green; xylon, wood), a genus of fine timber trees, Ord. Cedrelaceae, so named from the deep yellow colour of the wood: Chloroxylon Swietenia, swēt'-ē-nī'-ē (after Swieten, a Dutch botanist), a species which produces satin-wood, and a kind of oil.

Chologogue, n., kōl'-ā-gōg (Gr. cholē, bile; agōgos, a leader), a medicine which acts on the liver, and increases the flow of bile.

Choledochus, a., kōl'-ēd'-ōk'-ēs (Gr. cholē, bile; dechomai, I receive), denoting the common bile duct,
cholepyrrhine, n., köl'ë-pir'rin (Gr. cholē, bile; purrhos, red), a yellow substance in the bile.

cholera, n., köl'ë-r̩-ä (Gr. cholera, a water gutter from the roof of a house; L. cholera, the gall, bile — from cholē, bile; rheo, I flow; or Gr. cholas, the bowels), a disease characterised in its severer forms by rice-water vomiting and purging, — of the two kinds, British and Asiatic, the latter is terribly fatal: cholera morbus, mörb'-ius (L. morbus, sickness, disease), British cholera, a vomiting and purging, rarely fatal to adults: cholera maligna, mäl'-i-g'nǎ (L. malignus, malignant), Asiatic cholera.

cholesteatoma, n., köl'ë-stē-ät-ōm-ä (Gr. cholē, bile; steatōma, tallow, a swelling resembling fat — from stear, fat), an encysted tumour consisting almost entirely of cholesterin packed in spherical masses, and surrounded by a somewhat dense capsule: cholesteatomatous, a., köl'ë-stē-ät-ōm'at-iis, pert. to or consisting of an encysted fatty tumour.

cholesterin, n., köl'ë-stē-r̩-in (Gr. chole, bile; stear, fat, steatos, of fat; or stereos, hard, solid), a white fatty matter found in the blood, brain, and bile, but chiefly in the bile.

cholic, a., köl'ık (Gr. cholē, bile), of or belonging to bile; an acid obtained from bile; also choleic, a., köl'-ık: choloidic, a., köl'-oid-ık (Gr. eidos, resemblance), denoting an acid obtained from bile.

cholochrome, n., köl'ō-krom (Gr. cholē, bile; chrōma, colour), the colouring matter of bile; billphaein.

Chondodendron, n., kön'-dō-dendrōn (unascertained; Gr. dendron, a tree), a genus of plants, Ord. Monospermaceæ: Chondodendron tomentosum, töm'ënt-os'um (L. tomentosum, woolly, downy — from tomentum, a woolly pubescence), a species found in Peru and Brazil, whose stem and root furnish 'Pareira brava,' used in chronic inflammation of the bladder.

chondrin, n., kön'-dr̩-in (Gr. chondros, a grain, a clot, cartilage), a substance, a kind of animal gelatine, found in cartilages, fungous bone, and the cornea: chondroglossus, kön'-dr̩-ös' -glos'siis (Gr. glossa, the tongue), a muscle, being simply one of the three fibres of the hyo-glossus muscle running to the tongue: chondroma, n., kön'-dr̩-mô-ä, a growth of cartilage from bones; a cartilaginous tumour: chondrosis, n., kön'-dr̩-Ö祯's, a diseased condition or formation of cartilage.

chondrus crispus, kön'-dr̩ús krîsp'i-us (Gr. chondros, a clot, cartilage; L. crispus, curled, wrinkled), a name frequently given to carrageen or Irish moss; its systematic name in America.

chorda, n., kör'd-ä (Gr. chordē, L. chorda, a gut, a string, a chord), a cord; a tendon; a collection of fibres: chorda dorsalis, dö-r-säl'iis (L. dorsalis, pert. to the back — from dorsum, the back), the linear condensed structure which appears in the foetal development immediately below the cerebro-spinal groove: c. tympani, tim-pân'i (L. tympanum, a drum, a tambourine, tympani, of a drum), the chord of the tympanum, a branch of the facial nerve which crosses the tympanum to join the gustatory nerve; chordae tendineae, plurals, kör'd-ë tend-in'é-ë (L. tendo, a tendon, tendīnis, of a tendon, tendinēus, belonging to a tendon.
from *tendo*, I stretch out), the tendinous chords of the heart which connect the carnea columnae to the valves guarding the auricular orifice.

chorea, n., κόρη-εν (Gr. choreia, a dance), St. Vitus's dance; a disease attended with irregular and involuntary movements of the voluntary muscles, except when asleep, occurring mostly in the young.

chorion, n., κόριτ-ον (Gr. chörion, skin or leather), in anat., the external membrane investing the foetus in the womb; in bot., a fluid pulp composing the nucleus of the ovule in the earliest stage:

choroid, a., κόριωδα (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling the chorion; denoting a highly vascular membrane: n., the membrane of the eye, situated between the sclerotic and the retina.

chorisis, n., κόριτ-ες (Gr. chorizo, I separate), in bot., separation of a lamina from one part of an organ, so as to form a scale or a doubling of the organ: chorisation, n., κόριτ-α-ς-θύν, in same sense.

Choristosporei, n. plu., κόριτ-σπόρ-ε-τ (Gr. chöristros, separate, distinct; spora, a seed), a Sub-order of Algae, consisting of rose or purple-coloured sea weeds, with fronds formed of a single row of articulated cells.

chroma, n., κρόμ-τα (Gr. chroma, colour, colour; in composition, chromo-: chromatism, n., κρόμ-τ-ίς, also chromism, n., κρόμ-της, in bot., an unnatural colouring of plants and leaves.

chromatometer, n., κρόμ-τ-μ-έτερ (Gr. chroma, colour, chromátos, of colour; metron, a measure), a measurer of colours, especially as applied to plants.

chromatophores, n. plu., κρόμ-τ-όφορς (Gr. chroma, colour, chromátos, of colour; phoreo, I carry), little sacs containing pigment - granules, found in the integument of cuttle-fishes:

chromatophorous, a., κρόμ-τ-άτ-γ-β-ρ-ας, containing or secreting colouring matter.

chromatosis, n., κρόμ-τ-ό-ς (Gr. chroma, colour; genna, I produce), a vegetable colouring matter, acted upon by acids and alkalis to produce red, yellow, or green tints: chromatule, n., κρόμ-τ-άλ (a diminutive of Gr. chroma, colour), the colouring matter of flowers; the colouring matter of plants except green.

chrysalis, n., κρήσ-ά-τ-ες (Gr. chrusallus, L. chrysalis, the gold-coloured chrysalis of the butterfly—from Gr. chrysos, gold), the second stage in the state of such insects as the butterfly, the moth, etc., so named as sometimes exhibiting a golden lustre; some spell chrysalid, κρής-ά-τ-ίδ.

Chrysanthemum, n., κρής-άνθ-ε-μ-ν (Gr. chrysos, gold; anthemion, a flower, a blossom), a genus of plants, Ord. Compositae, Sub-ord. Corymbifere, so called alluding to some of the flowers being yellow; the numerous species are exceedingly beautiful: Chrysanthemum carneum, κόριν-ν-ε-μ (L. carneus, fleshy—from caro, flesh, carnis, of flesh), a species, the flowers of which are said to destroy fleas.

Chrysobalanaceae, n. plu., κρής-ό-βαλ-άν-τ-ες (Gr. chrusos, gold; balanos, an acorn), a Sub-order of the Order of plants Rosaceæ, this Sub-order being chiefly natives of tropical parts of Africa and America: Chrysobalanus, n., κρής-ό-βαλ-άν-ας, a genus of plants, the species bearing the common edible fruits, raspberries, strawberries, brambles, apples, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, almonds, peaches, etc.
Chrysoyll, n., kris'ofil (Gr. chrusos, gold; phullon, a leaf), the golden-yellow colouring matter in many plants and their flowers: Chrysoyllium, n., kris'ofillum, a fruit-bearing genus of plants, Ord. Sapotaceae, the under surface of the leaves having dense hairs of a bright yellow colour: Chrysoyllum Cainito, kii-il'a (a native name), a species which yields the fruit star-apple.

Chrysops caecutiens, kris'ops se'kil-shi'en (Gr. chrusops, gold-coloured—from chrusos, gold, ops, the eye; L. caeculiens, blinding—from caecus, blind), an African fly which attacks horses’ eyes and blinds them.

Churrus, n., kii'rus or tsii'rus (native name), the Indian variety of the hemp plant, having a marked resinous varnish on its leaves; a resinous extract from the Indian hemp or ‘canna-bis.’

Chylaquaeous, a., kil'ak'we'l's (Gr. chulos, juice, humour; L. aqua, water), in zool., applied to a fluid consisting partly of water taken in from the exterior, and partly of the products of digestion which occupy the body cavity in many Invertebrates; applied also to the special canal sometimes existing for its conduction.

Chyle, n., kil (Gr. chulos, juice), a white or milky fluid separated from the substances digested in the stomach, and conveyed into the circulation of the blood by the lacteal vessels: chylific, a., kil'yik (L. facio, I make), producing chyle; designating a part of the digestive apparatus of insects; applied to one of the stomachs, where more than one is present: chylous, a., kil'us, pert. to or full of chyle: chylification, n., kil'ik-ak'dal'a, the process of making chyle from food: chyliferous, a., kil'if'er'us (L. fero, I bear), bearing or carrying chyle.

Chylopectaculum, kil'i res'ep-tak'al'um (L. formative, chyli, of chyle; L. receptaculum, a magazine, a receptacle), the receptacle or reservoir of the chyle, a triangular dilatation of the thoracic duct, commencing in the abdomen.

Chylopoiesis, n., kil'o-poi'yiz (Gr. chulos, juice; poi'eoo, I make; poi'esis, a making or forming), the process of making chyle from food: chylopoietic, a., kil'o-poi'yik, making or producing chyle; belonging to the stomach and intestines;—same meaning as ‘chylification’ and ‘chylific,’ but more correct in their formation.

Chyme, n., kii (Gr. chumos, juice, moisture), the pulpy mass of digested food before being changed into chyle: chyme mass, the central semi-fluid sacrode in the interior of the Infusoria: chymiferous, a., kii'if'er'us (L. fero, I bear), containing or bearing chyme: chymification, n., kii'if ik'shun, the process of changing into chyme.

Cibotium, n., sib'o-shi'um (Gr. kibotos, a chest, a casket), a genus of ferns, Ord. Filices, so named in reference to the form of the indusium: Cibotium barometz, bar'o'metz (a Russian name), a fern called the Scythian or Tartarean lamb, because, prepared in a particular way, it resembles a lamb.

cicatricula, n., sik'at-rik'al-da (L. dim. of cicatrix, a mark or scar), the scar left after the falling of a leaf; the hilum or base of the seed; the point in the ovum or egg in which life first shows itself: cicatricose, a., sik'at-ri'koz, marked with scars or cicatrices: cicatrix, n., sik'at-riks, the scar or seam that remains on the skin after a wound has skinned over and healed.
Cichoraceae, n. plu., įl:ör-ą:śę-ę (Gr. kichörion, L. cichorium, succory or endive), a Sub-order of the Ord. Composite, most of the plants of which yield a milky juice, and are bitter and astringent: Cichorium, n., stk-ör-ț-um, a genus of plants: Cichorium endivia, ėn-dīví-t-ą (F. endive, a salad), a species, the blanched leaves of which constitute endive: C. intybus, įn-įt-b-ųs (said to be from L. in, in; tūbus, a tube—from the hollow form of its stem), the succory or chicory, cultivated for the sake of its root, used for mixing with coffee when roasted and ground, or used alone as coffee: cichoriaceous, a., stk-ör-ț-ă-shiș, having the qualities of chicory or wild endive.

Cicuta, n., stk-ųt-ă (L. cicūta, the plant hemlock), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbiliferae: Cicuta virosa, vir-ōz-ă (L. virosus, slimy, poisonous—from virus, slime, poison), water-hemlock or cow-bane.

cilia, n. plu., sil-t-ą (L. cilium, an eyelid with the hairs growing on it; čiūta, eyelids), the hairs on the edge of the eyelids; hairs on the margin of any body; thin hair-like projections from an animal membrane which have a quick, vibratory motion—in insects only microscopic; in bot., short stiff hairs fringing the margin of a leaf: ciliary, a., sil-t-ę-r-ę, belonging to the eyelids or cilia: ciliate, a., sil-t-ăt, also ciliated, a., sil-t-ăt-ęd, provided with cilia; fringed.

ciliograda, n. plu., sil-t-ę-grăd-t-ă (L. cilium, an eyelid with the hairs on its margin; grăd-tor, I walk, grădus, a step), animals that swim by means of cilia—same as 'Ctenophora:' ciliograde, a., sil-t-ę-grăd, swimming by the vibratory motion of cilia.

Cinchonaceae, n. plu., sin-kön-ę-ę (after the wife of the Conde del Cinchon, a viceroy of Peru, who was cured of a fever by the Peruvian bark, 1638), a Sub-order of the Ord. Rubiaceae: Cinchona, n., sin-kön-ă, a genus of trees and shrubs, various species of which furnish Peruvian or Jesuit's bark, growing abundantly in Upper Peru: Cinchona Condaminea, kön-dă-mın-ę-ă (after De la Condamin, a celebrated navigator); C. calisaya, kăl-ı-sä-yă; C. succirubra, stk-sir-ōb-ră (L. succus, juice, moisture; rüber or rūbra, red), are the three species which furnish the pharmaceutical bark; about twelve species furnish the commercial bark, and for the manufacture of quinine, which the pharmacopeia, however, directs to be prepared from the yellow bark, the C. calisaya, and C. lancifolia: cinchonin, n., sin-kön-in, also cinchonia, n., sin-kön-ı-ă, an alkaloid obtained from cinchona bark: cinchonism, n., sin-kön-ız-m, a disturbed condition of the general health by overdoses and too frequent use of quinine.

Cincinus, n., sin-sin-ųs, or cicus, n., sin-sin-ųs (Gr. kikinós or kikinos, a lock of hair, a curled lock), applied to the hair on the temples; in bot., an inflorescence; a scorp-roid cyme.

cinclides, n. plu., sin-klid-ėz (Gr. kingklis, a lattice, a grating), apertures in the column walls of some sea anemones, which probably serve for the emission of the cord-like craspeda.

Cinenchyma, n., sin-eng-kım-ą (Gr. kineo, I move; engchuma, an infusion), in bot., laticiferous tissue formed by anastomising vessels; applied to laticiferous vessels of plants on account of the granules contained in the 'latex' exhibiting certain movements under the microscope: cinenchymatous, a., sin-eng-kım-ăt-ųs, having laticiferous tissue.
cinereous, a., sin-èr’é-ús, also cineritious, a., sin’èr-èsh’ús (L. cineræcus, and cinerēus, resembling ashes, ash-coloured—from cinēs, ashes, cinēris, of ashes), resembling ashes in colour, appearance, or consistence; in anat., applied to the outer or cortical substance of the brain, which has a grey colour.

Cinnamodendron, n., sin’èn’ám-o-déndrón (Gr. kinnamomōn, Ar. kinamoun, cinnamon; Gr. dendron, a tree), a genus of trees, Ord. Lauraceae: Cinnamodendron corticosum, kót’tík’-óz’-úm (L. corticosus, full of bark—from cortex, bark, corticus, of bark), a tree of the West Indies which yields an aromatic bark: Cinnamomum, n., sin’èn’ám-‘óm-l’-úm, a genus of plants, Ord. Lauraceae: Cinnamomum Zeylanicum, zí-lán’-tk’-úm (from Zeylan, Ceylon), the true cinnamon tree of commerce, cultivated in Ceylon: C. cassia, kāsh’-t-á (see ‘cassia’), the chief source of Cassia lignea, or Cassia bark of commerce.

circinate, a., sér’-sín-át (L. circīno, I turn round; circinātum, to turn round—from circīnus, a pair of compasses), in bot., rolled inwards from the summit towards the base like a crosier, as the young fronds of ferns: circinal, a., sér’-sín-át, rolled in spirally with the summit in the centre.

circulus articuli vasculosus, sérk’-úl-ús árt’-tk-úl-í vás’-k’-úl-ó-z-úm (L. circŭlās, a circle; artĭculus, a joint, articŭlĭt, of a joint; vasculosus, full of vessels, as veins and arteries), the vascular circle of a joint; a narrow vascular border around an articular cartilage.

circulus major, sérk’-úl-ús mādʒ’ôr (L. circŭlās, a circle; mājor, greater), the greater circle; a vascular ring in the ciliary muscle of the iris: circulus minor, mín’ôr (L. mĭnŏr, less or lesser), a second and lesser circle of anas-
tomosis ending in small veins: c. tonsillaris, tŏn’-sĭl-lār’-ús (L. tonsillāris, belonging to the tonsils—from tonsīlis, shorn, cut, or clipped), the tonsillar circle; a kind of plexus formed by some branches of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve around the tonsil: c. ven-ossus, vĕn-óz’-ús (L. vĕnōsus, full of veins—from vēna, a vein), an anastomotic venous circle surrounding the base of the nipple.

circumduction, n., sérk’-úm-dūk’shûn (L. circum, around; ductum, to lead), a slight circular motion which the head of a long bone describes in its socket, caused by the movement of the extremity of a limb describing a large circle on a plane—said of the movements of the shoulder and hip-joints.

circumferential, a., sérk’-úm-fĕr’èn-shāl (L. circum, around; ferens, carrying, ferentis, of carrying), pert. to the circumference; n., a marginal fibro-cartilage attached around the lip of the cotylod cavities as seen in the hip-joint.

circumflexus, n., sērk’-úm-fer’k-ks-l’-ús (L. circum, around; flexus, bent), bent circularly; circumflex; applied to certain vessels and nerves from their course: circumflexus palatī, pāl’-át’-i (L. palātīs, the palate, palātĭ, of the palate), a broad, thin, ribbon-like muscle of the palate.

circumscissile, a., sērk’-úm-sis’-sĭl (L. circum, around; scissum, to cut), cut round in a circular manner, as in seed vessels opening by a lid.

circumscription, n., sērk’-úm-skrip’shûn (L. circum, around; scriptus, written), limitation; the periphery or margin of a leaf or other organ.

Cirripedia or Cirripedia, n. plu., sērk’-rê-pēd’-t-á (L. cirrus, F. cirre, a lock, a curl; pêdes, feet), a Sub-class of Crustacea, having curled, jointed feet: also, in some sense, Cirrhopoda or Cirropoda,
sir·rō̂p·ō̂d·ā (Gr. pous, a foot, podes, feet): cirropodous, a., sir·rō̂p·ō̂d·ūs, having filaments or cirri arranged in pairs on the abdomen, forming a sort of feet or fins.

cirrhose, a., sir·rō̂z, also cirrhous, sir·ūs (F. cirrhe, L. cirrus, a lock, a curl), having or giving off tendrils: cirrhus, n., sir·ūs, also cirrus, n., sir·ūs, a tendril; a modified leaf in the form of a twining process: cirrhiform, a., sir·ū̂t·form (L. forma, shape), having a tendril-like shape: cirrhi or cirri, n. plu., sir·ī, in bot., tendrils; in zool., tendril-like appendages, such as the feet of barnacles and acorn shells; the lateral processes on the arms of the Brachiopoda: cirrif'erosus, a., (L. fero, I carry), also cirrigerous, a., sir·ū̂d·ē·rū̂s (L. gero, I carry), carrying cirri.

cirrhosis, n., sir·rō̂z·īs (Gr. kirrhos, tawny-coloured), a pathological condition consisting of an excessive formation of fibrous connective tissue, which conduces to various secondary changes; a diseased state of the liver, in which it becomes smaller and firmer than usual, known commonly as 'hob-nailed' or 'gin-drinker's liver.'

Cissampelos, n., sis·ām·pēl·ūs (Gr. kissos, ivy; ampelos, a vine), a beautiful genus of stove climbers, Ord. Menispermacese: Cissampelos ovalifolia, ov·ā·lī·fōl·t̩-ā (L. ovālis, oval; fōlūm, a leaf, folia, leaves); also C. Mauritianæ, maʊ̇r·i·tēn·ē·nā (after Prince Maurice of Nassau), species which are tonic and diuretic.

Cissus, n., sis·sūs (Gr. kissos, ivy), a genus of climbers, Ord. Ampelidea or Vitaceæ: Cissus cordata, kōrd·ātā (L. cordātus, heart-shaped), and C. setosa, sēt·ōsā (L. sētōsūs, full of coarse hairs or bristles—from sēta, a bristle), species the leaves of which are said to possess acid properties: C. tinctoria, tink·tōr·t̩-ā (L. tinctorius, belonging to dyeing), a species whose leaves and fruit abound in a green colouring matter, which on exposure becomes blue, used as a dye for cotton fabrics.

Cistaceæ, n. plu., sis·tū·sē·ē (Gr. kistos, the cistus or rock rose), the Rock Rose family, an Order of shrubs or herbaceous plants: Cistus, n., sis·tūs, a genus of plants, many of which yield a resinous balsamic juice: Cistus Creticus, krēt·ēk·ūs (L. Créticus, of or from Crete, in the Levant), the principal species which produces the resinous matter called 'ladanum' or 'labdanum.'

cistella, n., sis·tēl·ā (L. cistella, a small basket—from cista, a basket of wicker-work), in bot., a capsular shield of some lichens.

cistolith, n., sis·tō·li̇th (L. cista, a basket of wicker-work; Gr. lithos, a stone), in bot., an agglomeration of raphides suspended in a sac by a tube, as in Ficus elastica.

cistome, n., sis·tō·mē (Gr. kistē, a small box or chest, or L. cista, a basket of wicker-work; Gr. stoma, a mouth), in bot., a funnel-shaped prolongation of the cuticle into the openings of the stomata.

citrāte, n., sit·rāt (L. citrus, a lemon, or the tree), a salt of citric acid, a common form of giving many remedies: citric acid, sit·rīk, the substance which gives the pleasant acid flavour to oranges, lemons, and most other fruits: citron, n., sit·rō̂n, the fruit of the citron tree: citrine, a., sit·rīn, like a citron; yellow-green.

cladanthi, n. plu., klād·ānthī (Gr. klados, a tender branch, a twig; anthos, a flower), in bot., flowers which terminate a lateral branch in mosses.

cladenchyma, n. plu., klād·ēŋ·k̩um·ā (Gr. klados, a tender branch; engkumha, an infusion), tissue
composed of branching cells, as in some hairs.

cladocarp), n. plu., klād'ō-kārp'ī (Gr. klados, a tender branch; karpos, fruit), in bot., mosses which produce sporangia on short lateral branches.

cladocera, n. plu., klād-ōs'ēr-ā (Gr. klados, a branch, a twig; kēras, a horn), an Order of Crustacea having branched antennæ.

cladodion, n., klād'-ōd'ī-ām (Gr. klados, a tender branch), in bot., a plant that has flattened out branches, as in the butcher’s broom and some cacti.

Cladonia, n., klād-ōn'ī-ā (Gr. klados, a tender branch), a genus of lichens: Cladonia rangiferina, rānji-ō'fēr-īn'ā (Lap. and Finn. raingo, the reindeer; ferinus, of or belonging to a wild beast), the lichen upon which the reindeer feeds.

cladoptosis, n., klād'ōp-tōz'-īs (Gr. klados, a branch; plōsis, a fall), in bot., the fall of branches, as in Thuja, Taxodium, etc.

Cladosporium, n., klād'-ō-spōr'ī-ām (Gr. klados, a branch; spora, seed), a genus of minute fungi, having the sporules attached to the branches, mostly found on old decaying wood: Cladosporium herbarum, hēr-bār'īm (L. herba, grass, an herb, herbarum, of herbs), the minute fungi which cause the disease in silkworms called ‘gattine,’ which is a corruption of ‘catkin,’ from its appearance.

clatinrate, a., klāt'hī-rāt (L. clāthri, a trellis, a lattice), in bot., latticed like a grating.

claustrum, n., klāōstr'-rām (L. claustrum, that which shuts off, a lock, a bar), a thin lamelliform deposit of grey matter in the cerebrum.

clavate, a., klāv'ē-at (L. clāvātus, club-shaped — from clāvus, a cudgel, a club), club-shaped; becoming gradually thicker towards the top: claviform, a., klāv'i-

fōrm (L. forma, shape), same sense as preceding: clavellōse, a., klāv'ēl-lōz, having club-like processes.

Claviceps purpurea, klāv'-sēps per-pūr'-ē-ā (L. claviceps, club-headed — from clāvus, a club; cāpūt, a head; purpūrēus, purple-coloured), a species of fungi producing the disease called ‘ergot,’ which attacks rye and other grasses.

clavicle, n., klāv'īk-l (L. clavicula, a small key — from clāvīs, a key), the collar-bone, so called from its supposed resemblance to an ancient key.

clavula, n., klāv'-ūl-ā (L. clāvula, a little nail — from clāvus, a nail), in bot., the receptacle of certain fungi.

clavus, n., klāv'-ūs (L. clāvus, a nail), a corn or callosity: clavus hystericus, hīs-tēr'-īk-ūs (Gr. hystērikos, L. hystericus, pert. to the womb, hysterical — from Gr. hystēra, the womb), an acute pain in the head, having the feeling as if a nail were being driven into the part, occurring in hysterical persons.

claw, n., klāw (Dut. klaauwe, a ball or claw; F. clou, a nail), in bot., the narrow end or base of some petals.

Claytonia, n., klā-tōn'-ī-ā (after Clayton, an American botanist), a genus of very pretty plants, Ord. Portulacaceæ: Claytonia tuberosa, túb'-ēr-ōz'-ā (L. tuberosus, having fleshy knobs — from tūber, a bump, a knob), a species of plants whose roots are eaten in Siberia.

cleido-mastoid, a., klīd'-ō-mäst'-ōyd (Gr. kleis, a key, or the clavicle, kleidos, of a key; Eng. mastoid, nipple-like, like on the breast), one of two muscles which are attached inferiorly to the anterior surface of the sternum, and the inner third of the clavicle.

Clematideæ, n. plu., klēm'-āt'-ē-dē-ē
(Gr. klêma, a vine branch, klêmátoς, of a vine branch; L. clêmátais, the clematis, clêmátidis, of the clematis), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Ranunculaceae: Clematis, n., klêm'ät-is, a genus of highly ornamental, and for the most part, climbing plants, so called because most of the species climb like the vine: Clematis recta, rēkt'ā (L. rectus, straight, upright); C. flammula, flām'ūl-ā (L. flamma, a little flame—from flamma, a flame), two species, the leaves of which have been used as vesicants.

Cleomeæ, n. plu., klé-ōm'ē-ē (Gr. kleio or klēo, I close or shut), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Capparidaceae: Cleome, n., klē-ōm'ē, a genus of very pretty free-flowering plants, so called alluding to the parts of the flower; some species are very pungent, and are used as substitutes for mustard: Cleome dodecandra, dōdēk-ānd'rā (Gr. dōdeka, twelve; anér, a man, andros, of a man), a species whose root is used as an anthelmintic.

Clerodendron, n., klēr'ō-dēn'drōn (Gr. klēros, a share, a lot; dendron, a tree), a beautiful genus of plants, Ord. Verbenaceae, so named from the uncertain medicinal properties of the species; the leaves when bruised are employed to kill vermin on cattle in India: Clerodendron Thomsoniae, töm'sōn-ē, and its variety C. Balfourianum, bāl-fōr'ī-ān'-ūm (Thomson, Balfour), are beautiful climbing plants, from the contrast between their scarlet flowers and white calyx.

cletines, n. plu., klēs'tīn-ēz (Gr. kleistos or kleistos, shut or closed), in bot., cells containing raphides.

Clflanthus, n., klī-ānth'ūs (Gr. kleos or kleios, glory, renown; anthos, a flower), a genus of plants so called in allusion to the noble appearance of the species, Ord. Leguminosæ, Sub-ord. Papilionaceæ.

clinandrium, n., klin-ānd'-rī-ūm (Gr. klinē, a bed; anér, a man, andros, of a man), in bot., the part of the column of orchideous plants in which the anther lies: Clinanthium, n., klin-ānth'ī-ūm (Gr. anthos, a flower), a common receptacle, assuming a flattened, convex, or concave form, bearing numerous flowers, as in the head of the daisy.

clinical, a., klin'īk-āl, sometimes clinic, a., klin'īk (Gr. klinē, a bed), pert. to a bed; applied to the instruction of a teacher to students of medicine at the bedside of the patient, or from notes taken by a teacher at the bedside: clinoid, a., klin'-ōyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling a bed or parts of a bed; applied to processes of bone of the sphenoid bone bearing a resemblance to the knobs of a bed.

clitoris, n., klīt'-ōr-is (Gr. kleitoris, the clitoris—from kleio, I shut), a small elongated body in the female, corresponding in conformation and structure to a diminutive penis: clitoritis, n., klīt'-ōr-īt'-is, inflammation of the clitoris.

cloaca, n., klō-āk'ā (L. cloāca, a common sewer), the common cavity into which the intestinal canal and the ducts of the generative and urinary organs open, and from which they discharge their contents, as in some Invertebrates, as among insects, and in many Vertebrates, as among Domestic fowls.

clonic, a., klōn'īk (Gr. klōnos, tumult), denoting a convulsion with alternate contraction and relaxation.

Clusiaceæ, n. plu., klōoz'-ēz (after Charles de l'Ecluse, a botanist, 1609), an Order of beautiful trees and shrubs, yielding resinous juices, known also as Guttiferae or Guttifers, or the
Gamboge family: Clusia, n., k'lozh'ë-å, a very ornamental genus of trees, remarkable for the mode in which they send out adventitious roots: Clusia flava, flav'ë (L. flävus, golden - yellow), a species whose fruit, called also wild mango or balsam tree, yields a yellow juice like gamboge.

clypeate, a., klip'ë-ät (L. clype-atus, furnished with a shield—from clypeus, a shield), in bot., having the shape of a shield: clypeiform, a., klip'ë-i-förm (L. forma, shape), shield-shaped, as the carapace of the king-crab:
clypeus rugulose, klip'ë-ös rüg'-ül-öö (L. clypeus, a shield; a dim. of L. ruga, a plait or wrinkle), a shield or hornty covering full of wrinkles.

clyster, n., klis'tér (Gr. klúster, a clyster—from kluzô, I wash), an injection into the bowels by the anus.

cnidæ, n. plu., niid'é (Gr. knidé, a nettle, because it stings—from knaô, I excite itching), the urticating cells, or thread cells, which give many cestodentes animals power to sting.

cogulum, n., kó-ág'-ül-äm, coagula, n. plu., kó-ág'-ül-ä (L. coág-ulum, curdled milk), clot of blood; the curd of milk; a thickened or fixed mass of a liquid.

coarctate, a., kó-ark-tät (L. cóarc-tätum, to press together), in bot., closely pressed; enclosed in a case or covering in such a manner as to give no indication of what is within, as in the transformation of insects: coarctation, n., kó-ark-ta'shün, the act of straitening or pressing together, as in strictures of the intestine or urethra.

cocci, n. plu., kók'-si, see 'coccus.'

coccidium, n., kók-sid'-ulum (Gr. kokkos, a seed, a kernel; eidos, resemblance), in Alge, a round conceptacle without a pore and containing a tuft of spores: coc-

codes, n. plu., kók'kód-ëz, round protuberances like peas.

coccoliths, n. plu., kók'köl'-ths (Gr. kokkos, a berry; lithos, a stone), minute oval or rounded bodies, found either free or attached to the surface of coccospheres, probably of vegetable origin.

Coccoloba, n., kók'köl'-bä (Gr. kokkos, a berry; lobos, a lobe), a genus of plants, Ord. Polygonaceæ: Coccoloba uvifera, uv-ë'-ferä (L. uvifera, bearing grapes—from uva, a grape; fero, I bear), the sea-side grape, so called from the appearance of the fruit, which yields an astringent substance called Jamaica kino.

coccospheres, n. plu., kók'köl'-sfärs (Gr. kokkos, a berry; sphaira, a sphere), spherical masses of sarc ode, bearing coccoliths upon their external surface.

cocculum, n., kók'-ul'-äm (coccus, a L. formative from Gr. kokkos, a berry, a seed, a scarlet colour; L. coccum, the berry of the scarlet oak), in bot., a seed cell which opens with elasticity: Cocculus, n., kók'-ul-äs, a genus of plants, Ord. Menispermaceæ, remarkable for their medicinal virtues, so named because most of the species bear scarlet berries: Cocculus Indicus, in'dik'-äs (L. Indicus, belonging to India), the fruit of the Anamirta cocculus, which is extremely bitter, and the seeds contain a poisonous narcotic principle, called Picrotoxin; the pericarp yields a non-poisonous substance called Menispermin: coccus, n., kók'-äss, and coccum, n., kók'-äm, cocci, n. plu., kók'-si, portions of the dry elastic fruit of many of the Euphorbiaceæ, which separate with great force and elasticity in order to project their seeds: Coccus cacti, kók'-äss kák'-ti (coccus, the scarlet-colour; L. cacti, of the cactus), the name of the cochinial insect, which feeds upon cactuses;
the female insect when dried constitutes the cochineal of commerce.

coccyx, n., kok'siks (Gr. kokkux, the cuckoo, imitation of its cry, a crest, kokkiygos, of the cuckoo; L. coccyx, the cuckoo, coccygis, of the cuckoo), the terminal portion of the spinal column in man, commonly consisting of four rudimentary vertebrae, so called from its resemblance to a cuckoo's beak or bill: coccygeal, a., kok'sidj'i-è-al, connected with the coccyx: coccygeus, a., kok'sidj'i-è-us, applied to a muscle consisting of a thin, flat, and triangular sheet of fleshy and tendinous fibres connected with the coccyx.

cocchlea, n., kok'lè-è (L. cochlea, a snail; Gr. kochlias, a cockle, a snail with a spiral shell), in anat., the most interior division of the internal ear, consisting externally of a tapering spiral tube: cochleate, a., kok'lè-èt, twisted like a snail shell.

cocchlear, n., kok'lè-èr (L. cochlear, a spoon, cochleàris, of a spoon—from cochlea, a snail shell), in bot., a kind of estimation, in which a helmet-shaped part covers all the others in the bud: cochleariform, a., kok'lè-èr'i-förm (L. forma, shape), shaped somewhat like a spoon.

Cochlearia, n. plu., kok'lè-èr'è (L. cochlear, a spoon), a genus of plants, the leaves of which are hollowed like the bowl of a spoon, Ord. Cruciferae: Cochlearia officinalis, çj'is'in-èl'is (L. officina, a workshop), the common scurvy-grass, used as a stimulant: O. Armoracia, ar'mörål'shit'è (Armurica, Brittany, the district of France from which first brought), the horse-radish, which has irritant and also vesicant properties.

Cococinnàes, n. plu., kok'o-in'è-e (Prtg. coco, an ugly mask to frighten children, so named from the monkey-like face at the base of the nut), the Cocoa-nut tribe, a Sub-order of trees, Ord. Palmae, which consist of the oil-bearing palms: Cocos, n., kok'òs, a genus of palm trees, including the coconuts tree: Cocos nucifera, nù-sì-fèr'è (L. nux, a nut, núcias, of a nut; fèro, I bear), the coco or cocoa-nut palm, the most useful in the world for its various products: cocoa, n., kok'ò, the very large nut of the coco palm; also the name given to the fruit of the Theobroma cacao, which is of the size of a kidney-bean, and when dried and ground into powder, and variously prepared, is sold under the names cocoa and chocolate.

codéia, n., kod'-è or kod'-è-yà, also kodein, n., kod'-èin (Gr. kōdeia, a poppy head), an alkaloid, one of the active medicinal principles of opium.

codonostoma, n. plu., kod'-òn-ès'tòm-è (Gr. kodon, a bell; stoma, a mouth), the aperture or mouth of the disc of a medusa, or of the bell of a medusiform gonophore.

Ccelenterata, n. plu., sel'en'-èr-at'-è (Gr. koilos, hollow; enteron, a bowel or gut, entera, entrails), in zool., the Sub-kingdom comprising the Hydrozoa and Actinooza, used instead of the old term Radiata.

celiac, a., sel'-èik (Gr. koilia, belly), pert. to the cavity of the belly: celiac passion (passion, suffering), another name for colic: celiacitis, sel'-è-its, abdominal inflammation.

Ccelosperm, n., sel'-ò-sperm, ccelospermà, n. plu., sel'-ò-spermè (Gr. koilos, hollow; koilia, the belly; sperma, seed), seeds with the albumen curved at the ends.

Cconenchyma, n., sèn'-èn-khim'è (Gr. koinos, common; engchuma, an infusion, tissue), the calcareous tissue which unites together the various corallites of a compound corallum.
Colchicum, n., sēn-tēl'ē-tūm (Gr. kōinos, common; oíkos, a house), in zool., the plant-like structure or dermal system of any polyzoön; another name for 'polyzoary' or 'polypidom.'

Cœnarc, n., sēn'-ō-sārk (Gr. kōinos, common; sārī, flesh), the common organized medium by which the separate polypites of compound hydrozoa are connected together.

Cœnurus, n., sēn-ūr'-ūs, cœnuri, n. plur., sēn-ūr'-ū (Gr. kōinos, common; ourā, tail), intestinal worms, consisting of cystose bladders, each of which contains several animals grouped together, and adhering to its sides: cœnurus cerebralis, sēr'-ō-rā'lis (L. cerebrālis, belonging to the brain—from cerebrum, the brain), the brain cœnurus; the disease sturdy in sheep, caused by cœnuri.

cœrulescent, a., sēr'-ō-lē-sēnt (L. ceruleus, dark-blue, sky-coloured), of a blue or sky-blue colour.

Coffeea, n., kōf-fē'ā (Ar. kawāh, Sp. café, coffee), the coffee trees, a genus of very ornamental trees, Sub-ord. Coffeea, kōf-fē'ē, which furnish important articles of materia medica, Ord. Rubiaceae: Coffeea Arabica, ār-āb'īk-ā (Arabica, from Arabia), the tree and its varieties which furnish the coffee of commerce, said to be a native of Caassa in Arabia: caffin, n., kōf-fē'ēn, the bitter principle of coffee, identical with Theine, obtained from tea.

Colchicææ, n. plu., kōl'tēshē-ē-ē (said to be after Colchis, its original habitat), a Sub-order of the Ord. Melanthaceæ, which have, in general, poisonous properties: Colchicum, n., kōl'tēshē-ūm, a genus of bulbous plants having important medicinal properties, acrid, purgative, emetic, and narcotic: Colchicum autumnale, aw-ō-tūm-nāl'ē (L. autumnālis, autumnal — from autumnus, autumn), meadow saffron, or autumn crocus, used in medicine as an extract, vinegar, or tincture: colchicin, n., kōl'tēshē-in, an alkaloid obtained from the corn and seeds of the preceding species: Colchicum variegatum, vār'i-gāt'-ūm (L. variegatūm, to make of various sorts or colours), a species used for diseases of the joints by the ancient physicians under the name 'hermodactyle.'

Coleoptera, n. plur., kōl'-ē-op'tēr-ā (Gr. koleos, a sheath; pteron, a wing), the Beetle family, an Order of insects which have horned outer cases or sheaths for the protection of their membranous wings: coleopterus, a., kōl'-ē-op'tēr-us, having horned sheaths or coverings for their wings, as the Beetle family.

Coleorrhiza, n., kōl'-ē-ō-rīz'-ā (Gr. koleos, a sheath; rhiza, a root), a sheath which covers the young rootlets of monocotyledonous plants.

Colesule, n., kōl'-ē-sūl (diminutive of cōles, old name for the penis—from Gr. kōlē, the penis), in bot., a cellular ring surrounding the pistillidia in Jungermanniae.

Coletic, n., kōl'tik (Gr. kolikos, L. colicus, pert. to the colic—from Gr. kōlon, the largest intestine), severe twisting pain in the bowels, especially near the navel: colica pictonum, kōl'tik-ā piktōn'-ūm (L. Pictōnes, the Pictavians or inhabitants of Poitou, France, where endemic, Pictōnium, of the Pictavians), lead colic: colitīs, n., kōl'-ōtēs, inflammation of the colon.

Colica dextra, kōl'tik-ā dekstrā (L. colicus, pert. to the colic—from Gr. kōlon, the great gut; L. dextra, right), the right colic, an artery which arises about the middle of the mesenteric artery: c. media, medi-ā (L. médius, middle), the middle colic, an
artery which arises from the upper part of the mesenteric artery.
collateral, a., kōl-lōt-ēr-āl (L. con, together; lūtus, a side, lūtēris, of a side), in bot., placed by the side of another, as in some ovules.

Collemaceae, n. plu., kōl-lē-māsē-ē (Gr. kollē, glue), a small Order of flowerless plants, intermediate between the Algae and Lichens, bearing the thallus of an alga and the fruit of a lichen: Collema, n., kōl-lēm-ā, a genus of Lichens, all the species of which are gelatinous.
collenchyma, n., kōl-lēngk'īm-ā (Gr. kollē, glue; engchuma, an infusion, tissue), in bot., the substance lying between and uniting cells.
collettes, n. plu., kōl-lētērz (Gr. kollētos, glued or cemented together—from kollē, glue), in bot., glandular hairs on the leaves of a bud producing 'blastocolla.'
cletic, a., kōl-lētīk (Gr. kollet-īkos, L. colleticus, sticky, gluey—from Gr. kollē, glue), of the nature of glue; gluey.
collodion, n., kōl-kōld'-ēn (Gr. kollē, glue; ēidos, resemblance), a solution of gun-cotton in ether and spirit: collloid, n., kōl-loy'd, in chem., an inorganic compound having a gelatinous appearance; a substance which cannot diffuse through organic membranes; opposed to 'crystalloid,' which does readily diffuse itself so: colloid cancer, a soft, jelly-like form of cancer.

Collomia, n., kōl-lōm-ē-ā (Gr. kollē, glue, referring to the glutinous seeds), a genus of plants, Ord. Polemoniaceae.
collum, n., kōl-lūm (L. collum, a neck), in bot., the part where the plumule and radicle, or root and stem, unite.

collyrium, n., kōl-līr'-ēm (Gr. kollurion, an eye-salve), a lotion

or wash for any part of the body, latterly applied chiefly to a wash for the eyes; an eye water.

Colocasia, n., kōl'-ō-kāz'-ā (Gr. kolo-kasia, the root of the Egyptian bean), a genus of plants, Ord. Aracee: Colocasia esculenta, ēsk'-ō-ēnt'-ā (L. esculentus, fit for eating—from esca, food), a species which has edible corms or bulbs, which are called Eddoes and Cocoes in the W. Indies.
colocynth, n., kōl'-ō-synth (Gr. kolokunthi's, the wild or purging gourd), the pulp of a kind of gourd, common in many parts of Asia; the bitter apple, which is a powerful purgative.
colon, n., kōl'-ōn (Gr. kolon, L. colon, the great gut), the large intestine, from the caecum to the rectum.
coloquintida, n., kōl'-ō-kwint'-ūd'-ā (the Latinised form of the Fr. coloquinte, colocynth), the bitter globular fruit, the pulp of which constitutes the medicinal colocynth; see 'colocynth'; the Cucumis colocynthis, Ord. Cucurbitaceae.
colostrum, n., kōl'-ōstr'-ūm (L. colostrum, the first milk of animals after delivery), the milk first secreted in the breasts after childbirth.
colotomy, n., kōl'-ō tôm-ē (Gr. kolon, the colon or great gut; tômē, a cutting), an operation for opening the bowel in the left loin, to remove an obstruction in the lower part of the intestine.
colpenchyma, n., kōl-pēngk'-īm-ā (Gr. kolpos, the fold of a garment; engchuma, an infusion, tissue), in bot., tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

Colubrina, n. plu., kōl'-ō-brin'-ā (L. coluber, a snake), in zool., a division of the Ophidia: colubrine, a., kōl'-ō-brin, pert. to serpents; having the appearance of a serpent.
columba, n., kōl'-ūn'bā, or columba, n., kōl'-ūm'bā (from Col-
ombā, in Ceylon), the root of the plant Cocculus palmatus, or Menispermum palmatum, an excellent tonic.

Columbacei, n. plu., kōl-ūm-bā'sē-i (L. columba, a dove), the division of rosarial birds which include doves and pigeons.

Columbine, n., kōl-ūm-bin (L. columbinus, dove-like—from columba, a dove; may be only column, and bine—from AS. bīdan, Icel. binda, to bind, as in woodbine), the common climbing plant Aquilegia vulgaris, Ord. Ranunculaceae.

columella, n., kōl-ūm-člī-lū (L. columella, a small column or pillar—from columna, a column), the central column, as in the sporangia of mosses; an axis which has carpels arranged around it; the central axis round which the whorls of a spiral univalve are wound; the central pillar found in the thecae of many corals: column, n., kōl-ūm, the solid body formed by the union of the styles and filaments in some plants; the cylindrical body of a sea anemone.

columella cochleæ, kōl-ūm-člī-lū kōk-li-e (L. columella, a small column; cochleæ, a spiral shell, cochleæ, of a spiral shell), the central pillar round which turns the spiral tube of the ear.

Columellaceae, n. plu., kōl-ūm-člī-lū-ā'sē-e (after Columella, a Spaniard), a small Order of evergreen shrubs and trees: Columellia, n., kōl-ūm-člī-lā, a genus of evergreens.

columnæ carnesæ, kōl-ūm-nē kār-nē-e (L. columna, columns; carnea, fleshy—from caro, flesh, carnis, of flesh), the fleshy columns or pillars; the irregular rounded muscular bands on a great part of the inner surfaces of the ventricles of the heart: columnæ recti, rēkti (L. rectum, the rectum, recti, of the rectum—

from rectus, straight), the larger folds of the rectum.

Colutea, n., kōl-ūtē-ā (Gr. kolou-tea, a kind of tree which dies if mutilated; L. colutica, a pod-like kind of fruit), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae: Colutea arborescens, ār-bōr-ēz'ēns (L. arborescens, growing into a tree—from arbor, a tree), the bastard or bladder senna, whose leaves are used abroad to adulterate the true senna.

coma, n., kōm'ā (Gr. kōma, a deep sleep), a kind of stupor, deep sleep, or insensibility; a deep lethargic sleep from which the person cannot be awakened: comatoose, a., kōm-āt-ōz, excessively drowsy; lethargic.

coma, n., kōm'ā (L. coma, Gr. komē, the hair of the head), tufts of hairs terminating certain seeds; bracts or tufts as at the summit of a pine-apple: comose, a., kōm-ōz, furnished with hairs, as the seeds of the willow.

Combretaceae, n. plu., kōl-brēt-āl-sē-e (combretum, said to have been a Latin name for a climbing plant), an Order of climbing plants: Combretum, n., kōm-brēt-ōm, a genus.

comes nervi ischiadici, kōm'ēz nērv'ī is-ki-ād'īs-i (L. comes, a companion; nervus, a nerve, nervi, of a nerve; ischiadicus, that has hip-gout—from ischias, hip-gout), the companion of the sciatic nerve; a branch of the sciatic artery: comes nervi phrenici, frēn'īs-i (L. phrenicus, belonging to the diaphragm—from Gr. phren, the diaphragm), the companion of the phrenic nerve; a very slender but long branch of the phrenic artery which accompanies the phrenic nerve.

Commelinaceae, n. plu., kōm-ml-in-āl-sē-e (after Commelin, a
Dutch botanist), the Spider-wort family, an Order of plants, some of which have fleshy rhizomes which are used for food: Commelina, n., kom-"mél-in-"ã, a genus of very handsome plants.

Commissure, n., kom-mish-"ör (L. commissura, a knot, a joint—from con, together; missus, sent), the place where two parts meet and unite; the point of union between two parts that meet closely: commissural, a., kom-mish-"ör-"ãl, connecting together; applied to nerves—fibres which unite different ganglia.

Complanaete, a., kom-plán-"ãt (L. compláno, I make level—from con, together; plánus, level), in bot., flattened.

Complicate, a., kom-plìk-"ãt (L. complicátum, to fold together—from con, together; plico, I fold), in bot., folded up upon itself.

Composite, n. plu., kom-pòz-"t-"ã (L. compositus, put together, compounded; compóno, I compound—from con, together; póno, I put or place), the Composite family, one of the largest and most important Orders in the vegetable kingdom, and distributed over all quarters of the world.

Compress, n., kom-prés (L. compressus, pressed together—from con, together; pressus, pressed, kept under), folds of soft linen cloth, used to cover the dressings of wounds, etc.: compressed, a., kom-prést', in bot., flattened laterally: compression, n., kom-presh-"ãn, in anat., pressure upon the brain caused by some severe injury: compressor, n., kom-pres-"ör, a muscle which compresses the parts on which it acts: compressarium, n., kom-pres-"ör-"ãm, that which compresses or fixes; a compressor.

Conanthera, n. plu., kon-"an-thèr-"ã (Gr. konos, a cone; Eng. anther—from Gr. anthéros, L. antithéra, flowery), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Liliaceae, so called because their anthers are united into a cone; the stemless herbs of Peru and Chili: Conanthera, n., kon-"an-thèr-"ã, a genus.

Conarium, n., kon-"är-"ãm (Gr. konos, L. cónus, the fruit of the fir), in anat., a small reddish body, about the size of a small cherry-stone, in the cerebrum, called also the 'pineal body' or 'gland.'

Concatenate, a., kon-kát-"ën-"ãt (L. con, together; caténátus, chained—from caténa, a chain), chained together.

Concentric, a., kon-"sent-"rik (L. con, together; centrum, the middle point), in bot., having a common centre.

Conceptacle, n., kon-sept-"ãl (L. conceptaculum, a receptacle), in bot., a hollow sac containing a tuft or cluster of spores; the thece of ferns.

Concha, n., kon-gk-"ã (Gr. kongché, L. concha, a shell), the external ear, by which sounds are collected and transmitted through the modiolus to the internal ear.

Conchifera, n. plu., kon-gk-"f-"ã (Gr. kongkhé, L. concha, a shell; feró, I bear or carry), an extensive class of bivalve shell-fish, including the oyster, mussel, cockle, and scallop; a synonym for lamelli-branchiate: conchiferous, a., konk-gk-"f-"ãs, producing or having shells: conchiform, a., konk-gk-"f-"form (L. forma, shape), having the shape of a shell.

Concolorate, a., kon-kól-"ór-"ã, also concolorous, a., kon-kól-"ór-"ãs (L. con, together; color, colour), similar in colour.

Concrete, a., kon-"krét (L. con, together; cretum, to grow), united in growth; growing together: concretion, n., kon-"krésht-"ãn, a mass formed by the
union of various parts adhering to each other.

conceussion, n., kon-kišh'-ün (L. concussio, a shaking—from con, together; guassum, to shake), in med., a severe shattering or injury of some internal organ in consequence of a fall, or heavy blow.

conduplicate, a., kon-dú'-plik-át (L. con, together; duplco, I double—from duo, two; plico, I fold), doubled; folded upon itself.

condyle, n., kon'-dil (Gr. kondulos, a knuckle, a knob), in anat., a protuberance having a flattened articular surface; condyles, n. plu., the articular surfaces by which the skull articulates with the vertebral column: condlloid, a., kon'-dil'-óyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling a condyle.

cone, n., kön (Gr. kónos, L. cónus, a cone), the scaly fruit of the fir, pine, etc.

conenchyma, n., kön-én-khím-á (Gr. kónos, the cone of the pine; engchuma, an infusion, tissue), tissue composed of conical cells, as in the form of hairs.

Conferva, n., kön-férv'á, Conferva, n. plu., kön-férv'lé (L. conferveo, I grow together), a very extensive and interesting genus of Algae, having branched cellular expansions, and nutritive and reproductive cells, often distinct and separate—so called on account of their coherence in a branched linear or lateral expansion: Confervaceae, n. plu., kön'-férv'-ásé'-é, a Sub-order of flowerless water-plants of the simplest structure, of various colours—green, olive, violet, and red: Conferva crispa, krísp'-á (L. crispus, crisp, curled), the water-plant called Water-flannel, forming beds of entangled filaments which enclose pentagonal and hexagonal spaces; confervoid, a., kön-férv'-óyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), formed of single rows of cells, as in the Confervæ; having thread-like articulations.

confluent, a., kon-fló'-int (L. con, together; fluens, flowing), in bot., gradually uniting in the progress of growth.

congenital, a., kön-jen'-ít-ál (L. congenitus, born together—from con, together; genitus, brought forth, produced), existing from birth, as a disease or some deformity.

congested, a., kön-jést'-éd (L. congestus, pressed together—from con, together; gestum, to carry), in bot., heaped together; in med., having an unnatural accumulation of blood: congestion, n., kön-jést'-yün, an unnatural collection of blood in any part or organ of a body.

conglobate, a., kön-glob'-áit (L. conglobatum, to gather into a ball—from con, together; globus, a ball), in the shape of a ball or sphere.

conglomerate, a., kön-glóml'-ér-áit (L. conglomeratum, to roll together—from con, together; conglomeros, I wind into a ball or heap), in bot., clustered together; applied to a gland composed of various glands or lobules with a common excretory duct; denoting a stony mass composed of sandstone and various pebbles.

conglutinate, a., kön-glóöt'-in-áit (L. conglutinatus, glued or cemented), glued together in heaps; united together as by a tenacious substance.

conia, n. plu., kön'-i-á (Gr. köneion, L. conium, hemlock), the active principle of hemlock, consisting of a volatile oleaginous alkali, which acts as an energetic poison:

Conium, n., kön'-i-üm, a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae: Conium maculatum, màk'-ül'-üm (L. maculatum, to spot, to stain—from macula, a stain), the plant hemlock, probably the 'koneion'
of the Greeks, and 'cicuta' of the Romans.

**Conidia**, n., *kon'-id'-i-ä* (Gr. konis, a nit, the egg of a louse, flea, or bug, konidos, of a nit), in bot., the peculiar spores in fungi which resemble buds: **conidiiferous**, a., *kon'-id'-t-i-ér'-i-üs* (L. fero, I bear or carry), producing or bearing conidia.

**Coniferae**, n. plu., *kon'-i-f'-ér'-e*, also **Conifers**, n. plu., *kon'-i-f'-ér'-s* (L. cōnus, a cone; fero, I bear), the cone-bearing family, a very extensive Order of trees having four Sub-orders: **coniferous**, a., *kon'-i-f'-ér'-i-üs* (L. fero, I bear), producing or bearing cones.

**Conioctyst**, n., *kon'-i-oct'-ı-st* (Gr. konis, dust, a nit; kustis, a bladder), in bot., spore cases resembling tubercles.

**Coniomyces**, n., *kon'-i-o-mi'-sé-t'ı-z* (Gr. konis, a nit, dust; mukēs, a fungus, a mushroom, mukētos, of a fungus), a Sub-order of Fungi, in which the flocci of the fruit are obsolete or mere peduncles.

**Coniothalameae**, n. plu., *kon'-i-o-tha'-lám'-e-ı* (Gr. konis, a nit, dust; thalamos, a bedchamber, a nest), a Sub-order of lichens; pulverulent lichens.

**Coniosters**, n. plu., *kon'-ı-o-st'-ı-er'-s* (L. cōnus, a cone; rostrum, a beak), in zool., the division of perching birds with conical beaks.

**Conium**, *kon'-ı-üm*, see 'conia.'

**Conjugate**, a., *kon'-ı-gög'-ät* (L. conjugatum, to unite—from con, together; jugum, a yoke or bond), paired; joined by pairs: **conjugation**, n., *kon'-ı-gög'-ä-shıın*, the union of two cells in such a way as to develop a spore: **conjugate spirals**, in bot., whorled leaves so arranged as to give two or more generating spirals running parallel to each other.

**Conjunctiva**, n., *kon'-ı-junk-tı-iv'-ä* (L. conjunctivus, fastening together—from con, together; jungo, I join), the fine sensitive membrane which covers the front of the eyeball, and lines the eyelids.

**Connaraceae**, n. plu., *kon'-när'-ä'-sē-ı* (Gr. konnāros, a species of tree), the Connarus family, a small Order of tropical trees and shrubs, some bearing handsome flowers, and others edible fruits: **Connarus**, n., *kon'-när'-üs*, a genus of trees and shrubs.

**Connate**, a., *kon'-nät’* (L. con, together; nātus, born), in bot., having two leaves with their bases united; having parts united in any stage of development, which are normally distinct.

**Connective**, n., *kon'-nık't-ı-ıv* (L. con-nectivus, winking or blinking), in bot., the fleshy part which connects the lobes of an anther.

**Connivent**, a., *kon'-nık'-vęnt* (L. connectivens, winking or blinking), in bot., having two organs arching over so as to meet above, as petals; converging.

**Conoid**, a., *kon'-ıyd’*, also **conoidal**, a., *kon'-ıyd'-ıd* (Gr. konos, a cone; eidos, resemblance), shaped like a cone.

**Constipation**, n., *kon'-stı-pä'-šıın* (L. constipatum, to press closely together—from con, together; stipo, I press together), sluggish action of the bowels; difficult expulsion of the hardened feces.

**Constricted**, a., *kon'-strıkt'-ıd* (L. constrictus, drawn or bound together), in bot., tightened or contracted in width, as if tied with a cord: **constrictor**, n., *kon'-strıkt'-ör*, in anat., a muscle which draws together or contracts an opening of the body, as the pharynx.

**Consumption**, n., *kon'-sım'-šıın* (L. con, together; sumptum, to take) a gradual and general wasting of the body from diseased lungs, or other cause; phthisis.

**Contagion**, n., *kon'-taдж'-ıdän* (L. contagio, contact, touch), the communication of disease by contact or touch.
continuous, a., kön-tin-ú-ús (L. continuus, uninterrupted), in bot., without joints or articulations.
contorted, a., kön-tör-téd (L. con, together; tortus, twisted), in bot., twisted regularly in one direction—applied to a form of estivation: contortive, a., kön-tör-tív, applied to the parts of a single whorl placed in a circle, each exhibiting a torsion of its axis.
contortuplicate, a., kön-tör-tüp'lik-át (L. contortus, twisted; plícitum, to fold), in bot., twisted and folded in plaits.
Contrayerva or Contraíerva, n., kön-trá-yér-vá (Indian-Spanish, contrayerva—from contra, against; yerva, poison, as supposed to be good against poison), the plant whose root yields the Contrayerva root of commerce, Ord. Moraceæ.
contusion, n., kön-tůl-žún (L. contusum, a bruise—from con, together; túsus, beaten), a form of injury caused by heavy pressure or a sharp blow without any external wound; a bruise: contused wound, when, in addition to the injury of the soft parts, the skin is broken.
conus arteriosus, kön-ús árt-ér-i-oz-ús (L. conus, a cone; artéria, an artery), the arterial cone; a smooth, conical prolongation of the left ventricle upwards, from which the pulmonary artery arises.
convergent, a., kön-vér-jént (L. con, together; vergens, bending, turning), in bot., applied to ribs of leaves running from base to apex in a curved manner.
convolute, a., kön-vól-ót, also convolutive, a., kön-vól-ót-ív (L. con, together; volútus, rolled), in bot., having a leaf in a bud rolled upon itself; rolled up laterally so as partially to embrace each other.
Convolvulaceæ, n. plu., kön-vól-vól'úl-ús'cē (L. convolvuláus, the plant bindweed—from con, together; volvo, I roll), the Convolvulus or

Bindweed family, an extensive Order of twining shrubs and herbaceous plants, having generally an acrid juice in the roots, which is purgative: Convulvulus, n., kön-vól-vól'úl-ús, a genus of plants so called from their twining or winding habit: Convolvulus scammonia, skám-món'-i-á (Gr. skammonía, L. scammonia, the plant scammony), a species the root of which yields a gummy resinous exudation: C. sepium, sēp'-i-üm (L. sepium, the internal shell of the catchtle-fish), a species which yields a spurious kind of scammony: C. batatas, bát-át-ús (a Spanish or Mexican word), a species which yields the sweet potato or yam, used as food in tropical countries: C. scoparius, skôp-är'-i-ús (L. scoparius, of or belonging to a broom; scopæ, a bunch of twigs, a broom), yields the oil called Rhodium.
convulsions, n. plu., kön-vül-shún (L. convulsio, a convulsion—from con, together; vulsum, to pluck or tear away), violent and involuntary contractions of certain muscles of the body, as in fits.
copaiba, n., kö-pávb'-á, or copaiva, n., kö-pávb'-á (Sp. and Portg.), an oleo-resin or turpentine, obtained from various parts of S. America; a balsam.
Copaífera, n., kö-páf'er-á (copaiba, and L. fero, I bear), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosæ, Sub-ord. Cæsalpinieæ: Copaífera Jacquinii, ják-wín'-i-í (after Jacquinia, a botanist of Vienna), the copaiba of Jacquinia: C. Langsdorffii, lângs-dôrf'-i (of Langsdorff); C. bijuga, bôd'-jú-gá (L. bijugus, yoked two together—from bis, twice; júgum, a yoke); C. multijugus, múlt'-jú-gús-ús (L. multus, many; júgum, a yoke); C. Martii, már'-shí-i (L. of the month of March); C. Guianensis, gwi'-án-ní-sés (of or from Guiana); C. coriacea, kor'-i'-ás'cē (L. cori-
acceus, leathery—from corium, skin, hide), are species which yield the balsam of copaiba.

Copepoda, n., köp-ep’öd-ä (Gr. köpe, an oar; podes, feet), oar-footed animals, an Order of Crustacea.

coprolite, n., köp’rö-lít (Gr. kópros, dung; lithos, a stone), the petrified dung of animals, chiefly of saurians.

Coptis, n., köp’tis (Gr. kópto, I cut), a genus of plants, so called in allusion to the division of the leaves, Ord. Ranunculaceae: Coptis teetae, té’te (a native name), a pretty species, the rhizome being used in India as a bitter tonic.

coracoid, a., kör’āk-öyd (Gr. koraks, a crow, korakos, of a crow, crow’s; eidos, shape, likeness), applied to a process of bone of the shoulder-blade, so named from its resemblance to a crow’s beak; one of the bones of the pectoral arch in birds and reptiles: coraco brachialis, kör’āk-ö brāk’i-āl’is (Gr. koraks, a crow; L. brachialis, pert. to an arm—from brachium, an arm), the muscle of the arm connected with the coracoid process; a muscle connected with the coracoid process and inserted into the humerus or arm bone.

coralliform, a., kör’āl-li’fôrm (Gr. korallion, L. corállum, red coral; L. forma, shape), also coralloid, a., kör’āl-loyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling coral: corallum, n., kör’āl-lüm, the hard structure deposited in the structures of the Actinzoa, called coral: corallite, n., kör’āl-lít, the portion of a corallum secreted by a single polype: coralliginous, a., kör’āl-lídji’en-ūs, producing a corallum: coralline, a., kör’āl-lín like or containing coral: Corallina, n., kör’āl-lín’ā, a genus of plants resembling a coral, Ord. Algae: Corallina officinalis, γ’ fisk’in-āl’is (L. officinális, officinal), one of numerous species considered vegetable, which are reckoned animal by many.

Corchorus, n., körk’ör-ūs (Gr. koré, the pupil of the eye; koreō, I cleanse, I purge), a genus of plants, Ord. Tiliaceae: Corchorus capsularis, köps’ul-ār’is (L. capsularis, pert. to a capsule—from capsula, a little chest), a species which in India furnishes the jute used in making coarse carpets and gunky bags: C. olitorius, ɵl’it-ör’t-ūs (L. olítorius, belonging to vegetables—from olitor, a market gardener), Jew’s mallow, the leaves of which are used as a culinary vegetable: C. pyriformis, pr’ôr-form’ūs (L. pirum, a pear; forma, shape), a species in Japan which furnishes fibres.

corculum, n., körk’ul-ūm (L. corculum, a little heart—from cor, the heart), in bot., a name for the embryo.

cord, n., körd (L. chorda, Gr. chordé, a string, a gut), the string or process which attaches the seed or embryo to the placenta.

cordate, a., kör’d-āt (L. cor, the heart, eordis, of the heart), heart-shaped; having the broad, heart-shaped part next the stalk or stem: cordiform, a., körd’i-fôrm (L. forma, shape), a solid body having the shape of a heart: cordate-hastate, a., -hást’āt (L. hasta, a spear), of a shape between a heart and a spear: cordate-sagittate, a., -sâj’i-āt (L. sagitta, an arrow), of a shape between a heart and an arrow-head: cordate-ovate, a., -ov’āt (L. ovátus, shaped like an egg), of a shape between a heart and an egg.

Cordiaceae, n. plu., körd’i-āl’sē-e (after Cordus, a German botanist), the Cordia family, an Order of trees, some of which yield edible fruits: Cordia, n., körd’t-ā, a genus of plants: Cordia myxa, miks’ā (Gr. myxa, mucus, mucilage); also C. latifolia, lat’i-fōl’i-ā
(L. látus, broad; folium, a leaf),
are species whose succulent,
mucilaginous fruits are known by
the name of Sebesten plums.

Cordyline, n., kőrd'íl-in'é (Gr. kordúle, a club, a bump), a genus
of ornamental shrubs, Ord. Lili-
aceae: Cordyline Australis, áíves-
trál'ís (from Australasia), the
plant Ti of New Zealand; also
C. Banksii, bónks't-i (of Banks—
after Sr Joseph Banks), species
which yield fibres.

coriaceous, a., kőr't-á-shuš (L.
corium, skin, hide), consisting of
or resembling leather; tough;
leathery.

Coriandrum sativum, kőr't-ánd-
rúm sáti-iv'úm (L. coriandrum, Gr.
koríannon, the coriander—from
Gr. korís, a bug, alluding to
the smell of the seed; L. sativ-
us, fit to be planted), a plant
yielding seeds which are a
warm and agreeable aromatic,
Ord. Umbelliféreæ.

Coriariaceae, n. plu., kőr't-á-r'-
á'sé-e (L. corium, skin, hide),
the Coriaria family, an Order of
plants: Coriaria, n., kőr't-ár'-z-
i, a genus of plants: Coriaria
myrtifólia, mért'ít-fóli-a (Gr.
mirtos, the myrtle tree; L.
folium, a leaf), a species whose
leaves have been employed on
the Continent to adulterate senna;
used for dyeing black and tanning,
and with sulphate of iron makes
a dark blue: C. rusciíolia, rús'-i-
fóli-a (L. ruscus, a probable
adaptation of Russo-colore, from
its colour), the Toot or Tutu plant
of New Zealand—the seeds and
young shoots are poisonous.

corium, n., kőr't-úm (L. corium,
skin), the cutis vera or true skin,
consisting of a fibro-vascular
layer; called also the ‘derma,’
and is covered by the epidermis
or scarf skin.

corm, n., kőrm (Gr. kormos, a
trunk, a log), the thickened or
bulb-like solid base of the stems
of plants, such as in the Colchicum
and Arum: cormogenous, a.,
kőrmódj'é-n-ús (Gr. gennaó, I
produce), having a corm or stem:
cormus, n., kőrm-ús, same as
‘corm.’

Cornaceae, n. plu., kőrn-á'sé-e (L.
cornéus, belonging to cornel-
wood—from cornu, a horn, as the
wood is thought to be hard and
durable as horn; cornus, the
cornel cherry tree), the Cornel
family, an Order of trees, shrubs,
and herbs: Cornus, n., kőrn-ús,
an ornamental genus of plants;
the cornel tree: Cornus florída,
fióród-á (L. florídus, flowery);
and C. seríceus, sér-ís'é-á (L.
séríceus, silky—from séríca, silks),
species used in America as tonics
and febrifuges: C. mascula, másk-
ul-á (L. masculus, male), a species
whose fruit is used for food; the
red-wood of Turkey, from which
the Turks obtain the dye for their
red fezes: C. sangúínea, sán-
guin'é-á (L. sangúíneus, of blood,
bloody—from sanguis, blood), a
species whose seeds furnish oil:
C. Suecica, sú-e-š-ík-á or swës-
ík-á (L. Suecia, Sweden), a
Scotch species whose fruit is
said to be tonic: cornel, n.,
kőrn-él, a tree yielding small
edible cherries; the dog-wood
tree.

cornea, n., kőrné-á (L. corneus,
horny—from cornu, a horn), a
horny transparent membrane
forming the front part of the
eyeball—also called the cornéa
pellucida, pél-los'-íd-á (L. pel-
lúcidas, transparent): c. opaca,
ó-pák-á (L. opácus, shady, dark),
the hinder part of the eyeball,
which is opaque and densely
fibrous; also called the ‘sclerotic
coat.’

corneous, a., kőrné-ús (L. corn-
evus, horny—from cornu, a horn),
in bot., having the consistence of
horn; horny: corniculate, a.,
kőrn-ík'-úl-át (L. cornícula, a
little horn), having a horn-like appendage.
cornicula laryngis, kör•n•ik•ul•ā (L. corniculum, a little horn—from cornu, a horn; Gr. larynx, the upper part of the windpipe, larynggos, of the windpipe), the little horns of the larynx; two small cartilaginous nodules of a somewhat conical shape at the summits of the arytenoid cartilages.
cornu, n., kör•n•ū (L. cornu, a horn), a horn: cornua, n. plu., kör•n•ū•ā, horns: cornus, see under 'cornaceae': cornute, a., kör•n•ū•āt, horn-shaped: cornu Ammonis, ām•mōn•ūs (of Ammon), the horn of Ammon, a long white eminence on the brain, indented or notched so as to present some resemblance to the paw of an animal; called also ‘pes hippocampi.’
corolla, n., kör•ō'l•ū (L. corolla, a small wreath or crown), in bot., the second whorl of leaves in a flower, commonly the most brilliantly coloured, the separate pieces of which are called ‘petals’: corollifloral, a., kör•ō'l•ū•flō'rij•āl (L. flos, a flower, floris, of a flower), applied to those plants that have the united petals placed under the ovary, and the stamens either borne by the petals, or inserted independently into the torus: corolliflorae, n. plu., kör•ō'l•ū•flō'rij•āl, all plants that have the calyx and corolla present, the corolla gamopetalous, hypogynous, usually bearing the stamens: corolline, a., kör•ō'l•ū•lin, of or belonging to a corolla.
corona, n., kör•ō'n•ū (L. corona, Gr. korōnē, a garland, a wreath), in bot., a corolline appendage between the corolla and stamens; cup-like or in rays, as the crown of the Daffodil; in anat., the upper surface of the molar teeth.
corona glandis, kör•ō'n•ū gländ•ūs (L. corōna, a crown; glans, an acorn, a gland, glandis, of an acorn), the crown of the gland; the elevated margin or bean of the glan penis.
coronal, a., kör•ō'n•ēl•ū (L. corōna, a crown, a wreath), in anat., pert. to the crown of the head: coronary, a., kör•ō'n•ēr•rij•āl, encircling like a crown: coronate, a., kör•ō'n•ēt, having little crown-like eminences: coronet, n., kör•ō'n•ēt, a little or inferior crown: corona radiata, rād•ē'rij•āl•ā (L. radiātus, furnished with rays—from rādius, a staff, a ray), an assemblage of radiating fibres in each hemisphere of the cerebrum that may be compared to a fan: coronula, n. plu., kör•ō'n•ūl•ā, little crowns; small calyx-like bodies; borders surrounding the seeds of certain flowers.
Coronilla, n., kör•ō'n•ūl•āl•ā (L. corōna, a crown, referring to the arrangement of the flowers), an interesting genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae: Coronilla varia, vār•ij•ā (L. varius, changing, varying), a species which acts as a narcotic poison: C. emerus, ēm•ēr•ūs (Gr. ēmeros, not wild, cultivated), the leaves of this and preceding are sometimes used to adulterate senna.
coronoid, a., kör•ō'n•ōy•d (Gr. korōnē, a crown, the beak of a crow; eidos, resemblance), in anat., applied to a process of the large bone of the fore-arm, so named from its being shaped like the beak of a crow: coronoid fossa, fjō'sā (L. fossa, a ditch), a depression on the head of the ulna.
corpus, n., körp•ūs (L.), a body: corpora, n. plu., körp•ūr•ā (L.), bodies: corpus albicans, āl•b•k•ān•ā (L. sing.), corpora albicantia, āl•b•k•ān k•ēsh•ūs•ā (L. albicans, being white—from albus, white), two round white eminences, situated
behind the tuber cinereum, and between the crura cerebri: corpora amylacea, äm'il'-ä'-sé'-ä (L. amylacea, belonging to starch—from amyllum, starch), minute, mostly microscopical, bodies, formerly believed to consist of starch, but of unknown chemical composition, found in various organs: c. cavernosa, käv'-ér-nö'-sä (L. cavernosus, full of cavities; cævus, hollow), the principal part of the body of the penis, consisting of two cylindrical bodies placed side by side, closely united and in part blended together: c. geniculata, jén'-îk'-ä'-tä (L. geniculatus, having knots—from geniculum, a little knot), two little masses of grey matter, about the size and shape of coffee beans, placed on each side of the genu of the optic tract of the cerebrum, and named respectively the 'externum' and 'internum': c. quadrigemina, kvôd'-ri-jēm'-în-ä (L. quadrigae, a set of four—from quattuor, four; geminus, twin or twin-born), four rounded eminences separated by a crucial depression, and placed two on each side of the middle line of the cerebrum: c. striata, strî'-ä'-tä (L. striata, a fluted shell), two large ovoid masses of grey matter, situated in front and to the outer side of the optic thalami, in the cerebrum.

corpus callosum, körp'-üs käl'-löz'-äm (L. corpus, a body; callosum, thick-skinned—from callum, hard thick skin), a thick layer of medullary fibres passing transversely between the two hemispheres of the brain, and forming their great commissure: corpus dentatum, dênt'-ät'-äm (L. dentatus, toothed, having teeth), an open bag or capsule of grey matter, the section of which presents a dentated outline, in the cerebellum; also called 'ganglion of the cerebellum': c. fimbriatum, fim'bri-ä'-täm (L. fimbriatus, fibrous, fringed—from fimbriae, fibres, threads), a narrow, white, tape-like band situated immediately behind the choroid plexus in the cerebrum.

corpuscle, n., körp'-usk'-l (L. corp usculum, a little body—from corpus, a body), a small body; a particle: corpuscula tactus, körp'-usk'-ul'-ä takt'-üs (L. corpusula, corpuscles; tactus, touch, tactus, of touch), the touch bodies, or tactile corpuscles; minute bodies having the appearance of a miniature firm-cone, with great tactile sensibility, found in the skin of the hand and foot, and some other parts: corpusculated, a., körp'-usk'-ul'-ä-téd, applied to fluids which, like the blood, contain floating solid particles or corpuscles.

Correa, n., kor-rê'-ä (after Correa, a Portuguese botanist), a genus of shrubs, Ord. Rutaceae, remarkable for their gamopetalous corollas.

corrosive, a., kor-rôte'-v (L. con, together; rosum, to gnaw), consuming; wearing away: corrosive sublimate, süb-lîm'-ät (L. sublimatum, to lift up on high), a very poisonous preparation of mercury; the perchloride of mercury.
corrugate, a., kor-röog'-ät, and corrugated, a., kor-röog'-ät-äd (L. corrugatum, to make full of wrinkles—from con, together; ruga, a wrinkle), in bot., crumpled; wrinkled.
cortex, n., kör't-ëks (L. cortex, bark, corticis, of bark), the bark of trees: cortical, a., kör't-ik'-äl, belonging to the bark: corticate, a., kör't-ik'-ät, covered with a layer of bark; resembling bark: cortical layer, in zool., the layer of sarcode enclosing the chyme mass, and surrounded by the cuticle, in the Infusoria: corticalis, a., kör't-ik'-öl'-äs (L. cólo, I dwell, I abide), growing on
bark; also applied to that portion of the kidney which lies between the cones and the surface of the organ.

cortina, n., kör't-in'd (L. cortina, the tripod of Apollo, a veil), in bot., the remains of the veil which continue attached to the edges of the pilus in Agarics: cortinate, a., kör't-in-āt, like a cobweb in texture.

Corydalis, n., kör't-dāl'tis (Gr. korudālis, the bulbous fumitory; korudālos, the lark), a beautiful genus of plants, Ord. Fumariaceae, so called because the spurs of the flowers resemble the spurs of the lark: Corydalis bulbosa, būlb-ōz'ā (L. bulbōsus, full of bulbs—from bulb, a bulb), a species whose tubes have been used as a substitute for Birthworts in expelling intestinal worms: corydaline, a., kör't-dāl'īn, resembling the flower of the corydalis.

Corylaceae, n. plu., kör's-lā'sē (L. corylus, Gr. korūlos, a hazel or filbert tree; said also to be derived from Gr. korus, a helmet, korūthos, of a helmet, in reference to the calyx enveloping the fruit), the Nut family or Mastworts, an Order containing such timber trees as the oak, beech, and chestnut; the Order also called the Cupaliferæ: Corylus, n., kör's-lūs, a genus of trees, chiefly cultivated for the sake of their fruit: Corylus Avellana, āv'éll-lān'd (L. Avellanus, belonging to Avella, a town of Campania near which hazel trees were numerous), the species which produces the hazel-nut, with its involucral appendage.

corymb, n., kör't-im (Gr. korumbos, L. corymbus, the top, a cluster), in bot., an inflorescence in which the lower stalks are longest, and all the flowers come nearly to the same level: Corymbiferae, n. plu., kör't-im-bīf'ērē (L. fēro, I bear), the second of the three sections into which Jussieu divides the Compositæ, included under the section Tubulifloræ of De Candolle: corymbiferous, a., kör't-im-bīf'ēr-ōs, bearing a cluster of flowers in the form of a corymb—also in same sense, corymbose, a., kör't-im-bōz.

Coryphinae, n. plu., kör'if-in'-ē (Gr. korūphé, the top, the summit), a Sub-order or tribe of palms, Ord. Palmae; the talipot and date palms: Corypha, n., kör'if-ā, a beautiful genus of palms, from 15 ft. to 150 ft. high.

coryza, n., kör'-iz'ā (Gr. korūza, mucus of the nose), an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane lining the nose, resulting in an increased defluxion of mucus: coryza gangrenosa, gāng'-grēn-ōz'ā (L. gangræna, a cancerous ulcer), malignant catarrh, in which there is a discharge of ichor mixed with blood, and accumulations of pus in the nasal sinuses.

Coscium, n., kós-st'n'-ūm (Gr. koskinon, a sieve), a genus of climbing plants, Ord. Menispermaceae, so called in allusion to the cotyledons being perforated: Coscinium fenestratum, fēn-es-trā'tūm (L. fenestratum, to furnish with openings), a species which supplies a false calumbar root containing much berberine.

costa, n., kōst'ā (L. costa, a rib, a side), a rib; the mid-rib: costae, n. plu., kōst'-ē, in bot., the prominent bundles of vessels in the leaves; in zool., the rows of plates which succeed the inferior or basal portion of the cup among Crinoidea; vertical ridges on the outer surface of theca among corals: costal, a., kōst'-āl, connected with the ribs: costate, a., kōst'-āt, provided with ribs; having longitudinal ridges.

costo, kōst'-ō (L. costa, a rib, a side), denoting muscles which arise from
the ribs: costa-clavicular, denoting a ligament attached inferiorly to the cartilage of the first rib near its sternal end: costa-sternal, applied to the ribs united to the sternum: costa-vertebræ, the ribs arising from the vertebræ or backbone.

cotunnus, n., kotūn-nī-ūs, also liquor cotunnii (after first describer), the perilymph, a limpid fluid secreted by the lining membranes of the osseous labyrinth of the ear.
cotyledon, n., kotūl-ēdōn (Gr. kotulēdōn, the socket of the hip joint, a cup-like hollow—from kotule, a hollow), in bot., the temporary leaf, leaves, or lobes of the embryo of a plant which first appear above ground; in anat., applied to the portions of which the placenta of some animals are formed: cotylloid, a., kōtūl-ēyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), a deep cup-shaped cavity in the os innominatum; the acetabulum.
couch, v., kōtūsh (F. couche, to lay down), in med., to depress or remove the film called a cataract which overspreads the pupil of the eye: couching, n., kōtūsh'ing, the operation itself.
coup-de-soleil, n., koō-lē-sōl-ēl' (F. coup, stroke; de, of; soleil, the sun), sunstroke; a dangerous disease produced by exposure of the head to the rays of the sun, almost wholly confined to tropical countries.
crampons, n. plu., krām-pōns, (Dut. krampe, F. crampon, hooks, claspers), in bot., the adventitious roots which serve as fulcra or supports, as in the ivy.
cranial, a., krān′-i-āl (Gr. krānion, Mid. L. crānium, the skull), of or pert. to the cranium or skull: craniology, n., krān′-i-ōl-ō-ji (Gr. logos, discourse), a treatise on the skull: craniotomy, n., krān′-i-ōt-ōm-ī (Gr. tome, a cutting), the operation of opening the skull, sometimes rendered necessary in effecting delivery: cranium, n., krān′-i-ūm, the bony or cartilaginous case containing the brain.
craspeda, n. plu., krāsp′-ēd-ā (Gr. kraspedon, a border; a tassel), the long cords, containing thread cells, which are attached to the free margins of the mesenteries of a sea anemone.
crassulaceae, n. plu., krās′-ūl-ū-sē-ē (diminutive of L. crassus, solid, thick, in allusion to the fleshy leaves and stems), the Houseleek or Stoncrop family, an Order of succulent herbs and shrubs of considerable beauty, found in the driest and most arid situations, where not a blade of grass or a tuft of moss could live: Crassula, n., krās′-ūl-ā, a genus of succulent plants: Crassula profusa, profusus, prov′-īz-ā (L. profūsus, spread out, extended); C. lactea, lacti′-ē-ā (L. lacteus, containing milk, milky—from lac, milk); and C. marginata, mārj′-īn-āt-ā (L. marginatūm, to furnish with a border), are species in the leaves of which there are two kinds of stomata, one scattered over the leaves, and the other, very minute, raised on discs arranged in a row within the margin of the leaf.
cratera, n., krat′-ēr-ā (L. crātera, a wine-cup—from Gr. kratēr, a cup), in bot., a cup-shaped receptacle: crateriform, a., krat′-ēr-ī-form (L. forma, shape), cup-shaped; concave: Craterina, n., krat′-ēr-in-ā, a genus of parasitic insects: Craterina hirundinis, hir′-ūn-din-ī-s, (L. hirundo, a swallow, hirundinis, of a swallow), a species found upon swallows.
crease, v., krēs (Breton or Prov. F. kritz, a wrinkle, a tack in a garment), in far., to groove around the outer circumference of the iron shoe of a horse: creasing, n., krēs′-ing, the art of grooving an iron horse-shoe which marks the line where the nails
are to be placed; also called 'ful-lering.'

creasote, n., *krēˈdət-ət*, also *cre-osote*, n., *krēˈdət-ət* (Gr. *kreas*, flesh; *zőzo*, I preserve), an oily, colourless liquid, with a character-istic smell, obtained from wood or coal tar.

creatine or creatin, n., *krēˈdət-in* (Gr. *kreas*, flesh, *kreátos*, of flesh), a substance in the form of colour-less transparent crystals, obtained from flesh of different animals, as sheep, oxen, fowls, fish: creatin-in, n., *krēˈdət-in-in*, an alkaline substance in the form of prism-atic crystals, procured chiefly from the urine.

cremaster, n., *krēmˈdət-ər* (Gr. *kremáo*, I suspend; *kremámai*, I am suspended, I hang), a muscle which draws up or suspends the testis in males: cremasteric, a., *krēmˈdət-ər′ık*, pert. to the cremaster muscle; applied to a fascia.

cremocarp, n., *krēmˈdəkərp* (Gr. *kremáo*, I suspend; *karpos*, fruit), the fruit of the Umbellif-eræ, consisting of two one-seeded carpels, completely invested by the tube of the calyx.

crenate, a., *krēnˈdət* (Mid. L. *crena*, a notch), in bot., having a series of rounded marginal prominences; having convex teeth, as on the margin of a leaf: crenature, n., *krēnˈdət-ər*, a di-visión or notch of the margin of a crenate leaf; a notch in a leaf or style: crenulate, a., *krēnˈdət-əl-ət* (dim. of crenca), having the edge slightly or minutely notched.

crepitant, a., *krēpˈdət-ənt* (L. crepitans; creaking or crackling —gen. *crepitantis*), crackling: crep tant rale, rāl (F. râle, a rattling in the throat), a fine crackling sound heard in respiration, caused by the passage of the air through mucus in the bron-chial tubes: crepitation, n., *krēpˈdət-əshən*, a small, sharp, crackling noise, as of salt when thrown on the fire; a rubbing of hair, a similar sound heard in inspiration at the commencement of pneumonia.

crepuscular, a., *krēpˈdəskəl-ər* (L. *crepusculum*, twilight, dusk), applied to animals which are active in the dusk or twilight.

Crescentia, n., *krēs-ˈsənt-ət* (after *Crescenti* of Bologna), a Sub-order of trees, whose fruit is woody and melon-shaped, Ord. Bignoniaceæ: *Crescentia*, n., *krēs-ˈsənt-ət*, a genus of hand-some trees, some of them having edible fruits: *Crescentia* *Cu-jete*, küd′j-et′a (from Jamaica), also called C. *cuneifolia*, künˈdə-fəlˈdət* (L. *cuneus*, a wedge; *foliun*, a leaf), the calabash tree of tropical America, the hard pericarps of whose melon-like fruit are used as cups and bottles.

crest, n., *krēst* (L. *crista*, the tuft or plume on the head of birds), an appendage to fruits or seeds having the form of a crest.

cretaceous, a., *krēt-əshəs* (L. *creta*, chalk), composed of chalk; chalky; in bot., chalky-white: creta preparata, *krēt-ə prēpˈdər-ət′a* (L. *preparatūs*, prepared), a medical preparation of chalk.

cretinism, n., *krēt-ən-izm* (F. *Crétin*, one of certain inhabitants of the Alps and other mountains, remarkable for their stupid and languid appearance), a peculiar kind of idiocy, attended with goître and other malformations, with arrest of development, especially of the skull, which prevails in districts about the Alps and other mountains: *Cretin*, n., *krēt-ən*, one of the deformed idiots of the Alpine and other mountainous regions: in the Pyrenees they are called 'Cagots.'

cribiform, a., *krīˈbərˌfərm* (L. *cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, shape),
pierced with small holes like a sieve; perforated: *cribrose*, a., *cribr'd,* same sense.

cricoid, a., *krit'k-ôyd* (Gr. *krit'kôs,* a ring; *eidos,* resemblance), shaped like a ring: *c rico-arytenoid,* *krit'k-ô-år'-it'-ên-ôyd,* applied to articulations which are surrounded by a series of thin capsular fibres, and connected with the bases of the arytenoid cartilages.

crinite, a., *krit'k-it* (L. *crinis,* the hair), in bot., having the appearance of a tuft of hair; bearded.

crinoids, n. plu., *krit'k-ôyd's,* also *crinoidia,* n. plu., *krit'k-ôyd'-â* (Gr. *krinon,* a lily; *eidos,* resemblance), in zool., an Order of Echinodermata, including forms which are usually stalked, and which sometimes resemble lilies.

crinum, n., *krit'k-ûm* (Gr. *krinon,* a lily), a fine genus of bulbous plants, Ord. Amaryllidaceae, having many of the species very beautiful, and producing delightfully fragrant flowers in large umbels.

**crisis,** n., *krit'k-îs,* *crises,* n. plu., *krit'-êz* (L. *crisis,* Gr. *krisis,* a decision), that important stage of some diseases which may eventuate in recovery or death.

crisp, a., *kritsp* (L. *crispus,* Old F. *crepe,* curled), in bot., having an undulated margin: *crispate,* a., *kritsp'-ât,* irregularly curled or twisted: *crispation,* n., *kritsp-â' shin,* in anat., the permanent shrinking of a tissue.

cristate, a., *kritst'-ât* (L. *crista,* a crest), in bot., crested; tufted: *cristate frontalis,* *kritst'-â frônt'-âl'-ës* (L. *frontalis,* belonging to the forehead—from *frons,* the forehead), the frontal crest; a ridge of bone on the inner surface of the frontal bone of the skull: *c. galli,* *gâl'tî* (L. *gallus,* a cock, *galli,* of a cock), the crest of the cock, or cock's crest; a ridge of bone in the skull which rises into a thick process of the ethmoid bone.

**Crithmum,** n., *krith'-mûm* (Gr. *krithê,* barley), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae, so called in allusion to the singularity of the seeds: *Crithmum maritimum,* *màr'-îl'-mûm* (L. *maritimus,* belonging to the sea—from *màrê,* the sea), the samphire, found growing abundantly on the rocks near the sea,—is used as a pickle.

**Crocodilia,** n. plu., *kritk'-ôd'-îl'-â* (L. *crocodilus,* Gr. *krokodeilos,* a crocodile), a well-known Order of reptiles.

**Crocus,** n., *kritk'-ûs* (L. *croceus,* Gr. *krokos,* Gael. *croch,* red), a well-known and much admired genus of early spring plants, Ord. Iridaceae: *Cropus sativus,* *sât-iv'-ûs* (L. *sativus,* that is-fit to be planted), a species which furnishes the colouring material called saffron: *C. autumnalis,* *àw'-tûm-nàl'-ûs* (L. *autumnalis,* autumnal—from *autumnus,* autumn); and *C. odorus,* *ôd'-ôr'-ûs* (L. *odorus,* sweet-smelling—from *ôdor,* scent, smell), are species also supplying saffron.

crotaphyte, n., *krôt'-â-fit* (Gr. *krotaphos,* a temple of the head), the temporal muscle, which fills the temporal fossa and extends itself over a considerable part of the side of the head.

**Croton,** n., *kritôn* (Gr. *krôton,* a tick, with reference to the resemblance of the seeds), a genus of plants, Ord. Euphorbiaceae: *Croton tigillum,* *tig'-lîm* (an Indian word), an Indian and Asiatic shrub, from whose seed croton-oil is expressed,—internally the oil acts as an irritant purgative, externally it produces pustules: *C. Pavana,* *pav'-àn'-û* (unascertained); also *C. Roxburghii,* *rôks'-bûrg'-ì* (L. *Roxburgii,* of Roxburgh in Scotland), species which yield purgative oils: *C.
Malambo, māl·āmbo (unascertained), yields a tonic bark: C. eleuteria, ēl·u·ter·i·a (L. and Gr. eleutheria, freedom, liberty), produces cascarilla bark, also called sea-side balsam or sweet wood, used as a tonic and stimulant: C. pseudo-china or niveum, süd·lo·kin'd or niv·e·ūm (Gr. pseudēs, false, lying; china, Ger. name for Peruvian bark; L. niveus, snowy), produces copalchi bark, used as a tonic.

croup, n., krōp (Icel. kropa, Scot. roup, to cry), an inflammatory disease of the trachea, chiefly occurring in early childhood, attended by very noisy breathing: croupous, a., krōp·ūs, pert. to croup; fibrineous.

crown, n., krōwn (W. crwn, round, circular; Gael. crùn, a boss, a garland; L. corona, a crown), in bot., the short stem at the upper part of the root of perennial herbs.

Crozophora, n. plu., krōz·yf·ōr·a (Gr. krossos, a pitcher, a pail; phoreo, I bear), a genus of plants, Ord. Euphorbiaceae: Crozophora tinctoria, tīnk·tōr·i·a (L. tinctorius, belonging to dyeing—from tinctus, dyed), furnishes a purple dye called turnsole, which becomes blue on the addition of ammonia.

Crucifera, n. plu., krōz·yf·ēr·ē (L. crux, a cross; fero, I bear), the cruciferous or Cresswort family, an Order of herbaceous plants, comprising many of the common culinary vegetables, as cabbages, turnips, radish, cress—so called from having the four petals of the flowers arranged in the form of a cross: cruciferous, a., krōz·yf·ēr·ūs, having flowers arranged in the form of a cross.

Cruciform, a., krōz·yf·ōrm (L. crux, a cross, crucis, of a cross; forma, shape), in bot., like the parts of a cross, as in flowers of Cruciferae; arranged in the form of a cross; also cruciate, a., krōsh·ē·āt, same sense; said of a flower when four petals are placed opposite each other and at right angles: crucial, a., krōsh·ē·āl, applied to certain ligaments of the knee which cross or intersect each other somewhat like the letter x.

cruor, n., krōr·or (L. crūor, blood, crūorīs, of blood), the soluble coloured ingredient of blood, separable into two substances, globulin and haematin.

Crura, n. plu., krōr·ā (L. crūs, the leg, crūris, of a leg, crūra, legs), the legs; parts of the body which resemble legs; in bot., divisions of a forked tooth: crus cerebelli, krōs sēr·ēb·ē·li (L. cerebelli, of the cerebellum); the leg of the cerebellum: crura cerebelli, the legs of the cerebellum: crura cerebri, sēr·ēb·rī (L. cerebrum, the cerebrum), the legs or pillars of the brain; terms denoting parts or divisions of the brain, so called from their appearance: rural, a., krōr·āl, pert. to the legs or lower limbs: cruseus, a., krōr·ē·ūs, in anat., applied to one of the extensor muscles of the leg, arising from the thigh-bone and inserted into the knee-pan.

Crusta, n., krūst·ā (L. crūsta, skin, bark), in bot., the frosted appearance on the fronds of some lichens.

Crustaceae, n. plu., krūst·ā·se·ē also Crustaceans, n. plu., krūst·ā·se·ēns (L. crūsta, skin, bark), the articulate animals, comprising lobsters, crabs, etc., which have a hard shell or crust, which they cast periodically: crustaceous, a., also crustose, a., krūst·ōz, pert. to the Crustacea; of the nature of crust or shell; in bot., hard, thin, and brittle; applied to lichens hard and expanded like a crust; having the appearance of hoar-frost.
crusta petrosa, *krūstā petrōsā* (L. *crusta*, skin, bark; *petrōsus*, very rocky—from Gr. and L. *petra*, a rock), a rocky crust; the layer of true bone which invests the root part of the teeth, or the part not protected by enamel.

Cryptocarya, *n.*, *krīptō-kārōtā* (Gr. *kruptos*, hidden; *karōta*, a walnut—alluding to the fruit being covered), a genus of shrubs, Ord. Lauraceae: *Cryptocarya moschatā*, *mōskātā* (Mod. L. *moschātīs*, having a smell like musk—from Arab. *mosch* or *mesk*, musk), a species which produces the Brazilian nutmegs.

cryptogamia, *n.*, *krīptō-gāmōtā* (Gr. *kruptos*, hidden, concealed; *gamos*, marriage), a general name applied to all the lower orders of plants which have no apparent or true flowers, such as mushrooms, lichens, mosses, seaweeds, and ferns: *cryptogamous*, *krīptō-gāmōtīs*; having their organs of reproduction obscure: *cryptogamic*, *krīptō-gāmōtīk*, in same sense as cryptogamous.

cryptorchismus, *n.*, *krīptō-rē-kīs*; *mūs* (Gr. *kruptos*, concealed; *orchis*, the testicles), the retention of the testes in the abdomen.

cryptos, *a.*, *krīptōs* (Gr. *kruptos*, concealed, hidden), concealed; not readily observed; in composition, *crypto-.*

cryptostomata, *n. plu.*, *krīptō-stōmōtātā* (Gr. *kruptos*, hidden; *stoma*, a mouth; *stomāta*, mouths), circular nuclei on the surfaces of some algae.

crystalloid, *a.*, *krīstālōytd* (Gr. *krusthallos*, L. *crystallum*, ice, rock crystal; Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), crystalline; resembling crystal; in bot., applied to a portion of the protoplasmic substance of cells having a crystalline form.

ctenocyst, *n.*, *tēnyō-stist* (Gr. *kteis*, a comb; *ktenos*, of a comb; *kūstīs*, a bag, a bladder), the sense organ in the ctenophora: *ctenoid*, *a.*, *tēnyōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), having the appearance of a comb; applied to those scales of fishes the hinder margins of which are fringed with spines having the appearance of a comb: *Ctenophora*, *n. plu.*, *tēn'-oforā* (Gr. *phoreō*, I bear), an Order of Actinozoa, including sea creatures which swim by means of bands of cilia arranged in comb-like plates; also called *ctenophores*, *plu.*, *tēn'-oforīz*.

Cubeb, *n.*, *kūbēbā* (Arab. *cubābah*), a small genus of plants, Ord. Piperaeae: *Cubebia officinalis*, *kī-fēs-'in-ālīs* (L. *officinalis*, *officinal*—from *officina*, a workshop), the fruit of a climbing plant of Java and other Indian islands, used, under the name 'cubeb-pepper,' or 'cubes,' in arresting discharges from mucous membranes; also called 'Piper cubeba.'

cubit, *n.*, *kūbītī*; *also cubitus*, *n.*, *kūbītūs* (L. *cubitum*, Gr. *kubiton*, the elbow or bending of the arm), the fore-arm.

cuboid, *a.*, *kūbōyd* (Gr. *kubos*, a cube; *eidos*, resemblance), applied to a bone situated at the outer side of the foot.

cucculāris, *a.*, *kū-kul-lārīs* (L. *cucullus*, a hood), the trapezius muscle: *cucullate*, *a.*, *kū-kul-lātī*, in bot., hooded; formed like a hood.

Cucumis, *n.*, *kū-kūmīs* (L. *cūcūmīs*, a cucumber, *cūcūmerīs*, of a cucumber), an extensively cultivated genus of plants for culinary purposes, Ord. Cucurbitaceae: *Cucumis melō*, *mēlōī* (Gr. *melōn*, L. *mēlo*, a melon), the common melon: *C. satīvus*, *sātīvīūs* (L. *satīvus*, that is fit to be planted), the cucumber: *C. colocynthis*, *kōlō-sinθīs* (Gr. *kolokynthōs*, the wild gourd), a species which yields the globular fruit 'coloquintida' or 'bitter-
apple,' the pulp of which is the colocynth of medicine.

*Cucurbitaceae,* n. plu., *kü-kêrbl-ı't-āl-ē* (L. *cucurbita*, a gourd), the Cucumber family, an Order of plants, many of which are drastic purgatives: *Cucurbita*, n., *kü-kêrbl-ıt-ā*, a genus of plants: *Cucurbita citrullus*, *sit-ral'-lēts* (new L. *citrullus*, the Sicilian citrul or water-melon plant), the water-melon, prized for its cool, refreshing juice: *C. pepo*, *pēp'-ō* (L. *pēpo*, a large melon, a pumpkin; *pēponis*, of a pumpkin), the white gourd: *C. maxima*, *mâks'-ım-ā* (L. *maximus*, greatest), the pumpkin or red gourd: *C. melo-pelo*, *mēl'-ō-pēp'-ō* (L. *melo*, a melon; *pēpo*, a pumpkin), the squash: *C. ovifera*, *ôv-ıf'-ër-ā* (L. *ovum*, an egg; *fero*, I bear), the egg gourd, or vegetable marrow: *cucurbitaceous*, a., *kü-kêrbl-ıt-ā-shūs*, resembling a gourd or cucumber.

cubbear, n., *küd'ıbr* (after Sir Cuthbert Gordon), a purple or violet colouring matter obtained from a lichen *Lecanora tartarea*.

culm, n., *külm* (L. *culmus*, a stalk, a stem), the stalk or stem of corn or grasses, usually hollow and jointed: *culmiculous*, a., *kü-l-mık'-öl-ūs* (L. *colo*, I clothe or dress), growing on the culm of grasses.

*Cuminum Cynimum*, *küm-ıん'-ıım* (L. *cuminum*, Gr. *cumínon*, cumin—the systematic name being made up of a repetition of the same word in its L. and Gr. forms), cumin, a plant, Ord. Umbellifera, whose seeds have a very peculiar odour and bitter aromatic taste.

cuneate, a., *kü'n-ē-āt* (L. *cunēátus*, pointed like a wedge—from *cunēās*, a wedge), shaped like a wedge standing upon its point; wedge-shaped: *cuneiform*, a., *kü'n-ē-i-form* (L. *forma*, shape), same sense as 'cuneate.'

cuniculate, a., *kü-n̄-ik'-ūl-āt* (L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit burrow), having a long pierced passage.

*Cunonieae*, n. plu., *kü-n̄-ón-ı'-ē-e* (after M. Cuno of Amsterdam), a Sub-order of trees and shrubs of the Southern Hemisphere, Ord. Saxifragaceae.

*Cuapnia*, n., *kü-pān'-ı-ā* (after Father Cupani of Italy), a genus of plants, Ord. Sapindaceae: *Cuapnia sapida*, *sáp'-ıd-ā* (L. *sapidus*, tasting, savouring—from *sāpío*, I taste), yields the Akel fruit, whose succulent arillus is used as food.

cupel, n., *küp'-ōl* (L. *cupella*, a little cup), a very porous cup-like vessel used in refining metals.

cupola, n., *küp'-ōl-ā* (It. *cupola*, a round vaulted chapel behind the chancel), an arched or spherical vault on the top of an edifice; in anat., an arched and closed extremity of the ear, forming the apex of the cochlea.

cupping, n., *küp'-ıng* (It. *coppa*, a head; L. *cupa*, a cask), a method of local blood-letting by means of a bell-shaped glass and a scarificator.

cupreous, a., *küp'-rē'-ūs* (L. *cuprēus*, of copper—from *cuprum*, copper), consisting of or resembling copper; coppery.

*Cupressineae*, n. plu., *küp'-rés'-ın'-ē-e* (L. *cupressus*, the cypress tree), a Sub-order of trees, comprising the cypress and juniper, Ord. Conifere: *Cupressus*, n., *küp'-rés'-ı-ūs* a genus of handsome evergreen trees: *Cupressus sempervirens*, *sém'-pěr'-vir-ı-ěnz* (L. *semper*, always; *virens*, verdant), the common cypress tree, which yields a durable wood, supposed to be the gopher wood of the Scriptures.

cupula, n., *küp'-ul-ā* (L. *cúpulus*, a little cup—from *cupa*, a cask, a cup), the cup of the acorn, formed by an aggregation of bracts: cup-
ule, n., kūp’āl, a part of a fruit surrounding its lower part like a cup, as anacorn; a cupula: cupuliform, a., kūp’āl’iform (L. forma, shape), shaped like the cup of an acorn.

Cupulifera, n. plu., kūp’āl’if’ēr-ē (L. cupula, a little cup, a cupule; fero, I bear), the Nut family, an Order of trees, including the hazel and the oak; also named Corylaceae, n. plu., kōr’ōl’ēs-ē: cupuliferous, a., kūp’āl’if’ēr-ūs, having or bearing cupules.

Curculigo, n., kēr’kūl’īg-ō (L. curculio, a corn worm, a weevil), a genus of pretty herbaceous plants, so called from the seeds having a process resembling the beak of the weevil, Ord. Bromeliaceae.

Curculigo, n., kēr’kūl’īg-ō (L. curculio, a corn worm, a weevil), a genus of plants, Ord. Zingiberaceae: Curcuma longa, lōng’gā (L. longus, long), a species which furnishes Turmeric, a yellow lemon powder used as a dye-stuff, employed medicinally as a carminative, and enters into the composition of curry powder: curcumin, n., kēr’kūl’īm’ān, the yellow colouring matter of turmeric: Curcuma angustifolia, äng’gūst’īf’ōl’ī-ā (L. angustus, narrow, contracted; folium, a leaf), a species which furnishes the East Indian arrowroot: C. zerumbet, zēr’ūm’bēt (from the East Indies), and C. leucorrhiza, lōk’ōr’ir-īz’ā (Gr. leukos, white; rhiza, a root), yield a starch similar in kind to East Indian arrowroot.

Cururos, n. plu., kēr’ōr’ōl’ēz (L. cursor, a runner—from curro, I run), an Order of birds formed for running swiftly, and destitute of the power of flight, as the ostrich and emu.

Curvembryees, n. plu., kēr’vēm’brī-ē-ē (L. curvus, bent, crooked; Gr. embromon, an infant in the womb), plants which have their embryos curved: curvembryonic, a., kērv’ēm’brī-ōn’īk, having the embryo curved.

Cuscutae, n. plu., kūs’kūl’ē-ē (said to be a corruption of Gr. kadutas, a Syrian parasitical plant; Arab. chessuth or chasuth), a Sub-order of the Ord. Convolvulaceae: Cuscuta, n., kūs’kūl’ā, a genus of curious parasitical plants producing abundance of sweet-scented flowers in autumn: Cuscuta epithymum, ē-pith’īm’ūm (Gr. epithymon, L. epithymon, the flower of a species of thyme—from Gr. ἐπὶ, upon; thymon, the herb thyme), the dodder or scold weed, a parasitic plant; this and other species have acrid purgative properties.

cusparia, n., kūs’pār’ī-ā (a native name), a name given to the bark of the Galepea cusparia, Ord. Rutaceae, which is used as a tonic and febrifuge; called also Angostura bark.

cuspidate, a., kūs’pīd’īt (L. cuspis, point of a spear, cuspis, of the point of a spear), in bot., gradually tapering to a sharp stiff point; in zoö., furnished with small pointed eminences or cusps: cuspis, n., kūs’pis, also cusps, n., kūsp, a spike, somewhat thick at the base, and tapering gradually to a point.

cuticle, n., kūt’īk’l (L. cuticula, a little skin—from cutis, the skin), the thin exterior coat of the skin; in zoö., the pellicle which forms the outer layer of the body amongst the Infusoria; in bot., the thin layer that covers the epidermis: cuticular, a., kūt’īk’ūl’ār, belonging to the cuticle or outer surface: cutis, n., kūt’īs, the true skin; the inferior layer of the integument called skin; in bot., the peridium of some fungi: cutis vera, kūt’īs vēr’ā (L. vērus, true), the true skin, the sentient and vascular texture, which is covered and defended by the insensible and non-vascular
'cuticle'; also called 'derma' or 'corium.'

cyanic, a., si-ān'ik (Gr. kuanos, dark-blue), denoting the blue appearance which a patient has in certain diseases; in bot., denoting a series of colours in plants of which blue is the type, and which do not pass into yellow, comprising 'greenish-blue, blue, violet-blue, violet, violet-red, and red': cyanide, n., si-ān-id, a salt which is a compound of cyanogen with an elementary substance: cyanogen, n., si-ān'ō-jēn (Gr. gennaō, I produce), a gas with an odour like crushed peach leaves, which burns with a rich purple flame, and is an essential ingredient in Prussian blue: cyanosis, n., si-ān'-ō-ēs, a diseased condition arising from a defect or malformation in the heart, characterised by blueness of the skin, markedly in the hands, tip of nose, and ears; also called 'morbus carbuleus.'

Cyathea, n., sik-lāth-ē-ā (Gr. kuath-os, L. cyathus, a cup), a genus of fine tropical ferns, Ord. Filices, so named from the cup-shaped form of the indusium: Cyathea medullaris, mé'd-āl-lār'-ēs (L. medullāris, belonging to or having the nature of marrow—from medulla, the marrow), the ponga of New Zealand, which furnishes a gum used as a vermifuge.

cyathiform, a., si-āth'-i-form (L. cyathus, a cup; forma, shape), shaped like a cup; resembling a cup: cyathoid, a., si-āth'-ōyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), having the appearance of a cup; cyathiform: cyathus, n., si-āth-ās, the cup-like bodies in marchantia or liverworts.

Cycadaceae, n. plu., sik-lād'-āsē-e (Gr. kukas, a kind of palm; new L. cycas, a kind of palm, cycados, of a palm), the Cycas family, an Order of trees and shrubs with cylindrical trunks: Cycas, n., sik-ās, a genus of trees and shrubs which yield much starchy matter along with mucilage: Cycas revoluta, rév-ōl-ōt'-ā (L. revolutum, rolled back—from re, back or again; rove, I roll); also C. circinalis, sérs'-ēn-āl'-ēs (L. circinālis, encircled, whorled—from circinus, a pair of compasses), are species from whose stems a kind of sago is made, and a clear transparent gum exudes from them: cycadaceous, a., sik-ād-āshūs, pert. to the Cycads or Cycadaceae.

Cyclamen, n., sik-lām-ēn (L. cyclaminos, Gr. kuklaminon, the plant sow-bread—from Gr. kuklos, a circle), a pretty bulbous genus of plants, Ord. Primulaceae, having round leaves, the principal food of the wild boars of Sicily, hence its common name.

Cyclanthus, n. plu., sik-lānth'-ē-e (Gr. kuklos, a circle; anthos, a flower), a Sub-order of the Ord. Pandanaceae, having fan-shaped or pinnate leaves: Cyclanthus, n., sik-lānth'-ās, a genus of plants.

cycle, n., sik-l (Gr. kuklikos, L. cyclicus, circular—from Gr. kuklos, a circle), in bot., the turn of a spiral as of a leaf so arranged: cyclic, a., sik-līk, also cyclical, a., sik-līk-āl, arranged in a circle round an axis; coiled up.

Cyclogens, n. plu., sik-lō'-jēns (Gr. kuklos, a circle; gennaō, I produce), a name given to exogenous plants, in consequence of exhibiting concentric circles in their stems: cyclogenous, a., sik-lōd'-ēn-ās, having concentric woody circles.

Cycloid, a., sik-lōyd (Gr. kuklos, a circle; eidos, resemblance), in zool., applied to those scales of fishes which have a regularly circular or elliptical outline with an even margin.

Cyclosis, n., sik-lōz'-ās (Gr. kuklosis, a surrounding, a circulation—
from *kuklos*, a circle), the partial circulation observable in the milky juice of certain plants.

cyclostomi, n. plu., *sik-lös'töm-i* (Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *stoma*, a mouth), a name applied to the hag-fishes and lampreys, forming the Ord. Marsipobranchii, so called from their circular mouths: *cyclostomous*, a., *sik-lös'töm-ūs*, having a circular mouth or aperture for sucking, among certain fishes, as the lamprey.

*Cydonia*, n., *sid-ōn'-ā* (so called as from *Kydon*, in Crete), a genus of fruit trees, Ord. Rosaceae: *Cydonia Japonica*, *jā-pōn'-ik'-ā* (Japonicus, belonging to Japan), a handsome hardy shrub, producing beautiful scarlet or white flowers in great abundance: *C. vulgaris*, *vulg-ā'-rīs* (L. vulgaris, common, ordinary), the quince, the seeds or pips of which, when boiled in water, yield a mucilaginous decoction.

cylindrenchyma, n., *sil-in-drēn'-kēm-ā* (Gr. *kulindros; enghuma*, an infusion—from *chumos*, juice), in bot., tissue composed of cylindrical cells.

cymbella, n. plu., *sim-bēl'-ē* (L. *cymbula*, a little boat—from *cymba*, a boat), in Algae, reproductive locomotive bodies: *cymbiform*, a., *sim'-bi-fōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), having the shape of a boat.

cyme, n., *sim* (Gr. *kuma*, L. *cyma*, the young sprout of a cabbage), in bot., a mode of inflorescence resembling a flattened panicle, as that of the elder tree: *cymose*, a., *sim-ōz*, having an inflorescence in the form of a cyme.

cynanche, n., *si-nāng'-kē* (Gr. *kuōn*, a dog; *angcho*, I strangle), a disease of the windpipe, attended with inflammation, so called from the dog-like bark by which it is sometimes accompanied: *cynanche maligna* carbuncularis, *mā-līg'nā kārb-un'g-k-ul'-ā-rīs* (L. *maligna*, malignant; *carbunculus*, a small coal, a carbuncle), a malignant carbuncular cynanche; malignant sore throat: *cynanche tonsillaris*, *tōns'-i-lā-rīs* (L. tonsilla, the tonsils in the throat), quinsy, a troublesome affection, consisting of inflammation of the tonsils and adjacent parts of the fauces: *c. trachealis*, *trāk'-ē-līs* (L. *trachealis*, belonging to the trachea or windpipe), croup: *c. parotidea*, *pār'-ōt-id'-ē'ā* (Gr. *para*, about; *ous*, the ear, *otos*, of the ear), mumps; another name for *parotitis*.

*Cynanchum*, n., *si-nāng'-kūm* (Gr. *kuōn*, a dog; *angchō*, I strangle, in allusion to its poisonous qualities), a genus of plants, Ord. Asclepiadaceae: *Cynanchum monspeliacum*, *mōns'-pēl'-ē-ā-k'-ūm* (after Montpellier, in France), a species which furnishes Montpellier scammony.

cynarocephalæ, n. plu., *sim-är'-ō-sēf'-āl'-ē* (Gr. *kuōn*, a dog; *kephalē*, a head), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Composite, which are usually tonic and stimulant: *Cynara*, n., *si-nār'-ā* (Gr. *kuōn*, a dog), a genus of plants, so called in allusion to the spines of the involuerum: *Cynara cardunculus*, *kārd'-un'g-k-ul'-ūs* (L. *cardunculus*, a diminutive of *cardius*, a thistle), the cardoon, a species resembling the artichoke, whose blanched stems and stalks are eaten: *C. scolymus*, *skōl'-ēm-ūs* (Gr. *skolous*, L. *scolymos*, an edible kind of thistle), the artichoke, the root of which the Arabians considered an aperient.

cynarrhodon, n., *si-nār'-rōd-ōn* (Gr. *kuōn*, a dog; *rhodon*, a rose), applied to the hips or fruit of dog-roses, and roses in general.

*Cynodon*, n., *si-nōd'-ōn* (Gr. *kuōn*, a dog; *ōdous*, a tooth, *odontos*,
of a tooth), a genus of grasses, Ord. Gramineae: *Cynodon* dactylon, *daktul-ôn* (Gr. daktulos, *L. dactylus*, a finger, a sort of muscle), a species from whose roots a cooling drink is made in India; is used in mucous discharges from the bladder.

*Cynoglossum*, n., *sin'tö-glöś-süm* (Gr. kuön, a dog; glossa, a tongue), a genus of plants, Ord. Boraginaceae, so called from their leaves resembling dogs' tongues, hence the common name 'hound's tongue'; the species are pretty border plants.

*Cynomorium*, n., *sin'tö-mör'i-üm* (Gr. kuön, a dog; morion, a narcotic plant, nightshade), a genus of plants, Ord. Balanophoraceae, which are root-parasites and tropical: *Cynomorium* cocceum, *kók-sin'tö-üm* (L. cocceum, of a scarlet colour—from cocceum, the berry of the scarlet oak), grows in Malta and Sardinia, and was long celebrated for arresting haemorrhage; usually known under the name of Fungus Melitensis, after Melita, the old name of Malta.

*Cynosurus*, n., *sin'tös-ür'lüs* (Gr. kuön, a dog; ousra, a tail), a genus of grasses, Ord. Gramineae, so called from its resemblance to a dog's tail, hence the common name, 'dog's-tail grass': *Cynosurus* cristatus, *kríst-át'lüs* (L. cristatus, crested, tufted—from crista, a tuft on the head), esteemed one of the best fodder grasses in Europe.

*Cyperaceae*, n. plu., *síp'-éér-al'stē* (Gr. kupetros, a kind of rush, the water-flag), the Sedge family, an Order of grass-like herbs, which do not supply nutriment to cattle: *Cyperus*, n., *síp'-éér'-üs*, a genus of sedges growing in water or in moist situations: *Cyperus papyrus*, *pap'-éér'-üs* (L. papyrus, Gr. *papuros*, the paper-reed), the Papyrus of the Nile, the cellular tissue of which was used in the manufacture of paper: *C. Syriacus*, *sír-é-tük'-üs* (from Syria), differs from the *C. papyrus* in having the leaves and floral clusters drooping: *C. longus*, *lön'gjüs* (L. longus, long), a species whose roots have been used as bitter and tonic remedies: *C. odoratus*, *öd'-ör'-át'lüs* (L. odoratus, sweet-smelling—from odor, a smell, scent), a species whose roots are aromatic: *C. esculentus*, *ėsk'-át'-ent'lüs* (L. esculentus, edible—from esca, food), supposed to be the flag of the Bible.

*Cyphellæ*, n. plu., *síf'-člē* (Gr. kuphella, things which are hollow, cups—from kuphos, crooked, bent), in *bot.*, urn-shaped soredia on the under surface of the thallus of some lichens: *Cyphellate*, a., *síf'-čtē*, having minute sunken cup-like spots, as the under surface of the thallus of *Sticta*.

*Cypsa*, n., *sip'-sël'-ä* (Gr. kupselë, a hollow, a chest), the inferior, monospermal, indehiscent fruit of *Composite*; anachënum.

*Cyrtandra*, n. plu., *sér-tänd'-ré* (Gr. kurto, a man, andros, of a man), a Sub-order of the Ord. Bignoniaceae, having their fruit succulent or capsular, or siliquose and two-valved: *Cyrtandra*, n., *sér-tänd'-rā*, a genus of plants.

*Cyst*, n., *stit*, also *cystis*, n., *stit'-is* (Gr. kustis, a bladder), in animal bodies, a bag containing morbid matter; a sac or vesicle; in *bot.*, a sub-globose cell or cavity: *Cystalgia*, n., *stit-ált'-ja* (Gr. algos, pain, grief), pain in the bladder: *cystic*, a., *stit'-ik*, pert. to or contained in a cyst; pert. to the gall-bladder: *cystica*, n. plu., *stit'-ik'-ā*, the embryonic forms of certain intestinal worms, as tapeworms.

*Cysticercus*, n., *stit'-sērk'-üs* (Gr. kustis, a bladder; kerkos, a tail), an embryo tapeworm which, in
this stage, inhabits the flesh of various animals according to its species, and which consists of a head and neck like those of a tapeworm, from which, however, a vesicular appendage hangs down: the tailed bladder-worm: Cysticercus celluloseae, sel'ul'-ozöe (L. cellulósus, having cells), a species of tailed bladder-worm found in the substance of the heart of the pig; the embryo of the ténia solium: C. pisiformis, pis'i-form'-is (L. pisum, a pea; forma, shape), a species found in the rabbit: C. tenuicollis, tén'-ü-i-köll'-lis (L. ténüs, thin; col- lum, the neck), a species about an inch long with a very small head: C. cucumérinus, kük'-äm'-ér-in'-üs (L. cucúmís, a cucumber, cucumérís, of a cucumber), a species of bladder-worms found in the rabbit: C. fasciolaris, fás'-si-ólár'-is (L. fasciola, a small bandage—from fascia, a bandage), a species of bladder-worms found in the rat and mouse: all the preceding, and many others, are the embryos of the different species of tapeworm.

cystidium, n., sit'-id'-i-ám, cystidia, n. plu., sit'-id'-i-á (dim. of Gr. kustis, a bladder), in bot., sacs containing spores; a kind of fructification in fungi.

cystitis, n., sit'-i-tis (Gr. kustis, a bladder), inflammation of the bladder: cystírrhoea, n., sit'-ir'-ré'-á (Gr. rheo, I flow), a discharge of mucus from the bladder.

cystocarp, n., sit'-ó-kárp (Gr. kustis, a bladder; karpos, fruit), the receptacle in which the spores are ultimately formed in Florídeæ, a Sub-order of seaweeds.

cystocele, n., sit'-ó-sel (Gr. kustis, a bladder; kele, a tumour), hernia of the bladder: cystódynia, n., sit'-ó-din'-i-á (Gr. oduné, pain), pain in the bladder.

cystocestoid, a., sit'-ó-sést'-óyd (Gr. kustis, a bladder; kestos, a girdle; eidos, resemblance), applied to intestinal, cystose parasites having flat bodies.

cystoid, a., sit'-óyd (Gr. kustis, a bladder; eidos, resemblance), resembling a cyst: cystose, a., sit'-ó, containing cysts.

cystolith, n., sit'-ó-lith (Gr. kustis, a bladder; lithos, a stone), a cell containing numerous crystals, usually lying loose, as in the leaf of Ficus.

Cytisus, n., sit'-is-ús (Gr. kutisos, the bean trefoil tree), a very ornamental genus of trees and shrubs, Ord. Leguminosæ, Sub-ord. Papil- ionaceæ: Cytisus scoparius, sköp'-ár'-i-ás (L. scopárius, a broom to sweep with), a species whose broom-tops are used as a diuretic: C. laburnum, láb-ern'-üm (L. lab-urnum, the laburnum tree or shrub), the laburnum tree, the seeds and bark of which are narcotic.

cytoblast, n., sit'-ó-blást (Gr. kutos, a vessel, a cell; blastano, I bud), the nucleus of animal and vegetable cells: cytoblastema, n., sit'-ó- blást-ém'-á, the viscous fluid, or formative material, in which animal and vegetable cells are produced, and by which they are held together; protoplasm.

cytogenesis, n., sit'-ó-jen'-és-is (Gr. kutos, a vessel, a cell; genesis, origin), the development of cells in animal and vegetable structures: cytogenetic, a., sit'-ó-jen'-ét'ik, pert. to cell formation: cytogenous, a., sit'-ó-jen'-ús, having connective tissue: cytogeny, n., sit'-ó-jen'-i, cell formation.

Cyttaria Darwinii, sit'-tär'-i-á dár- win'-i-á (Gr. kuttáros, the cell in the comb of bees), a species of fungi named in honour of Darwin, found on the bark of the beech, globular, and of a bright yellow colour, and which the natives of Tierra del Fuego eat.

Dactylis, n., dák'til'-ís (Gr. daktulos,
L. dactylis, a finger), the cock's-foot grass, a genus of grasses, Ord. Gramineae, so called from the fancied resemblance of the head to fingers.
dalrenchyma, n., déll'ál-éng'kim-á (Gr. dailaleos, skilfully wrought, variegated; engchuma, an infusion, tissue), tissue composed of entangled cells, as in some fungi.
Dalbergieae, n. plu., dál'ber-ji'-ē-ē (after Dalberg, a Swedish botanist), a tribe of plants, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae, Ord. Leguminosae: Dalbergia, n., dál-ber-j'ē-ā, a genus of plants: Dalbergia sissoo, stis-sō-ō (a native name), an Indian forest tree, valued for its wood.
daltonism, n., dawl'lon-izm, colour blindness; a condition of the eye in which the individual cannot distinguish one colour from another, so called from Dr. Dalton, the chemist, who suffered under this defect.
Dammar, n., dām'ăr (a native name), a very handsome genus of trees, Ord. Coniferae, from a species of which, it is said, liquid storax is obtained: Dammar Australis, āw's-trāl'is (L. Australis, Southern—from Auster, the South), the Kawri pine of New Zealand, which yields a hard resin: D. Orientalis, őr-l'-ént'-āl'is (L. Orientalis, Eastern—from Oriens, the East), a species called the Ambonya pitch tree, also yielding resin: white Dammar, Indian copal or gum animi, used in India as a varnish, is obtained from Vateria Indica.
dandelion, n., dānd'-de-li'-ōn (F. dent, tooth; de, of; lion, lion), a well-known plant having a yellow flower on a naked stem, and deeply-notched leaves; yields a milky juice, used medicinally; the Taraxacum dens Leonis, Ord. Compositeæ.
dandriff, n., dānd'riff, also dānd'

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druff, n., dānd'druf (Bret. tañ, F. teigne, scurf; W. drog, bad, evil), a disease of the scalp, characterised by quantities of little scales on the skin; pityriasis.
Daphne, n. plu., dāf'né (Gr. and L. Daphné, the daughter of the river god Peneus, changed into a laurel tree), a Sub-order of the Ord. Thymelaeaceae, having hermaphroditic or nearly unisexual flowers: Daphne, n., dāf'né, a genus of handsome dwarf shrubs, mostly evergreens: Daphne mezereum or mezereon, méz'ér-e'-ēm or -ēm (said to be Pers. madzar, wood), the bark of the root and branches used in decoction as a diaphoretic in cutaneous and syphilitic affections, in large doses acts as an irritant poison, and the succulent fruit is poisonous: D. gnidium, nīt'-ēm (gnidia, ancient name of the laurel), the spurge flax or flax-leaved daphne, bark has been used in medicine: D. Alpina, alp-in'ā (Alpinus, from the Alps), a dwarf olive tree, said to be purgative: D. cneorum, nē-ōr'-ēm (Gr. kneorion, a kind of nettle, a species of daphne), a beautiful species, having similar properties to the D. mezereum: D. Pontica, pont'i-ka (L. Ponticus, pert. to the Black Sea—from Pontus, the Black Sea), a spurge laurel, having diaphoretic qualities: D. laureola, lair-ē-lō-lā (L. laureola, a small laurel—from laurea, a laurel tree), the spurge laurel, bark used in medicine, the berries are poisonous to all animals except birds: daphnein, n., dāf'né-in, the neutral crystalline principle contained in the D. mezereum.
Darlingtonia, n., dārl-in'-ē-ā (after Dr. Darlington, of America), a genus of the Ord. Sarraceniaceæ, pretty plants from the Rocky Mountains.
darnel, n., dārn'èl (Prov. F. dar
nelle; Lith. durnas, foolish as in intoxication), a weed among corn, supposed to induce intoxication; the grass Lolium temulentum, said to be poisonous, but erroneously.

dartos, n., dārt'-os (Gr. darto, the fleshy coat covering the testes—from déro, I flay), a thin layer of loose, reddish, musculocutaneous tissue, forming the tunic of the scrotum: dartoid, a., dārt'-o'yd, resembling the dartos.

Datiscae, n. plu., dāt'-is-kū'se-e (origin unknown), the Datisca family, an Order of herbaceous plants: Datisca, n., dāt'-is-kā-a, a genus of hardy herbaceous plants, some of which are bitter: Datisca cannabina, kān'-ā-bin'-ā (Gr. kanábis, L. cannabīs, the hemp), a species said to have purgative qualities.

Datura, n., dāt'-ār'-a (a corruption of Arabic name tatorah), a genus of plants, Ord. Solanaceae, Subord. Atropeae, many of the species of which are powerfully narcotic: Datura stramonium, strā'-mōn'-ē-um (L. strāmen, straw, straminis, of straw, so called from its fibrous roots), the thorn apple, so called from its prickly capsule; the leaves and seeds are used as narcotics, and in the form of powder and tincture as anodynes and antispasmodics, the leaves are smoked for asthma: D. Tatula, tāt'-ūl'-a (N. American word); D. Metel, mé-tēl (from Asia); D. sanguinea, sāng'-gu'nē'-a (L. sanguīnus, of blood—from sanguis, blood), the red thorn apple; D. ferox, fēr'-ōks (L. ferox, wild, fierce); D. fastuosa, fāst'-ō-site (new L. fastuosus, pert. to pride—from fastus, arrogance, pride), are species which have properties similar to D. stramonium: D. alba, āl'-bā (L. albus, white), the white-flowered Datura, whose leaves and seeds are used in India as sedative and narcotic.

Daucus, n., dāw'-ōk'-ūs (Gr. dawkos, a kind of wild carrot), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae: Daucus carota, kār'-ōtā (mid. L. carōta, a carrot), a species producing the esculent root, the common carrot; from this and other species is made the Ajowan or Omam, a condiment of India.

Davallia, n., dāv'-āl-lā (in honour of Davall, a Swiss botanist), a genus of very beautiful ferns:

Davallia Canariensis, kān'-ā-rē'-ēn'-ēs (new L. Canariensis, of or from the Canary Islands), a beautiful species of fern, whose root-stock, covered with coarse brown hair, very much resembles a hare's foot, hence the name 'hare's-foot' fern.

decandrous, a., dēk'-ānd'-rūs (Gr. dēka, ten; anēr, a male, andros, of a male), in bot., applied to a flower that has ten stamens.

decapoda, n. plu., dēk'-āp'-ōd'-ā (Gr. dēka, ten; podes, feet), a section of the Crustaceae which have ten ambulatory feet; the family of cuttle-fishes, having ten arms or cephalic processes.

deciduous, a., dēk'-īd'-ūs (L. decidus, that falls down or off—from de, down; cadō, I fall), not perennial or permanent; applied to parts which fall off or are shed during the life of the animal; in bot., falling off after performing its functions for a limited time; applied to trees which lose their leaves annually.

decorate, a., dēk'-lin'-āt (L. declinō, I turn aside, I bend—from de, down; clino, I lean), in bot., directed downwards from its base; bent downwards or on one side.

decocution, n., dē-kōk'-shūn (L. decoctus, a boiling down—from de, down; coctus, boiled or baked), the extraction of the virtues of any substance by boiling it in
water; the fluid in which the substance has been boiled.

decollated, a., de-kollat-ed (L. decollatum, to behead—from de, down; collum, the neck), applied to univalve shells, the apex of which falls off in the course of growth: decollation, n., de-kollat-shun, the separation of the head from the trunk.

decompost, a., de-köm-poind (L. de, down, from; and Eng. compound), in bot., applied to a leaf cut into numerous compound divisions.

decorticate, a., de-kört-ik-at, also decorticated, a., -at-ed (L. decorticatum, to deprive of the bark—from de, down, from; cortex, bark), deprived of the bark or cortical layer: decortication, n., de-kört-ik-al-shun, the operation of stripping off bark.

decumbent, a., de-küm-bent (L. decumbens, lying down—from de, down; cumbo, I lie), in bot., lying flat along the ground, but rising from it at the extremity.

decurrent, a., de-kür-rent (L. decurrents, running down from a higher point—from de, down; currens, running), in bot., applied to leaves which adhere to the stem beyond their point of attachment, forming a sort of winged or leafy appendage, as in thistles.

decussate, a., de-küss-sat (L. decussatum, to divide crosswise, as in the form of an x), in bot., applied to opposite leaves crossing each other in pairs at right angles; v., to cross or intersect in the form of x: decussation, n., de-küs-sat-shun, the intersection or crossing of lines, etc. in the form of an x; union in the shape of an x or cross: decussative, a., de-küs-sat-tiv, formed in the shape of a cross.

dedoublement, n., de-dübl-mént (L. de, down; Eng. double); also deduplication, n., de-düpli-kä-

shun (L. de, down; Eng. duplication), the act of doubling down; in bot., the separation of a layer from the inner side of a petal, either presenting a peculiar form, or resembling the part from which it is derived; chorisis—which see.

defecation, n., def'èck-à-shtun (L. defsectum, to cleanse from dregs, to refine—from de, down, from; fæx, dregs or refuse matter, fæcis, of dregs), the act of discharging the faces from the bowels; the removal of the lees or sediment of a liquid.

defervescence, n., def'érv-es'ens (L. deferrvescens, ceasing to boil, cooling down—from de, down; fævesso, I become hot), in med., the fall in the temperature in a patient, when convalescent from an acute disease.

definite, a., def'èn-it (L. definitum, to limit—from de, down, from; finis, an end), in bot., applied to inflorescence, when it ends in a single flower, and the expansion of the flower is centrifugal; having the number of the parts of an organ limited and not exceeding twenty.

deflexed, a., def'lekst (L. deflexum, to bend or turn aside—from de, down; flexum, to bend, to curve), in bot., bent in a continuous curve.

defoliation, n., deföl'it-al-shun (mid. L. defoliatum, to shed leaves—from de, down; folium, a leaf), the fall or shedding of the leaves of plants.

degeneration, n., de-jën'er-à-shun (L. degeneratum, to depart from its race or kind—from de, down; genus, race, kind, gëneris, of a kind), a gradual deterioration in a part of a living body, in the whole living body, or in a race; in bot., a deterioration of growth or development in a part, as when scales take the place of leaves.

deglutition, n., dég-ló-tish'ün (L. de, down; gluttio, I swallow), the
act of swallowing food after mastication.

dehisce, v., dé-hí's' (L. dehisco, I split open, I part asunder—from de, down, from; hisco, I open, I gape), in bot., to open or part asunder, as the seed-pods of plants: dehiscence, n., dé-hí's-čens, the mode of opening an organ, as of the seed vessel and anther, generally along a determinate line: dehiscing, a., dé-hí's-ing, splitting into regular parts.

Delesseria, n., dé'less-sér'í-a (in honour of Delessert, a French botanist), a beautiful genus of mostly deep-green Algae, found in the ocean and on the sea-shore.

Delima, n., dé-lí'mí-a (L. délimo, I file or shave off—from de, down; limo, I file), a genus of very fine climbing plants, Ord. Dilleniaceæ, so called from their leaves being used for polishing.

deliquesce, v., dé-lí'kwé's' (L. deliquescō, I dissolve—from de, down; liqueo, I am fluid), to melt or become liquid by attracting moisture from the air: deliquescent, a., dé-lí'kwé's-cent, liquefying by contact with the air: deliquescence, n., dé-lí'kwé's-čens, the melting by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain substances do.

delirium, n., dé-lí'rí-úm (L. delirium, madness), that condition of the mind in acute disease in which the mind wanders, resulting in incoherent speech: delirium tremens, tré'ménz (L. trémens, shaking, quivering), temporary insanity accompanied with a tremulous condition of the body and limbs, a disease of habitual drinkers: d. traumaticum, trá-wém-át'ík-úm (Gr. traumáticos, L. traumaticus, fit for healing wounds), a similar disease which may follow serious accidents or surgical operations.

delitescence, n., dé-lí'té's-čens (L. delitescens, lying hid—from de, down; late'scens, hiding oneself), in med., the period during which morbid poisons, as small-pox, lie hid in the system; the sudden termination of an inflammation.

Delphinium, n., dél-fín'í-úm (L. delphin, a dolphin—from a supposed resemblance in the nectary of the plant to the imaginary figure of the dolphin), a genus of showy plants, Ord. Ranunculaceæ: Delphinium staphysagria, stáf'í-ság'rí-a (Gr. staphis, a dried grape; agría, belonging to the country, rustic), the plant Stavesacre, whose seeds are irritant and narcotic, used for destroying vermin: D. glaciale, glá'sí-ál'É (L. glaciālis, icy, frozen), a species which grows at the height of 16,000 feet on the Himalayas: D. ajacis, ā'dj-ás'is (from Switzerland); and D. consolida, bán-sóld'í-dá (L. consólido, I make very solid or firm—from con, together; sóldī-dus, whole, complete), two species universally grown among border annuals; the latter is regarded as a simple astringent.

deltoid, a., dél'óyd (the Gr. letter ð, called delta; eidos, resemblance), shaped somewhat like a delta; triangular in the outline or section; denoting a large, thick, triangular muscle, which forms the convexity of the shoulder, and pulls the arm directly outwards and upwards: deltoids, n. plu., also deltoides, n. plu., dél'óyd'ēz: deltoid ligament, the internal lateral ligament of the ankle joint, consisting of a triangular layer of fibres.

dementia, n., dél-mén'shī-a (L. dementia, the being out of one's mind—from de, down; mens, the mind), that form of insanity in which the powers of the mind gradually fade away, or become a perfect blank: dementia senilis, sēn-il'í-sis (L. senilis, aged, senile), the loss of intellect in old age.
demodex folliculorum, dēn’t-ōd-iks fōl-lik-ūl-ōr-ām (Gr. dēmos, fat; dēz, a worm that devours wood; L. folliculus, skin, follicle, folliculorum, of skins), the worm-like parasite found in the hair follicles of the human skin, especially those on the side of the nose.

demulcent, a., dē-mūls’ēnt (L. demulcens, stroking down—from de, down; mulcens, soothing gently), softening; mollifying: n., a medicine which softens or mollifies.

dendriform, a., dēnd’rī-fōrm (Gr. dendron, a tree; L. forma, shape), also dendroid, a., dēnd’rōyd (Gr. dendron, a tree; eōdos, resemblance), and dendritic, dēnd’rīt’ik, branched like a tree; arborescent.

Dendrobiunm, n., dēnd-rōb’ē-ām (Gr. dendron, a tree; bios, life), a splendid genus of orchidaceous plants, Ord. Orchidaceae, the species being generally found upon trees in the places of their natural growth: Dendrobiunm nobile, nōb’īl-ē (L. nōbilis, famous); D. chrysanthum, kris-ānth-ām (Gr. chrusos, gold; anthos, a flower); D. Gibsoni, gib-soh’ē (Gibsoni, of Gibson); D. fimbriatum, fiṃb’rī-at-ām (L. fimbriatum, fringed—from fimbrix, fibres, threads); D. densiflorum, dēn’si-flōr-ām (L. densus, thick, dense; flōrum, shining, bright), are a few species unsurpassed in the beauty of their flowers.

dengue, n., dēng’-gā (in the British West Indian Islands, this disease was called dandy, in reference to the stiffness and restraint it gave to the limbs, afterwards translated by the Spaniards into their dangué, meaning prudery, fastidiousness, from its similarity of sound), a violent and singular form of fever and rheumatism which is an occasional epidemic in tropical regions.

dens prolifer, dēn’s pro-līf-er (L. dens, a tooth; prōles, offspring; fero, I bear), a tooth growing apparently on a parent tooth:

dens sapientiae, sāp’ēt-ēn’shē-ē (L. sapientia, wisdom, sapientiae, of wisdom), the tooth of wisdom, or the wisdom tooth, the last molar in each range of teeth, so called from its late appearance through the gums.

dentate, a., dēn’t-āt (L. dentatus, having teeth—from dens, a tooth), in bot., toothed; having short triangular divisions of the margin:

denticulate, a., dēnt-īk-āt (L. denticulatus, furnished with small teeth), having very small tooth-like projections along the margin:

denticulations, n. plu., dēnt-īk-āl-ā-shuns, very small teeth.

dentine, n., dēnt’in (L. dens, a tooth, dentis, of a tooth), the principal mass or foundation of the body and root of a tooth, resembling very compact bone, though not identical with it in structure.

dentirostes, n. plu., dēnt’ī-rōst’ēs, or dentirostres, n. plu., rōst’rēz (L. dens, a tooth, dentis, of a tooth; rostrum, a beak), the group of perching birds in which the upper mandible of the beak has its lower margin toothed:

dentirostrate, a., dēnt’ī-rōstr’rāt, having the beak like a tooth.

denudate, a., dēn’ūd-āt (L. denud-ātum, to lay bare, to make naked—from de, down; nūdus, naked), in bot., having a downy or hairy surface made naked: denudation, n., dēn’ūd-ā-shun, the act or state of being laid bare or made naked.

deobstruent, n., dē-ōb-strōo-ēnt (L. de, down; obstruens, building anything for the purpose of stopping the way, gen. obstruentis), any medicine supposed to be able to remove an obstruction in a part of the body, such as enlargements, tumours, etc.

deodorant, n., dē-ōd’ōr-ānt (L.
de, down; odorans, giving a smell to— from odor, a smell, good or bad), a substance which purifies the air and removes noxious vapours or gases which may be injurious to human life: deodorise, v., dē-ōd'-ōr-īz, to disinfect: deodorisation, n., dē-ōd'-ōr-īz-ā'shūn, the art or act of depriving of odour or smell.

depilation, n., dēp'-il-ā-shūn (L. depilātum, to pull out the hair—from de, down; pilus, a hair), loss of hair, naturally or by art: depilatory, a., dē-pil-āt-ōr-i, having the quality or power of removing hair: n., any ointment or lotion to take off hair without injuring the skin.

deplanate, a., dēp-lān-āt (L. deplanātum, to make level), in bot., flattened.

deplete, v., dē-plēt' (L. deplētum, to empty out—from de, down; pleo, I fill), to reduce in quantity by taking away: depletion, n., dē-plēt-ā-shūn, the art of emptying; the act diminishing the quantity: depletives, n. plu., dē-plēt-īvēs, substances calculated to diminish fulness of habit.

depressed, a., dē-prēst' (L. depressum, to press or weigh down—from de, down; pressum, to press), in bot., applied to a solid organ having the appearance of being flattened from above downwards: depression, n., dē-prēsh-ān, a hollow; the hollow formed by the fractured portion of the cranial bone.

depressor, n., dē-prēs-sōr (L. depressum, to press or weigh down), applied to certain muscles which draw down the parts on which they act: depressor alæ nasi, dē-prēs-sōr alē nāsī (L. depressor, that which depresses; alæ, a wing, alae, of a wing; nāsus, the nose, nāsi, of the nose), a short radiated muscle whose fibres are inserted into the septum and back part of the ala of the nose:

depressor anguli oris, āng'-gūl-ī or'-īs (L. angulus, an angle, angüli, of an angle; ōs, the mouth, oris, of the mouth), a triangular muscle arising from its broad base from the external oblique line of the lower jaw, and passing upwards into the angle of the mouth.

depurant, n., dēp'-ūr-ānt (L. depūrāns, purifying or cleansing— from de, down; pūrus, clean, pure), a medicine supposed to be capable of purifying the blood: depuration, n., dēp'-ūr-ā-shūn, the act or process of freeing from impurities; the cleansing of a wound.

derma, n., dērm-ā (Gr. derma, a skin, dermatos, of a skin), the true skin; see 'cutis vera': dermal, a., dērm'-āl, belonging to or consisting of the true skin: dermatoid, a., dērm'-āt-ōyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling the skin: dermatitis, n., dērm'-āt-īt'-ēs, inflammation of the skin: dermatogen, n., dērm'-āt-o-jēn (Gr. gennao, I beget, I produce), the outermost layer or covering of the skin in plants which becomes the epidermis.

Dermatodectes, n. plu., dērm'-āt-o-dēkt'-ēz (Gr. derma, skin, dermatos, of a skin; dēktēs, a biter), a genus of parasites of the horse, ox, and sheep, so called because they simply bite and hold on to the skin.

dermoid, a., dērm'-ōyd (Gr. derma, skin; eidos, resemblance), resembling skin; dermatoid: dermoid papilla, pāp-il'-lā (L. papilla, a nipple), in surg., a small eminence, covered with a skin-like substance.

dermosclerites, n. plu., dērm-ōs'-klēr-īt'-ēz (Gr. derma, skin; skleros, hard), masses of spicules found in the tissues of some of the Alcyonidae.

dermo-skeleton, n., dērm'-ō-skēl'-ēt-ōn (Gr. derma, skin; Eng.
skeleton), the hard integument which covers many animals, and affords protection to them, making its appearance as a leathery membrane, or as shell, crust, scales, or scutes.

descendens abdominis, dé-sënd'-ëns ãb-döm'in-tzs (L. descendens, descending; abdomen, the belly, abdominis, of the belly), the muscle that supports and compresses the abdomen: descendens noni, nön'i (L. nonus, ninth, noni, of ninth), applied to a branch of the ninth pair of nerves of the neck.

desiccation, n., dés'ik-ä-shün (L. desiccátum, to dry up—from de, down; siccus, dry), the act of making quite dry; the state of being dried: desiccant, a., dés'ik-ánt, drying: n., a medicine that dries a sore: also desiccative, a., dés'ik'at-tvé, in same sense.

Desmidieae, n. plu., dés'míd'il'ë-ë (said to be from Gr. desmos, a bond, from the parts cohering when in a state of dissolution), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Conjugatae, of the great combined Ord. Algae or Hydrophyta: Desmidium, n., dés'míd'il'üm, a genus of minute green Algae, found in summer in still waters: Desmidia, n. plu., dés'míd'il'ë, minute fresh-water plants of a green colour, without a siliceous epidermis.

Desmodium, n., dés'mód'il'üm (Gr. desmos, a bond, having reference to the stamens being joined), a genus of plants, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae, Ord. Leguminosae: Desmodium gyrans, jîr'-ëns (L. gyrans, turning round in a circle), the Goranchad of Bengal, a sensitive plant, whose compound leaves are in constant movement, in jerks, oscillatory movements, or movements upwards and downwards, and which also exhibit a remarkable irritability: D. gyroides, jîr'-öyd'ëz

(L. gyrus, Gr. guros, a circular course; eidos, resemblance); D. vespertilionis, vës-p'ér-tìl'-ë-ôn'ës (L. vespertilio, a bat, vespertilionis, of a bat—from vesper, the evening), are species which exhibit similar movements: D. diffusum, dif'fûz'üm (L. diffusum, to pour or spread out—from dif, asunder; fundo, I pour), a species affording a fodder plant.

desquamation, n., dés'kwäm-ä-shün (L. desquamátum, to scale or peel off—from de, down; squama, a scale), the act of throwing off in scales, as the skin; the separation of the scurf-skin in the form of scales, layers, or patches.

desudation, n., dés'ûd-ä-shün (L. desudo, I sweat greatly—from de, down; sudo, I sweat), a profuse sweating.

detergent, n., dés-té-rj'int (L. detergens, wiping off—from de, down; tergéo, I wipe clean), cleansing: n., a medicine that cleans wounds, ulcers, etc.

determinate, a., dés-térm'in-at (L. determinátum, to border off, to bound—from de, down; terminus, a boundary), in bot., having a definite or cymose inflorescence; the opposite of 'effuse.'

detrusor urinae, dés-tröz'ör ür'-ën'ë (L. detrúsor, that which forces away—from de, down; trūdó, I thrust; urína, the urine, urinae, of the urine), the external muscular coat of the bladder, which expels the urine.

deuterozooids, n. plu., du'të-rö-zö'-öydz (Gr. deuteros, second; zoön, an animal; eidos, resemblance), those zooids which are produced by germination from zooids.

Deutzia, n., du'tz'-ä (after Deutz of Amsterdam), a genus of very ornamental plants, Ord. Philadelphaceae: Deutzia scabra, skä-b'rä (L. scaber or scabra, rough, scabby), a species which
has a scurfy matter on its leaves, which are used for polishing in Japan.

development, n., dé-vél-op-mënt (F. développer, to unfold), the progressive changes taking place in living bodies until maturity is reached; increase; growth: theory of development, the progressive advancement of life from its lowest types as they first appeared on the earth, or are supposed to have first existed, up to those highest forms of life now existing on the earth, as contrasted from acts of direct creation; evolution.

devitalise, v., dé-vit-äl-iz (L. de, down; Eng. vitalise), to deprive of vitality or life, as the part of an animal body.

dewlap, n., déw-læp (Dan. dog-læp, dew-sweeping; Prov. Sw. dogg, Dut. doup, dew; Dan. læp, a flap), the loose skin which hangs down from the neck of an ox.

dextral, a., déks-trål (L. dextra, the right hand), right hand, or to the right hand; denoting the direction of the spiral in the greater number of univalve shells.

dextrine, n., déks-trin (L. dexter, right, on the right hand), a gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by diastase, and by certain acids, so called from turning the plane in polarized light to the right hand.

dextrorse, a., déks-trörs (L. dexter, to the right; versus, turned), directed towards the right.

diabetes, n., di-à-bët-ëz (Gr. dia-bëtes, a siphon—from dia, through; baino, I go), a disease characterised by passing an immoderate quantity of urine, with great thirst and general debility: diabetes insipidus, in-sip-id-ës (L. insipidus, unsavoury—from in, not; sipio, I taste), diabetes in which the urine is limbid and devoid of sugar: d. mellitus, mel-lit-ës (L. mellitus, tasting like honey—from mel, honey), diabetes in which the urine is sweet, and contains sugar.

diacetate, n., di-às-ét-at (Gr. dis, twice; Eng. acetate), an 'acetate' is a combination of acetic acid with a salifiable base; a 'diacetate' is an 'acid acetate,' or a combination of two parts of acetic acid with a salifiable base: diacetate of lead, sugar of lead; commonly called 'acetate of lead.'

diachænum, n., di-à-kên'ëm (Gr. dis, twice; Eng. achænum), fruit composed of two achenæ united by a commissure to a common axis; same as 'cremocarp.'

diaclyson, n., di-àk-ël-ôn (Gr. dia, through, by means of; chulos, juice), an adhesive plaster, formerly made from expressed juices, now made of an oxide of lead and oil; litharge plaster.

diaclyma, n., di-àk-lëm-ä (Gr. dia, through; chumos, a fluid, juice), the cellular tissue of leaves occupying the space between their two surfaces.

diadelphous, a., di-àl-fi-lës (Gr. dis, twice; adelphos, a brother), having stamens in two bundles united by their filaments.

diagnosis, n., di-àg-noz'ës (Gr. diagnòsis, a judging power or faculty—from dia, through; gig-nöskő, I know), the art of distinguishing one disease from another.

dialycarpous, a., di-àl-i-kärp'ës (Gr. dialuc, I part asunder; karpos, fruit), in bot., having a pistil or fruit composed of distinct carpels: dialypetalous, a., di-àl-i-pët-ël-ës (Gr. petalon, a leaf), having corollas composed of several petals: dialysepalous, a., di-àl-i-sep'ël-ës (Eng. sepal), having a calyx composed of separate sepals; also diaphyllous, a., di-àf'il-lës (Gr. phullon, a leaf), in same sense.

dialysis, n., di-àl-i-sës (Gr. dialusis,
a dissolving or dissolution—from *dia*, through; *luo*, I loose), in
chem., a process of analysis of a liquid by diffusion through or-
organic membranes, or such artificial septa of organic matter as parch-
ment-paper; the separation of crystallisable from uncrystallisable
substances, a septum allowing the passage of the former and not of
the latter; in bot., the separation of parts usually joined.

dianthrous, a., *dī-āndr'ūs* (Gr. *dis*, twice; *anēr*, a male, *andros*, of a male), having two stamens, as a
flower.

Dianthus, n., *dī-ānth'ūs* (Gr. *dios*, divine; *anthos*, a flower—having allusion to the fragrance and
beautiful arrangement of the flowers), a very beautiful and
ornamental genus of plants, Ord. Caryophyllaceae, containing some of
the most prized flowers we possess, such as clove-pink and
carnation: *Dianthus caryophyl-
*lus, *kār'-ū-ō-fēl'ūs* (Gr. *karuon*, a
nut; *phullon*, a leaf—in reference
to the shape of the flower-buds,
the clove-pink, or clove gilly-
flower; sometimes used in making
a syrup.

Diapensieae, n. plu., *dī-ā-ˈpēns-ˈē-ē* (Gr. *dia*, through; *pente*, five—alluding to flowers being five
cleft), a Sub-order or tribe of
plants, Ord. Hydrophyllaceae.

diaphanous, a., *dī-ā-fēn'ūs* (Gr.
dia, through; *phaino*, I show),
allowing light to pass through;
early transparent.

diaphoresis, n., *dī-ā-fōr-ˈē-ēs* (Gr.
diaphoresis, a carrying through,
 perspiration—from *dia*, through;
*phoreo*, I carry), an increase of
perspiration: *diaphoretic*, n.,
*dī-ā-fōr-ˈēt-ik*, a medicine which
increases perspiration.

diaphragm, n., *dī-ā-frām* (Gr.
diaphragma, a partition wall—
from *dia*, through; *phrasso*, I
hedge or fence in), the midriff;
the large muscle which forms the
partition between the abdominal
and thoracic cavities, also called
the 'phren' or 'septum trans-
versum'; in bot., a dividing mem-
brane or partition: *diaphrag-
mitis*, n., *dī-ā-frām-ˈēt-ēs*, in-
flammation of the diaphragm.

diaphysis, n., *dī-ā-fēs-ˈēs* (Gr. *di-
aphysis*, the state of growing
between or through—from *dia*,
through; *phuo*, I produce), the
central point of ossification for
the shaft in the long bones; in
bot., the prolongation of the in-
florescence.

diapophysis, n., *dī-ā-pōfˈē-ēs*,
diapophyses, n. plu., -pōfˈē-ēz
(Gr. *dia*, through; *apophuo*, I
send out shoots, I sprout), in
anat., the upper transverse pro-
cess of a vertebra, as the dorsal
transverse processes, and the
posterior parts of the cervical
transverse processes.

diarrhæmia, n., *dī-ā-rēmˈē-ā* (Gr.
diarrhoeia, a violent purging—
from *dia*, through; *rheo*, I
flow; *haima*, blood), among cattle, a disease
characterised by breaking up of
the blood, ecchymoses, and secre-
tions tinged with blood.

diarrhoea, n., *dī-ā-rēˈē-ā* (Gr.
diarrhoea, a violent purging—
from *dia*, through; *rheo*, I
flow), a purging or flux; frequent loose
evacuations from the bowels.

diarthrosis, n., *dī-ā-thrōsˈēs* (Gr.
diarthrosis, a separation or
division by joints—from *dia*,
through; *arthron*, a joint), in
anat., a connection of two joints
admitting of motion between
them, which includes the greater
proportion of the joints of the
body: *diarthrodial*, a., *dī-ā-
thrōdˈē-āl*, of or belonging to
diarthrosis.

diastase, n., *dī-āsˈtās* (Gr. dia-
tasis, a standing apart, separation—
from *dia*, through, asunder; *histemi*, I cause to stand), a pecu-
jlar azotised principle which has
the property of converting starch
into sugar: *diastema*, n., *dī-ās-
tēm-ā, a gap or interval, especially between teeth.

diastole, n., di-āstöl-e (Gr. dias-tölē, separation—from dia, through, separation; stēlō, I set or place), the dilatation or opening of the heart after contraction; the contraction is the 'systole.'

diathesis, n., di-ā-thĕs-is (Gr. diathēsis, a disposing or putting in order—from dia, through; tīchēmi, I put or place), a peculiar state or condition of body, which predisposes an individual to a disease or a group of diseases.

Diatomaceae, n. plu., di'-ā-tom-ā'sē-e, also Diatoms, n. plu., di'-ātöm-āms (Gr. diatomē, dissection, division—from dia, through, asunder; tomē, a cutting—the filaments being divided into joints), an Order or tribe of Algae, which are provided with siliceous envelopes, the fronds consisting of frustula or fragments united by a gelatinous substance, and which inhabit still waters and moist places: Diatoma, n., di-ā-tōm-ā, very minute species of Algae, found in the sea, and ditches, at all seasons: diatomina, n., di-ā-tōm-ā-in, a buff-coloured substance found in diatoms, which conceals the green colour of the chlorophyl.

Dibothria, n. plu., di-bŏth-rē-a (Gr. dis, twice; bothros, a hole, a pit), a genus of tape-worms: diboth-rium decipiens, di-ē-dĭt'-ām de-sip'-i-ens (L. decipiens, ensnaring), a parasitic worm infesting the small intestine of the cat: d. serratum, sēr-rāt'-ām (L. serratus, saw-shaped), a parasitic worm infesting the small intestine both of the dog and fox.

Dibranchiata, n. plu., di-brān'gk'-i-āt, having two gills.

Dichasium, n., di-kāz'-i-ām (Gr. dichāsō, I divide into two), in bot., a form of definite inflorescence in which each primary axis produces a pair of opposite lateral axes, each of which produces a similar pair.

Dichlamydeous, a., dik'-lām-īd. ē-ūs (Gr. dis, twice, double; chlamus, a cloak, a garment), in bot., having a calyx and corolla; having two whorls in the flowers.

Dichogamous, a., di-kōg'-ām-ūs (Gr. dicha, in two parts; petalon, a leaf), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae, one of whose species in Victoria has five petaloid sepals.

Dichotomous, a., dik'-ōt'-ōm-ūs (Gr. dichotomos, cut in two—from dicha, in two parts; tomē, a cutting), in bot., having the divisions of a stem always in pairs; furcate or forked: dichotomous cyme, a definite inflorescence in which the secondary axes are produced in pairs, each one ending in a single flower: dichotomy, n., dik'-ōt'-ōm-i, a mode of branching by constant forking.

Diclesium, n., di-klesh'-i-ām (Gr. diklēs, twice-shutting—from dis, twice; kleīō, I shut), a small, dry, indehiscent pericarp, having the indurated pericarp adherent to the carpel, and forming part of the shell; a fruit composed of an indehiscent, one-seeded pericarp, invested by a persistent and indurated perianth, as in 'mirabilis.'

Diclinous, a., di-klīn'-ūs (Gr. dis, twice; klīnē, a couch), in bot., having the male and female organs in separate flowers; unisexual.
dicoccosus, a., di-kōk'-kūs (Gr. dis, twice, double; kokkos, a berry, a kernel), having two capsules united, one cell in each; split into two coci.

dicotyledonous, a., di-kōt'-il-ēd'-ōn-ūs (Gr. dis, twice; Eng. cotyledonous), in bot., having two lobes, seed-leaves, or cotyledons:
dicotyledon, n., di-kōt'-il-ēd'-ōn, a plant whose seed consists of two lobes.

Diceranum, n., di-krān'-ūm (Gr. dikranos, having two heads, cloven—from krānion, the skull, having reference to the divisions of the teeth of the capsule), a fine genus of mosses, Ord. Musci or Bryaceae, many of whose species form broad masses of turfy vegetation.

Dictamnus, n., dik-tām'-nūs (Gr. diktammos, L. dictamnum, the plant dittany of Crete), a genus of very ornamental plants, Ord. Rutaceae, which emit a strong odour: Dictamnus fraxinella, frāks'-ēn-ēl'-lā (L. fraxinus, the ash tree, alluding to its leaves resembling those of the ash), the false dittany, whose leaves, when rubbed, emit a fine odour, somewhat resembling that of lemon peel; this and other species abound so much in volatile oil, that, it is said, the atmosphere around them becomes inflammatory in hot, dry, and calm weather.

dictyogens, n. plu., di-k'tē-ō-jēns (Gr. dikton, a net; gennaō, I produce), a great class of plants which have a cellular system, the latter consisting partly of elastic spiral vessels: dictyogenous, a., dik'-tē-ō-jēn-ūs, applied to monocotyledons which have netted veins.

Didelphia, n. plu., di-dēlf'-ē-ā (Gr. dis, twice; delphus, the womb), the subdivision of Mammals comprising the Marsupials.

Didymocarpeae, n. plu., di-dīm'-ō-kārp'-ē-ē (Gr. didumos, two-fold, twin; karpōs, fruit—in allusion to the twin capsules), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Bignoniaceae, having succulent or capsular fruit: Didymocarpus, n., di-dīm-ō-kārp'-ūs, a genus of pretty plants: didymosis, n., di-dīm'-ō-ūs, in bot., two united; union of two similar organs.

didynamous, a., di-dīm'-ām'-ūs (Gr. dis, twice, double; dynamis, power), in bot., having two long and two short stamens.

Dielytra, n., di-ēl'-ēt'-rā (Gr. dis, twice, double; elutron, a case, a sheath), a genus of herbaceous plants, Ord. Fumariaceae, the base of whose flowers is furnished with two sheath-like spurs.

diencephalon, n., di-ēn-sēf'-ēl'-ōn (Gr. dia, through, between; engkephalon, the brain), the second of the divisions of the anterior primary vesicle of the brain.

Diervilla, n., di-ēr'-vēl'-lā (after Dierville, a French surgeon), a genus of plants, Ord. Caprifoliaceae.

dietary, n., di-ēt'-ēr-ī (Gr. diaita, L. dieta, mode or place of life, means of life; F. diète), a systematic course or order of diet with the view of maintaining the body in perfect health: adj., relating to diet: dietetics, n. plu., di-ēt'-ēt'-ēks, that branch of medicine which relates to the regulation of diets in sickness and health.

diffuent, n., dif'-flō-ent (L. diffluens, dissolving—from dis, asunder; fluo, I flow), in bot., dissolving; having the power to dissolve.

diffract, a., dif'-frākt' (L. diffractus, broken in pieces, shattered—from dis, apart, asunder; fractus, broken), in bot., broken into distinct areolae separated by chinks.

diffuse, a., dif'-fūs' (L. diffusus, spread abroad—from dis, asunder; fusus, poured or spread), widely spread; in bot., spreading irregul-
arly: diffusion, n., dif'ŭs'hūn, in chem., the property of becoming uniformly mixed.
digastic, a., di-găst'rık (Gr. dis, twice; gastēr, the belly), having a double belly—applied to a muscle of the lower jaw.
digestion, n., di-jěst'yün (L. digestio, the dissolving of food, digestīonis, of the dissolving of food), the changing of the food in the stomach into a substance called chyme, preparatory to its being fitted for circulation and nourishment.
digit, n., didjĭt (L. digitus, a finger), a finger or toe: digital, a., didjĭt'-āl, pert. to or resembling a finger: digitate, a., didjĭt'-āt (L. digitātus, having fingers), branched like fingers; in bot., having a compound leaf composed of several leaflets attached to one point: digitate-pinnate, applied to a digitate leaf with pinnate leaflets.
Digitalis, n., didjĭt'-āl'ĭs (L. digitālis, of or belonging to the finger—from digitus, a finger, in reference to the flower having some resemblance to a finger), a genus of plants, Ord. Scrophulariaceae, the most of whose species are showy flowers: Digitalis purpurea, pĕr'-pŭr'ē-ă (L. purpūrēus, purple-coloured—from purpūra, a purple colour), fox-glove, the most important medicinal plant of the Order, the seeds and leaves of which are employed in the form of powder, tincture, and infusion: digitalin, n., didjĭt'-ăl'ĭn, a crystalline principle which contains the active properties of digitalis: Digitalis levigata, lévĭg'-ăt'ă (L. levigātus, softened, macerated well); D. grandiflora, grănd'i-flŏr'ă (L. grandis, high, grand; fŏs, a flower, flŏris, of a flower); D. lutea, lŏtē'-ă (L. lūtēus, yellow, of the colour of the plant lutum); D. tomentosa, tômĕn'-tōz'ă (L. tomentōsus, downy—from tomen-tum, a stuffing for cushions, a flock of wool), are other species which have similar properties: digitaliform, a., didjĭt'-ăl-i-fŏrm (L. forma, shape), having a shape like the corolla of digitalis.
Digitigrada, n., didjĭt'-ĭ-grăd'ă (L. digitus, a finger; gradior, I walk), a subdivision of the Carnivora: digitigrada, a., didjĭt'-ĭ-grăd, walking upon the tips of the toes, and not upon the soles of the feet, as the cat, the weasel, and the lion.
digitipartite, a., didjĭt'-ĭ-părt'ĭt (L. digitus, a finger; partitus, divided—in allusion to the five fingers of the hand), in bot., applied to a leaf with five divisions extending to near the base; also called 'quinquepartite.'
digynous, a., didjĭn'-ĭs (Gr. dis, twice; gune, a woman), having two styles or pistils.
dilamination, n., dĭ-lăm'-ĭn'-ă-shün (L. dis, asunder; lamīna, a blade), in bot., the separation of a layer from the inner side of a petal, either presenting a peculiar form, or resembling the part from which it is derived; also called 'deduplication' and 'chorisis.'
dilatation, n., dĭl'ăt'-ă-shün (L. dilatātus, enlarged, amplified— from dis, asunder; lătūs, wide), a spreading or extending in all directions: dilator, n., dĭl'ăt'-ör, a muscle that dilates or expands a part: dilator naris, năr'ĭs (L. nāris, the nose, of the nose), one of two muscles which expand the nose, or widen the nostrils.
dill, n., dîl (AS. dile, anise; Swed. dill, Prov. Dan. dill, still, quiet), the seeds of an aromatic plant, the Anethum graveolens, belonging to the Hemlock family, whose distilled oil or prepared water is used as a soothing medicine in maladies accompanied with flatulence.
Dilleniaceae, n. plu., dil-leni-ti-ä. sē-e (after Professor Dillenius, of Oxford), the Dillenia family, an Order of trees and shrubs of considerable beauty, some yielding fruit, others producing fine timber: Dillenia, n., dil-leni-ti-a, a genus of very elegant shrubs when in flower.

dielicous, a., di-e-shīus (Gr. dis, twice; oikos, a house), in zool., having the sexes distinct, applied to species which consist of male and female individuals; in bot., having staminiferous flowers on one plant, and pistilliferous flowers on another plant: diecia, n. plu., di-e-shī-ti-a, a class of plants having male flowers on one plant, and female on another: dieceously-hermaphrodite, a., having hermaphrodite flowers, but only one of the essential organs perfect in a flower.

Dion, n., di̇-ōn (Gr. dis, twice; oön, an egg—from each scale bearing two ovules), a remarkable genus of Mexican plants, Ord. Cycadaceae: Dion edule, ed-ul-te (L. edulis, eatable), a species which yields a kind of arrowroot in Mexico.

Dionaea, n. plu., di̇-ōn-e-ta (Di̇-ōnea, Venus, being a patronymic from Di̇ōne, the mother of Venus; Di̇ōne, a name of Venus herself), a genus of curious plants, Ord. Droseraceae: Dionaea muscipula, mī-tis-stip-ul-a (L. muscipula, a mouse-trap—from mūs, a mouse; cápto, I take), Venus’s fly-trap, a North American plant, having the laminae of the leaves in two lobes, the irritable hairs on which being touched cause the folding of the lobes and thus entrap flies.

Dioscoreaceae, n. plu., di̇-ōs-kör-e-ä-ste-i-e (after Dioscorides, a famous Greek physician), the Yam tribe, an Order of twining shrubs, natives of tropical countries: Diascorea, n., di̇-ōs-kör-e-a, a genus of climbing plants cultivated in tropical climates for the sake of its roots, which are called yams, and are used in the same way as potatoes: Dioscorea alata, al-at-a (L. alatus, furnished with wings); D. sativa, sat-i-vā (L. sativus, fit to be sown or planted);
D. aculeata, ãk-ãl'ãt'ã (L. aculeatus, thorny, prickly—from aculēus, the sting of a bee), are the species which produce the tubers called Yams, used as potatoes.

 Diosma, n., ãi-ãs'mã (Gr. diosmos, transmitting odours—from dios, godlike; osmē, smell), a genus of very beautiful heath-like shrubs, Ord. Rutaceae.

 Diospyros, n., ãi-ãs'pîr-ãs (Gr. diosũros, the fruit that caused oblivion—from dios, godlike; pũros, wheat, fruit; or pûren, a kernel, a berry), a genus of ornamental and very valuable timber trees, Ord. Ebenaceae, remarkable for the hardness and durability of their wood: Diospyros lotus, lôt'ãs (Gr. lótos, L. lótus, the water-lily of the Nile), a species which is said to have produced the fruit which caused oblivion: D. reticulata, ré-tik'-ul-ãl'ã (L. reticulātus, made like a net—from réte, a net); D. ebenum, ëb'en-ûm (L. ebēnus, the ebon-tree), along with other species furnish ebony, which is the black duramen of the tree: D. virginiana, vérj-ím'-ûn-ã (L. virgīnēus, belonging to a virgin—from virgo, a virgin), the persimmon tree, yields a fruit, sometimes called the date-plate, which is sweet and eatable when ripe, especially after frost, and the bark has been employed as a febrifuge: D. kaki, kák-i (a native name), the Keg Fig of Japan, the fruit resembling a plum: D. embryopteris, èm'brî-ôptîr-îs (Gr. embrīō, an embryo; pteris, a fern—from pteron, a wing), yields a succulent fruit, the pulp of which is aromatic and very glutinous: D. quessitus, kwês-íl'ãs (L. quēsus, sought out, select), a species which supplies the Coromandel wood of Ceylon.

dipetalous, a., ãi-pět'ãl-ãs (Gr. dis, twice petalon, a petal), having two petals.

diphtheria, n., ãi-fîth-êr-î-ã (Gr. dîphthera, skin, leather), a disease characterised by the forming of a leathery, false membrane on a diseased surface; a disease of the pharynx and tonsils, so named, having a croupous, false membrane: diphtheritis, n., ãi-fîth-êr-î-ît'îs (itis, inflammation), same sense as 'diphtheria': diphtheritic, a., ãi-fîth-êr-ît'îk, pert. to diphtheria.

diphyodont, n., ãi-fî-ô-dônt (Gr. dis, twice; phuo, I generate; odous, a tooth, odontos, of a tooth), one of the Mammals which have two sets of teeth.

diphyozoids, n. plu., ãi-fî-ô-zô'dîs (Gr. dis, twice; phuo, I generate; zoon, an animal; eidos, resemblance), detached reproductive portions of Calycophoridae, an Order of ocean Hydrozoa.

diplecolobae, n. plu., ãi-plîlô-'bô-lôb'ê (Gr. dis, twice; plêko, I twine, I plant; lobos, the lobe of the ear), in bot., cotyledons twice folded transversely.

diploe, n., ãi-plô-'ê (Gr. diploē, a fold), in bot., the cellular tissue surrounding the vessels of the leaf, and enclosed within the epidermis—sometimes called the 'diachyma' and 'mesophyllum'; in anat., the network of bone tissue which fills up the interval between the two compact plates in the bones of the skull: diploic, a., ãi-plô-'îk, of or pert. to the diploe.

diploperistomi, n. plu., ãi-plô-pêr-is-tôm-i (Gr. diploēs, double; peri, about; stoma, a mouth), mosses which have a double peristome: diploperistomous, a., ãi-plô-'ô-pêr-is-tôm-ôs, having a double peristome.

diplostemonous, a., ãi-plô-'ô-stêm-ôn-ôs (Gr. diploēs, double; stēmôn, the thread called the warp, stêmonos, of the warp—from histēmi, I cause to stand, the ancient looms being upright), in bot.,
having a double row of stamens, often double the number of the petals or sepals.

diplotegia, n., dip·lo·têd·jê·ä (Gr. diploos, double; ëgos, a covering), in bot., an inferior, dry seed vessel, usually opening by valves or by pores, as in Campanula; sometimes applied to a double covering, as a calyx and an epicalyx.

Diplogyria, n. pl., dip·lo·zêd·jê·ë (Gr. diploos, double; zugia, the hornbeam, a tree having a smooth grey bark, ridged trunk, and very hard, white wood—from zugon, a yoke, the wood being fit for the yokes of cattle), a section or Sub-order of trees, Ord. Umbelliferae; also the name of a genus.

Dipnoi, n. pl., dip·nô·ë (Gr. dis, twice; pnoë, breath), an Order of fishes represented by the Lepidosiren, which has twofold respiratory organs, both gills and true lungs.

Dipsacaceae, n. pl., dips'âk·ä·sè·ë (Gr. dipsakos, the fuller's thistle—said to be from dipsa, thirst, their hollow leaves holding water to satisfy thirst), the Teazel family, an Order of plants: Dipsacus, n., dips'âk·ä·äs, a curious genus of plants: Dipsacus sylvestris, sil·vèst·rës (L. sylvestris, woody—from sylva, a wood), the plant Venus's bath, so called from the water contained in the hollow leaves being considered good for bleared eyes; some of the species are considered febrifugal: D. fullonum, ful·lon·ëm (L. fullô, a fuller, fullonis, of a fuller, fullonum, of fullers), a species the head of which are called fuller's teazel, from their spiny bracts being used in dressing cloth: D. pilosus, pil·ôz·äs (L. pilosus, hairy, shaggy—from pilus, a hair), a very pretty flowering species.

dipsomania, n., dips'ô·män·ë·ä (Gr. dipsa, thirst; mänia, madness), the irresistible longing for alcoholic liquors, either developed or innate in some men and women.

Diptera, n. plu., dip·têr·ä (Gr. dis, twice; pteron, a wing), an Order of insects having two wings: dipterous, a., dip·têr·üs, having two wings, or two wing-like appendages: Dipteraeae, n. plu., dip·têr·ä·sè·ë, an old term for Diptercarpaceae, which see.

Dipterix, n., dip·têr·ëks (Gr. dis, twice; pterux, a wing; karpos, fruit), the Sumatra camphor family, an Order of handsome ornamental trees abounding in resinous juice: Diptercarpus, n., dip·têr·ö·karp·ä·sè·ë, a genus of trees, various species of which yield a substance like balsam of copaiva: Diptercarpus laevis, lêv·ës (L. laevis or lêvis, light, not heavy); D. angustifolius, an·gùst·ë·fol·ë·üs (L. angustus, narrow; folium, a leaf); D. turbinatus, tér·bîn·ät·ës (L. turbinatus, cone-shaped—from turbo, a whipping-top); D. hispidus, his·pîd·ës (L. hispidus, shaggy, hairy); D. Zeylanicus, zi·lân·ëk·ës (Zeylan, Ceylon), are species which yield wood oil.

Dirca, n., dêrkä (Gr. Dirka, a fountain, in reference to the natural habitat of the plant), a genus of little shrubs growing in the marshes of N. America, Ord. Thymelaeaceae: Dirca palustris,
pál-űs'trīs (L. piluistis, marshy—from pālus, a swamp or marsh), the N. American leather wood, a species whose bark is used for cordage, and the twigs are made into ropes and baskets,—the fruit is said to be narcotic.

diremption, n., dir-ĕm-shūn (L. direemptus, separation or division), in bot., the occasional separation or displacement of leaves.

Disa, n., diz'-ă (origin of name unknown), a genus of interesting tuberous-rooted plants, Ord. Orchidaceae: Disa grandiflora, gränd'-ă-flōr'-ă (L. grandis, large, great; flos, a flower), a species found on Table Mountain in marshes; D. ferruginea, fĕr'-ŏ-jēn'-ē-ă (L. ferrugínēus, of an iron-rust colour—from ferrūgo, iron-rust); also D. tenuifolia, tĕn'-ă-fōl'-i-ă (L. tenuís, thin; folium, a leaf), are species found in the same place as an elevation of 3582 feet.

Dischidia, n., dis-kīd'-ă (Gr. dis, twice; schizō, I split), a genus of ornamental plants, Ord. Asclepiadaceae: Dischidia Rafflesiana, rāf'-fle-sīd'-ăn'-ă (after Sir Stamford Raffles), an Indian climber whose pitchers are formed by the lamina of the leaf, and have an open orifice into which the rootlets at the upper part of the plant enter, thus probably furnishing a fluid for the nourishment of the upper branches.

disciform, a., dis'-ĭ-form (L. discus, a quoit; forma, shape), in the form of a disc; flat and circular.

discocarp, n., dis'-kō-kār'p (Gr. diskos, a disc; karpos, a fruit), applied to a collection of fruits in a somewhat globose receptacle.

discoid, a., dis'-kōid, also discoidal, a., dis'-kōid'-ăl (Gr. diskos, a disc; eidos, resemblance), in the form of a disc; disciform; round, or having a convex face; applied to the flocculous or tubular flowers of Composita.

Discomycetes, n., disk'-ō-mĭs'-ĕt'-ēz (Gr. diskos, a disc; muke's, a fungus, mukētos, of a fungus), a section or Sub-order of the Fungi, including Morels and Truffles.

Discophora, n., disk-ŏf'-ör'-ă (Gr. diskos, a quoit; phoreo, I bear), the Meduse or jelly-fishes, so called from their shape; applied sometimes to the leeches, Hirudinea, from their sectorial discs.

discrete, a., dis'-krēt' (L. discretus, separated—from dis, asunder; creatus, separated), separated from each other; distinct; not continuous or confluent.

discus proligerus, disk'-ŭs prŏ-lĭj'-ĕr'-ŭs (L. discus, a quoit, a disc; proles, offspring; gero, I bear), in Anat., a small flattened heap of granular cells, in the centre of which is embedded the ovum or germinal vesicle.

disgorgement, n., dis-gŭ-rŏj'-mēnt (L. dis, asunder; F. gorge, the throat), the discharge of a certain quantity of fluid or semi-fluid matter by the mouth.

disinfectant, n., dis'-ĭn-fĕkt'-ănt (L. dis, asunder; Eng. infect), a substance or fluid which destroys the evil effects of foul or infectious matter.

disintegration, n., dis'-ĭn-tĕg-rō'-shūn (L. dis, asunder; integer, whole, entire), the breaking into numerous large and small pieces of any solid body; the wearing down or away from atmospheric influences.

dislocation, n., dis'-lŏk'-ă-shūn (L. dis, asunder; locatus, put or placed), in surg., the displacement of one or more bones.

dispermous, a., dis'-spĕrm'-ŭs (Gr. dis, double; sperma, seed), having two seeds.

dissect, v., dis'-sĕkt' (L. dissectus, cut asunder—from dis, asunder; sectus, cut), to cut and separate parts of a body in order to examine minutely its structure: dissected, a., dis'-sĕkt'-ĕd, in bot.,
cut into a number of narrow divisions: dissection, n., dis-
sect-us, the cutting or separating parts of a body with the view
of examining minutely its structure and arrangement of parts.

dissemination, n., dis-sēp'i-mont (L. dissep'tio, I separate or divide—
from dis, asunder; sepes, a hedge), in bot., a partition in an ovary or
fruit; used sometimes to designate certain imperfect transverse par-
titions found, growing from the septa of many corals.

dissilient, a., dis-sīl'i-ent (L. dis-
siliens, leaping asunder, flying apart—from dis, asunder; saliens,
leaping), in bot., bursting and opening with an elastic force.

distal, a., dist'al (L. disto, I stand
apart; a probable corruption of Eng. distant), in anat., remote
from the place of attachment, as the 'distal' extremity of a bone;
farthest from the heart or trunk; in zool., applied to the quickly
growing end of the hydrosoma of a hydrozoan by which the or-
ganism is fixed, when attached at all; the opposite end is called the
'proximal.'

distant, a., dist'ant (L. distantia,
remoteness—from dis, asunder; stans, standing), in bot., applied
to the gills of Agaries when widely separated.

distemper, n., dis-temp'er (L. dis,
not; Eng. temper, the condition of the animal body in all its parts in
health), a disease of some animals, chiefly the dog, whose leading
symptoms are a running from the nose and eyes, and a loss of strength
and spirits.

distichous, a., dist'ik'-ūs (Gr. dis,
twice; stichos, a row), in bot.,
disposed in two rows on the op-
posite sides of a stem, as the
grains in an ear of barley.

Distoma, n., dis-tōm-ā (Gr. dis,
twice; stōma, a mouth, stōmāta,
mouths), a genus of the Entozoa,
having two pores or suckers:

Distoma hepaticum, hē-pāt'īk-im
(Gr. hépātikos, L. hepaticus, one
diseased in the liver), a small,
flat, flounder-like worm found in
the livers of sheep in a perfect
condition, and in the bile ducts
of sheep and oxen; it also attacks
the horse, the ass, the pig, and
other animals, sometimes even
man; the 'Fasciola hepatica,'
which see: D. lanceolatum, láns-
ē-ō-lāt'um (L. lanceōla, a little
spear—from lanceōa, a spear), a
species of intestinal worm which
attacks the pig, cat, rabbit, etc.,
but finds its most frequent
habitat in the liver of the ox:
distomidae, n. plu., dis-tōm'-id-e,
a family of the Entozoa or fluke-
worms, comprising several genera,
of which Distoma is one; see
'Cobbold.'

distractile, a., dis-trākt'-il (L. dis-
tractus, divided, perplexed—from
dis, asunder; tractus, drawn or
dragged), in bot., separating two
parts to a distance from each
other; torn asunder.

dithecal, a., di-thēk'-āl (Gr. dis,
twice; thēkē, a receptacle, a chest),
in bot., having two loculaments or
cavities,—said of an anther.

dittany, n., di-tān'-i (Gr. diktanmos,
L. dictamnus, the plant dittany
—from Diktē, the mountain in
Crete where found), an aromatic
plant whose leaves resemble lemon
thyme in smell; wild or bastard
dittany is Dictamus fraxinella,
Ord. Rutaceae, which abounds in
a volatile oil; the dittany of
Crete is Origanum dictamus,
Ord. Labiatae.

diuresis, n., di'-ūr'-ēz's (Gr. dioureō,
I void by urine—from dia, through;
ouron, urine), an increased or ex-
cessive flow of urine: diuretic,
a., di'-ūr'-ēt'-ik (Gr. diouretikos),
having the power of provoking
urine: n., a medicine which in-
creases the discharge of urine.

divaricate, a., di-vār'-ik-āt (L. di-
varicātus, spread asunder—from
dis, asunder; varicus, with feet spread apart), in bot., having branches coming off from the stem at a very wide or obtuse angle; spreading irregularly and widely.
divergent, a., di-vern'tient (L. dis, asunder; vergens, inclining), in bot., radiating or spreading outwards from a common centre.
diverticulum, n., di-ver-ti-k'ûl'-ûm, diverticula, n. plu., -ûl-à (L. diverticulum, a bye-way—from déverte, I turn aside), in anat., a cul-de-sac, or blind lateral tube given off from the main tube.

Dochmius, n., dôk'-mî-ûs (Gr. dochmios, L. dochmius, an ancient poetic foot), a genus of intestinal worms: Dochmius hypostomus, hi-pôs'töm-ûs (Gr. hupo, under; stoma, a mouth), a parasite of the sheep, goat, and other ruminants, found in the intestines: D. trigonocephalus, tri-gôn'-ô-sêf'-âl-ûs (Gr. trigônon, a triangle; kephâle, the head), a species of parasites which infest the stomach and intestines of the dog: D. tubæformis, tub'e-form'îs (L. tuba, a trumpet; forma, shape), a species found in the duodenum of the cat; see 'Gamgee.'

Dodder, n., dôd'dér (Ger. dotter, the dodder; Irish, dodd, a bunch), curious leafless parasitical plants, whose slender, entangled, thread-like stems run over other plants and often smother them; the genus is Cuscuta, Ord. Convolvulaceae: Cuscuta Europæa, attacks thistles, oats, etc.: C. spithymum, found on heath, furze, etc.; C. epilimum, attacks flax: C. trifolii, is the pest of clover fields.

dodecagnous, a., dôd'îk-adj'in-ûs (Gr. dôdêka, twelve; gîne, a woman), having twelve pistils: dodecandrous, a., dôd'îk-ând'ûs (Gr. anêr, a man, a male, andros, of a man), having twelve stamens.
dolabriform, a. dôl'âbr'i-fôrm (L. dolabrum, an axe; forma, shape), in bot., shaped like an axe.
dolicocephalii, n. plu., dôl'îk-ô-sêf'-âl'-ûs, also dolicocephalia, n. plu., dôl'îk-ô-sêf'-âl'-t'à (Gr. dolichos, long; kephalë, the head), in anat., a monstrosity in which the head is unnaturally long, in a direction from before backwards; a term applied to a long-headed race of cave-dwellers who inhabited Britain in prehistoric times; dolicocephalic, a., dôl'îk-ô-sêf'-âl'-ik, long-headed or long-skulled.

Dorema, n., dôr-ém'â (Gr. dôrêma, a gift), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae, which produce gum ammoniac, natives of Persia: Dorema ammoniacum, âm'-ôn'-i'-âk'-ûm (Gr. Ammôn, Egyptian name of Jupiter, whose temple was in the sandy deserts of Libya, where the tree grew), a tree which yields ammoniac, a fetid gum resin; the tree yields resin, gum, and volatile oil, all used medicinally.
dorsal, a., dôr's-âl (L. dorsum, the back), pert. to the back, as the dorsal fin of a fish; in bot., applied to the suture of the carpel which is farthest from the axis; fixed upon the back: dorsiferous, a., dôr's-if'er-ûs (L. fero, I bear), applied to ferns which bear fructification on the back of their fronds: dorsum, n., dôr's-ûm, the part of the carpel farthest from the axis: dorsal surface, in anat., the back or posterior, as distinguished from the ventral or anterior surface: dorsal vertebrae, the bones in the spine of the back, twelve in number.

dorsales pollicis, dôr's-âl'-ez-pôl'lis-ûs (new L. dorsalis, dorsal—from L. dorsum, the back; pollex, a thumb, pollicis, of a thumb), in anat., the dorsal arteries of the thumb; two small arteries which run along the sides of the dorsal
aspect of the thumb: dorsalis indicis, dōrs-ālis in-dīs-īs (L. index, anything that points out, the forefinger, indicis, of the forefinger), a small branch artery which runs along the radial side of the back of the index finger: dorsalis hallucis, hāl'ūs-īs (new L. hallux, the great toe, hallucis, of the great toe—from L. hallex, the great toe, said to be from Gr. hallōmai, I leap, as being chiefly employed in leaping), an artery along the outer border of the first metatarsal bone, and at the cleft between the first and second toes: dorsalis pedis, pēd-īs (L. pēs, a foot, pēdis, of a foot), the dorsal artery of the foot.

dorsibranchiate, a., dōrs-i-brāngk'-ī-at (L. dorsum, the back; Gr. brangchia, gills of a fish), in zoöl., having external gills attached to the back.

dorsi-lumbar, a., dōrs-i-lūm-bār (L. dorsum, the back,arsi, of the back; lumbus, a loin), a small off-set from the lumbar plexus nerve.

Dorstenia, n., dōr-stēn'-ē (after Dorsten, a German botanist), a genus of very curious plants, Órd. Moraceae, having a slightly concave, broad receptacle, bearing numerous flowers: Dorstenia contrayerva, kōn'trā-yērō'-ē (L. contra, against; yerba, the native name for maté or Paraguayan tea, so called as esteemed good against poison); D. Houstoni, hōos'-tōn'-ē (after Houston); D. Brasiliensis, brāz'-ēl'-ēn'-ēs (of or from Brazil), are species which furnish the contrayerva root of commerce, used as a stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic.

dossil, n., dōs'-ēl (F. douxil, a peg or tap to draw off liquor from a cask; Ger. docke, a bunch), a small portion of lint made round, or in the form of a date, to be laid on a sore.

douche, n., dōsh (F. douche, a shower bath), a bath given by a jet or stream of water poured from above on some part of the body.

Dracæna, n., drā-sēn'-ē (Gr. drakaina, a she-dragon), a genus of trees, Órd. Liliaceæ, whose inspissated juice is said to become a powder like dragon’s blood; they often branch in a dichotomous manner, and attain large dimensions: Dracæna draco, drāk'-ō (Gr. drakōn, L. draco, a species of serpent), a species which, with others, yields an astringent resin called dragon’s blood: D. termin-alis, term'-i-n-āl-īs (L. terminalis, terminal—from terminus, a boundary, so called because planted in India to make boundaries), a species which in Java is considered valuable in dysenteric affections: Dracontium, n., drā-kōn'-shē-'ūm, a genus of plants, so called because the stems are spotted like the skin of a snake, or from the appearance of its root: Dracon-tium foetidum, fet-īd'-ūm (L. foet-īdus, fetid, stinking), the skunk cabbage, which exhales a very fetid odour, and the powdered root used as an antispasmodic:

D. pertusum, vēr'-tī-zūm (L. per-tūsus, perforated—from per, through, thoroughly; tūsus, beaten), a very acrimonious plant, the fresh leaves used by the Indians over dropsical parts to produce vesications: D. poly-phylillum, pōl'-ē-fēl-līm (Gr. polus, many; phyllon, a leaf), a species whose prepared root in India is supposed to possess antispasmodic virtues, and to be a remedy in asthma.

dracunculus, n., drā-kōnk'-ūl-ūs (a diminutive of Gr. drakōn, a serpent), the Guinea-worm, the adult female of a nematode parasite, a worm which burrows beneath the skin of the legs and feet of human beings in certain limited intertropical districts of Asia and Africa.
Drastic, n., drāst'īk (Gr. drastikos, active, vigorous—from drao, I do or act), a purgative whose action is somewhat rapid and violent: adj., acting violently.

dropsy, n., drōps'ī (L. hydrops, Gr. hudróps, the dropsy; Gr. hudōr, water; ὅψ, the eye—the word formerly spelt hydropsy), an unnatural accumulation of fluid in the cellular tissues, or in other cavities of the body.

Droseraceae, n. plu., drōsēr'āl-sē ē (Gr. droseros, dewy—from drosos, dew), the Sundew family, an Order of herbaceous plants growing in damp places: Drosera, n., drōsēr'ā, a genus of herbaceous plants, having acid taste combined with slight acridity, and the leaves furnished with red glandular hairs, discharging from their ends drops of a viscid acrid juice in sunshine—hence the name Sundew or 'Ros solis,' rōs solīs, dew of the sun; some Droseras yield a dye, and their leaves fold upon insects that touch the hairs: Drosophyllum, n., drōsōfīl'īum (Gr. phyllon, a leaf), another genus of the same family.

drug, n., drūg (F. drogue, a drug; Dut. drooy, dry), a general name for all medicinal substances.

Drupaceae, n. plu., drōp'ād-sē ē (L. drupa, Gr. druppa, an over-ripe wrinkled olive), the almondworts, an Order of trees and shrubs, now included under the Sub-ord. Amygdalaceae or Prunee, of the Ord. Rosaceae, which bear such stone fruits as the cherry, plum, peach, etc.: drupe, n., drōp, a fleshy or purple fruit without valves, and containing a hard stony kernel; a stone fruit: drupaceous, a., drōp'āshūs, consisting of or producing drupes: drupel, n., drōp'ēl (a diminutive of drupa), a small drupe; a fleshy or purple fruit containing many small stony seeds, as the raspberry and blackberry.

Dryandra, n., dri-ānd'rā (after Dryander, a Swedish botanist), a genus of splendid plants nearly allied to Banksia, Ord. Proteaceae.

Drymis, n., drill'sis (Gr. drumos, a forest, a grove), a genus of plants, Ord. Magnoliaceae: Drymis Winteri, wint'ār'ā (after Captain Winter), also called D. aromatica, ār'ōm-āt'īk-ā (L. arōmaticus, aromatic, fragrant), a species brought by Captain Winter from the Straits of Magellan, 1578; yields Winter's bark; has been employed as an aromatic stimulant.

Dryobalanops, n., dri-ō-bāl'ān-ōps (Gr. drus, an oak tree; bālānos, an acorn), a genus of trees, Ord. Dipterocarpaceae: Dryobalanops camphora, kāmf'or-ā (F. camphre, Ar. kafur, Gr. kaphoura, camphor), also called D. aromatica, ār'ōm-āt'īk-ā (L. arōmaticus, aromatic, fragrant), a tree which furnishes camphor oil, while solid camphor is found in the cavities of the wood, but only after the tree attains a considerable age.

ductus ad nasum, dūkt'ūs ād nāz'-ūm (L. ductus, a leading or conducting; ad, to; nāsus, the nose), a duct to the nose; the nasal duct descending to the fore part of the lower meatus of the nose: ductus arteriosus, ārt'-ēr'iō-z'ūs (L. arteriosus, full of arteries—from arteria, an artery), a short tube about half an inch in length at birth which unites the pulmonary artery with the aorta, but becomes obliterated after birth: d. communis choledochus, kōm-mān'īs kōl'ēdōk-ūs (L. communis, common; Gr. cholē, bile; dochos, holding or containing—from dechomai, I receive), the common bile duct, the largest of the ducts, conveying the bile both from the liver and the gall-bladder into the duodenum: d. cysticus, sist'īk-ūs (Gr. kustis, a bladder, a purse), the cystic or
excretory duct which leads from the neck of the gall-bladder to join the hepatic: *d. hepaticus*, hē-pāt-īk-ūs (Gr. hēpatikos, affecting the liver—from hēpar, the liver), the hepatic duct, formed by the union of the biliary pores, and proceeds from the liver to the duodenum: *d. lachrymalis*, lāk-ˈrì-mālˈis (L. lachrymālis, lachrymal—from lāchryma, a tear), the lachrymal duct; the excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland: *d. thoracicus*, thōr-ā-kōs (Gr. thōrax, the breast; L. thōrax, thōrācis), the great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels.

dulcamara, n., dulˈkäm-ärˈda (L. dulcis, sweet; amarus, bitter), a common British hedge-plant, called 'bitter-sweet' or 'woody nightshade,' from the root when chewed first tasting bitter, and then sweet; the Solanum dulcamara, Ord. Solanaceae: dulcamarine, n., dulˈkäm-ärˈmärˈiˈn, an extract from the plant.

dumose, a., dum-ˈöz (L. dūmōsus, covered with bushes—from dūmus, a thorn-bush), full of bushes; having a low, shrubby aspect.

duodenum, n., duˈə-dənɨm (L. duodēni, twelve each), the first portion of the small intestines immediately succeeding the stomach, which in man is about eight or ten inches in length: duodenal, a., duˈə-dənˈeɪl, connected with or relating to the duodenum.

Dura-Mater, n., dūrˈə-maˈtɛr (L. durus, hard; māter, a mother), the semi-transparent outer membrane which invests and protects the brain and spinal cord.

duramen, n., dūrˈəmɛn (L. dūrˈəmɛn, hardness—from dūrus, hard), the inner or heart wood of a tree.

Durio, n., dūrˈi-o (from duryon, the native Malay name for the fruit), a genus of trees, Ord. Sterculiaceae: Durio zibethinus, zībˈeθɨn-ˈiːs (said to be from Arab. zobeth, civet), the tree which produces the fruit called durian, or civet durian, in the Indian Archipelago; the fruit is about the size of a man's head, and considered the most delicious of Indian fruits, though of a very fetid odour.

Durvillea, n., dūrˈvɪldəˈd (after D'Urville), a genus of sea-plants, Ord. Algae: Durvillea utilis, utilˈiˈz (L. utilis, useful), one of the large-stemmed species of Algae.

dynamics, n. plu., dinˈaˌmiks (Gr. dunamis, power), that branch of mechanics which investigates the effects of forces not in equilibrium but producing motion: dynamometer, n., dinˈaˌmikəˈmɛtər (Gr. metron, a measure), an instrument for measuring the muscular power of men and animals.

dyscrasia, n., disˈkrəzəˈda (Gr. dyscrasia, a bad mixture—from dus, an inseparable particle, denoting 'with pain,' 'with difficulty,' 'badly'; krasis, a mixture), a morbid or bad state of the vital fluids.

dysentery, n., disˈɛnˈtɛrəˈda (Gr. dysentēria, L. dysentēria, a flux, dysentery—from dus, badly; entēra, the bowels), a flux or looseness of the bowels, with a discharge of blood and mucus, and gripping pains.

dysmenorrhoea, n., disˈmənəˈrəˌdēə (Gr. dus, badly; mēnes, the menstrual discharges; rhēo, I flow), difficult menstruation.

dyspepsia, n., disˈpɛsəˈda (Gr. dyspepsia, difficulty of digestion—from dus, badly; pepto, I digest), bad or difficult digestion.

dysphagia, n., disˈfædʒəˈda (Gr. dus, badly; phago, I eat), difficulty of swallowing.

dyspnea, n., dispˈnɛə (Gr. dispnoia, L. dyspnoea, difficulty of breathing—from dus, badly; pnēo,
I breathe), a difficulty of breathing.

dysuria, n., dis-ārī-tā (Gr. dus, badly; ouron, urine), difficulty in making urine.

Ebenaceae, n. plu., ebēn-ā-stē-ē (Gr. ebēnos, L. ebēnum, the ebon tree, ebony), the Ebony family, an Order of trees remarkable for the durability and hardness of its wood, and some bear edible fruits: ebony, n., ebēn-tē, the black duramen of the species Diospyros reticulata and ebano. ebracteate, a., e-brāk-ˈtē-āt (L. e, from; bractēa, a thin layer of wood), in bot., without a bract or floral leaf.

eburnation, n., ebūr-nā-ˈshun (L. ebur, ivory), an ivory-like condition of bone arising from disease, chiefly in connection with rheumatoid arthritis.

Ecballium agreste, ek-bāл-li-ˈum āɡ-ˈrēst-ē (Gr. ekballo, I cast out, I expel; L. agrestis, belonging to the fields), or Ecballium officinarum, ˈek-bāl-li-ˈum ˈô-fis-nar-əm (L. officina, the shop, officinārum, of the shops), the wild or squirting cucumber; the latter is the official name of the Momordica elaterium, Ord. Cucurbitaceae.

echymosis, n., ek-ˈkim-əz-əs (Gr. ek, out of; chumos, juice), livid spots or blotches on the skin arising from an escape of blood into the connective tissues of the skin, as may be caused by a fall or blow, or resulting from disease; a bruise.

Eccremocarpus, n., ek-ˈkrē-mō-kārp-əs (Gr. ekkremēs, hanging down; karpos, fruit), a genus of ornamental climbing plants, Ord. Bignoniaceae, so called from the pendant character of its fruit: Eccremocarpus scaber, skāb-ˈer (L. scāber, rough), a commonly cultivated species.

ecderon, n., ek-ˈder-ən (Gr. ek, out; deros, skin, hide), in zool., the outer of the two layers of that part of the skin called 'ectoderm,' corresponding to the 'epidermis' in man, into which it shows a tendency to break up.

ecdyisus, n., ek-ˈdi-səs (Gr. ekdusis, the act of stripping, an emerging), a shedding or moulting of the skin.

echinate, a., ek-ˈin-ət or ek-ˈin-ət (L. echinātus, prickly—from Gr. echinos, L. echinus, a sea-urchin, a hedgehog), covered with prickles like a hedgehog; prickly: echinus, n., ek-ˈin-əs, a sea-hedgehog; the prickly head or top of a plant.

Echinocactus, n., ek-ˈin-ə-ˈkāk-əs (L. echinus, a hedgehog; cactus, the cactus), a genus of spiny plants, Ord. Cactaceae, of great beauty and interest: Echinocactus vīznaga, vīz-nāg-ˈə (vīznaga, a carrot-like ammi), a species which attains large dimensions.

Echinococcus, n., ek-ˈin-ə-ˈkōk-əs, Echinococci, n. plu., ek-ˈin-ə-ˈkōk-sē (Gr. echinos, a hedgehog; kokkos, a berry), the larval form of a minute tapeworm of the dog, the Tænia echinococcus commonly called 'hydatid'; known by many other names, as Echinococcus hominis, hōm-ˈin-əs (L. homo, man, hominis, of man), a species which infests man; and E. veterinarum, vēt-ˈēr-ən-ˈor-əm (L. veterinarium, of beasts of burden), a species which infests cattle, etc.

Echinodermata, n. plu., ek-ˈin-ə-ˈděrm-ət-ə (Gr. echinos, a sea-hedgehog; derma, skin), a class of animals comprising sea-urchins, star-fishes, etc., most of which have spiny skins: Echinidea, n., ek-ˈin-ə-ˈid-ə (Gr. eidos, resemblance), an Order of animals which comprises sea-urchins.

Echinorhynchus, n., ek-ˈin-ə-ˈrinh-kəs (Gr. echinos, a hedgehog; runchos, a snout, a beak), a genus of intestinal worms: Echinorhynchus gigas, jīg-ˈəs (L.
ectopias, a., ek-in'-al-at (dim. of L. echinus, a hedgehog), possessed of small spines or prickles.

Echites, n. plu., ek-il-ez (Gr. echis, a viper, from its smooth, twining shoots), a beautiful genus of evergreen twiners, Ord. Apocynaceae:

*Echites scholaris*, skol-ar'-is (L. scholaris, scholarly—from schola, a school), a species used in India as a tonic: E. antidiysenterica, anit'-dis-en-tor'ek-ä (Gr. anti, against; dusenterikos, one who has the dysentery), a species said to be astringent and febrifugal.

Echium, n., ek-i-um (Gr. echis, a viper), a pretty genus of shrubs, Ord. Boraginaceae, whose seeds are said to resemble the head of the viper.

Eclampsia, n., ek-lamps'i-ä (Gr. ekklampsia, a shining forth—from ek, forth; lamphein, to shine), a convulsive attack, so termed from its suddenness.

Ecraseur, n., ek-raz-ar' (F. from écraser, to crush, to grind), a surgical instrument for removing tumours by a combined process of crushing and tearing, attended by much less bleeding than cutting out.

Estasy, n., ek-stäs-i (Gr. ekstasis, change of state—from ek, out; stasis, standing, state), intense nervous and emotional excitement, in which the functions of the senses are suspended, and which is frequently accompanied by rigid immobility of one or more series of muscles.

Ectasis, n., ek-täs-is (Gr. ektasis, extension), the dilated condition of an artery, as in aneurisms, or of a vein, as in varices; usually applied to the dilatation of small blood-vessels.

Ethyma, n., ek-thima' (Gr. ek-thuma, an eruption), a skin disease consisting of large, circular, raised pustules, sur-

rounded by livid, purplish zones.

Ectocarpus, n., ek-tö-karp'-äus (Gr. ektos, outside; karpos, fruit), a genus of dark-green marine plants, Ord. Algae, whose these are not enclosed, hence the name.

Ectocyst, n., ek-tö-stët (Gr. ektos, outside; kustis, a bladder), in zool., the external investment of the cecum of a polyzoan.

Ectoderm, n., ek-tö-dérm (Gr. ektos, outside; derma, skin), in zool., the external integumentary layer of the Coelenterata, corresponding to the epidermis in man; the outer or upper layer of cells into which the blastoderm is divided after the completion of the segmenting process.

Ectopia, n., ek-top'i-ä (Gr. ek, out of; topos, place), the displacement of a part: ectopia cordis, kör'd-is (L. cor, the heart, cordis, of the heart), the displacement of the heart, in which the heart is situated outside the chest at birth: e. vesicae, vës-i-se (L. vesica, the bladder, vesicae, of the bladder), a deficiency in the abdominal wall of the bladder, in which the bladder appears as a red surface on which the ureters open.

Ectosarc, n., ek-tö-särk (Gr. ektos, outside; sarx, flesh, sarkos, of flesh), in zool., the outer transparent Sarcode-layer of certain Rhizopods, such as the Amoeba.

Ectozoan, n., ek-tö-zöön, ectozaa, n. plu., ek-tö-zö'-ä (Gr. ektos, outside; zoön, an animal, zoö, animals), animal parasites which attach themselves to the skin of the human body, as the itch insect, 'the louse,' the chegoe, and the Guinea worm.

Ectropion, n., ek-tröp'i-än, also ectropium, n., -i-um (Gr. ek, out; trepo, I turn), a disease in which the eyelids are everted.

Ecypellate, a., é-stif'el-lät (Gr. e, for ek or ek, without; Eng.
cyphellate), in bot., not having minute sunken cup-like spots.

eczema, n., ἐκζημα (Gr. ekzēsís, an eruption on the skin—from ek, out; zēn, I boil), a catarrhal affection of the skin, which may be an erythema, a vesicle, a pustule, a fissure, etc., and has received various names accordingly, as eczema chronicum, krōn-ἐκ-ῦμ (Gr. chronos, time), chronic eczema; also psoriasis; a chronic inflammatory of the skin, associated with some thickening, and the formation of cracks and fissures; popularly, the disease in horses is called ‘rat tails,’ from the elevated patches of scabs on the back part of the limbs: e. impetiginodes, ἵμπ-πετ-τίδς-ἐν-όδες (L. impétigo, a skin disease, impetigines, skin diseases), the eruption in dogs suffering from red mange; grocer’s itch: e. rubrum, ῥοόϐ-ρῦμ (L. rubrum, red), the common red mange of smooth terriers and greyhounds; the eruption of vesicles occurring on an inflamed skin: e. simplex, σίμ-πλέκσι, (L. simplex, simple, unmixed), one of the many affections of dogs; ‘humid tetter’ in man: e. solare, σόλ-άρι (L. solāris, belonging to the sun—from sol, the sun), an eruption on the skin from the effects of the sun or heated air in summer; heat spots: eczematosus, a., ἐκζηματω-ῦς, of or belonging to the disease eczema.

Edentata, n. plu., ἑ-δέντ-αῦτ-α (L. e, without; dens, a tooth, dentes, teeth), an Order of Mammalia, so called because destitute of front or incisive teeth: edentate, a., ἑ-δέντ-αῦτ, without front teeth; deprived of teeth: edentulous, a., ἑ-δέντ-αῦτ-ς, toothless; applied to the mouth of an animal without dental apparatus; applied to the hinge of the bivalve mollusces.

Edriophthalmata, n. plu., ἐδρί-οφθαλματ-α (Gr. ἐδριοφθαλμός, sitting, sedentary—from hedaios, I sit; ophthalmos, an eye), the division of the Crustacea in which the eyes are not supported upon stalks: edriophthalmous, a., ἐθαλ-μός, having immovable sessile eyes.

efferent, a., ἐφ-φέρ-ἐντ (L. ef for ex, out; féro, I bear or carry), conveying from or outwards; carrying from the centre to the periphery: n., a vessel which carries outwards, distinguished from afferent, which means ‘conveying into or towards.’

effervesce, n., ἐφ-φέρ-βες-ς-ς (L. effervesco, I boil up or over), the frothing or bubbling up of liquids from the generation and escape of gas.

effloresce, n., ἐφ-φλορ-βες-ς (L. effloresco, I blow or bloom as a flower), a mealy-like substance which covers certain minerals when exposed to the influence of the atmosphere; the conversion of a solid substance into a powder.

effluid, n., ἐφ-φλου-ῦμ (L. effluvium, a flowing out—from ex, out; ήυ, I flow), the invisible vapour arising from putrefying matter or from diseased bodies.

effusion, n., ἐφ-φώσκ-ῦμ (L. effusus, poured out or forth—from ex, out; ήσυς, poured), the act of pouring a liquid into or over; what is poured out.

egranulose, a., ἐγ-γραν-υλ-υς (L. e, without; Eng. granulose), in bot., without granules.

Ehretiaceae, n. plu., ἐρ-ἐσθί-α-ς (after Ehret, a German botanical draughtsman), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Boraginaeae: Ehretia, n., ἐρ-ἐσθί-α, a genus of plants of much beauty.

ejaculator, n., ἐ-ιάκ-ὐλ-α-ῦτ-ορ (L. ejaculatus, cast or thrown out), name of one or two muscles: ejaculares, n. plu., ἐ-ιάκ-ὐλ-α-ῦτ-ορ-ες, the two muscles which surround the bulb of the urethra.
Elæagnaceæ, n.plu., el'ë-ä-g'nä-së-ë (Gr. elaios, the wild olive; agnos, the 'agnus castus' or chaste tree), the Oleaster family, an Order of trees and shrubs usually covered with silvery stellate hairs: Elæagnus, n., el'ë-ä-g'nä-së, a genus, several species of which bear edible fruit: Elæagnus arborea, är-bör'-ë-a (L. arboreus, tree-like—from arbor, a tree); E. conferta, kon-fért-a (L. confertus, thick, dense); and E. Orientalis, ör-t'-ënt-á'l'-i's (L. Orientalis, Eastern—from orientes, the rising sun), species which yield eatable fruit, the latter a dessert fruit called 'zinzeya': E. parvifolia, pär-v'i-fól'-ë-a (L. parvus, little; folium, a leaf), yields an edible fruit, has highly fragrant flowers, and abounds in honey.

Elæocarpeæ, n.plu., el'ë-ö-kärp'-ë-ë (Gr. elaios, a wild olive; karpos, fruit), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Tiliaceæ, whose fruit has been compared to an olive: Elæocarpus, n., el'ë-ö-kärp'-i-us, a very beautiful genus of plants,—the bark is used as a tonic.

Elæodendron, n., el'ë-ö-dend'rón (Gr. elaios, a wild olive; dendron, a tree), an ornamental genus of plants, Ord. Celastraceæ.

Elais, n., el'-ä-is (Gr. elaia, an olive tree), a genus of palm trees, Ord. Palme, from the fruit of which the natives of Guinea express an oil as the Greeks do from the olive, hence the name: Elais Guineensis, gün'-ë-ën'-ës (from Guinea, in Africa); and E. melanococca, mël'-än-ö-kök'-ë (Gr. melan, black; kokkos, a seed, a berry), species of palms from whose fruit the palm-oil imported from the W. Coast of Africa is obtained.

Elaphrium, n., el'-äf-rë-ëm (Gr. elaphros, light, of no value), a genus of ornamental trees, Ord. Burseraceæ, whose wood is of no value: Elaphrium tomentosum, töm'-ënt-özl'-ëm (L. tomentum, a stuffing for cushions), yields the Indian Tacamahac, a balsamic bitter resin.

Elasmobranchii, n.plu., el-äsm'-ô-brângk'-ë-t (Gr. elasmoa, a plate of metal; brangchia, the gillsof fish), an Order of fishes, including the sharks and rays.

Elaterium, n., el'-ät-ër'-ëm (L. elastrium, Gr. elaterion, the juice of the wild cucumber—from Gr. elater, a driver), the sediment from the expressed juice of the squirming gourd or wild cucumber, which is a powerful drastic purgative: elaterin, n., el'-ät-ër'-ën, the active principle of elaterium: elaters, n.plu., el'-ät-ërs, elastic, spirally-twisted filaments for dispersing spores, found with spores in liverworts, etc.

Elatinaceæ, n.plu., el'-ät-in-äl'-së-ë (Gr. elaië, a pine tree, from the supposed resemblance of the leaves of some of them to those of the pine), the Water-pepper family, an Order of marsh plants found in all parts of the world: Elatine, n., el'-ät-in-ë, a genus of curious little aquatic plants.

Elecampane, n., el'-ë-käm-pän' (F. énule-campane; L. inula helenium—from Gr. helenion, a plant said to have sprung from Helen's tears), the common name of Inula Helenium, whose root has stimulant and aromatic qualities.

electrode, n., el-ëk'tröd (Gr. elektron, amber; hodos, a way), the direction of an electric current; the extremities of the conductors through which the electric current enters or quits a body.

Electuary, n., el-ëk-tü'-ër-ë (mid. L. electudrium, a confection—from Gr. ek, out; leicho, I lick), a medicine made up as a confection with honey or sugar.

elemi, n., el'-ëm-ë (F. elemi, but probably a native word), a resinous substance from several species of trees, brought from Ethiopia.
in masses of a yellowish colour, from species of Canarium commune and balsamiferum, Ord. Burseraceæ.

**elephantiasis**, n., ἐλέφαντιασις (Gr. elephas, an elephant, elephantis, of an elephant), a disease of the skin, in which it becomes thick and rugose; the disease chiefly affects the lower limbs, and depends on different causes.

**Elettaria**, n., ἐλέτταιρα (elettari, a Malabar word for the lesser cardamom), a genus of plants, Ord. Zingiberaceæ: Elettaria cardamum, καρδάμον (Gr. kardamón, a kind of cress), the species which yields the Malabar cardamoms, the fruit being ovoid and three-sided: **E. major**, μάδιναρ (L. major, greater), a variety, formerly so called, growing in Ceylon.

**eleutheropetalous**, a., ἐλευθεροπεταλός (Gr. eleutheros, free; petalon, an unfolded leaf), in bot., polypetalous: eleutherosepalous, a., -σεπταλός (a simple arbitrary conversion of petalon into sepalon), polysepalous.

**elixir**, n., ἐλίξιρ (Ar. el ikṣir, the philosopher's stone), a refined spirit; a medicine supposed to be particularly efficacious.

**ellipsoidal**, a., ἐλιπς-οῖδα (L. ellipsis, Gr. elleipsis, an ellipsis, an omission; Gr. εἶδος, resemblance), nearly oval in shape.

**Elodea**, n., ἐλοῖδα (Gr. elôdes, marshy, boggy), a genus of aquatic plants, Ord. Hypericaceæ.

**elutriation**, n., ἐλυτρία (L. elutiātus, washed out—from e, out of; †lutus, washed), a process of washing for separating the finer particles of a powder from the coarser; also for separating the lighter earthy parts of metallic ores.

**Elymus**, n., ἐλῦμο (Gr. eluô, I cover or wrap up), a genus of plants, Ord. Gramineae: Elymus condensatus, κοινοδέναλτος (L. condensatus, made very dense—from con, together; densus, dense, close), the bunch-grass of California, an early fodder-grass in Britain: **E. arenarius**, ἀρέναριος (L. arenāriā, a sand-pit), this species, and Ammophila arenaria, form the 'bent' and 'marram' of our own shores.

**elytrum**, n., ἐλύτρον, ELYTRA, n. plu., ἐλύτρα (Gr. elutron, a covering or sheath), the hard wing-sheaths of beetles; scales or plates on the back of the sea-mouse, Aphrodite: elytriform, a., ἐλύτριφορμ (L. forma, shape), in the form of a wing-sheath: elytrine, n., ἐλύτριν (Gr. ela, of a plant), the substance of the coriaceous wing-sheaths of such insects as beetles.

**emarginate**, a., ἐμαργεῖν (L. emarginatus, deprived of its edge—from e, out of; margo, the extremity or margin), in bot., having a notch at the end or summit, as if a piece had been cut out.

**embolism**, n., ἐμβόλισμα (Gr. embolisma, a patch; embólos, what is thrust or put in—from en, in; ballō, I throw or cast), the plugging or blocking of an artery by any migratory foreign body, as an air bubble, an oil globule, a blood clot, or a granule of fibrine; also called embole, ἐμβόλος: embolon, n., ἐμβόλον, the clot or other matter which, carried into the circulation of the blood, produces an embolism.

**embrocation**, n., ἐμβρόκα (Gr. embroche, a steeping, an embrocation), the act of bathing and rubbing a diseased part with a liquid medicine; the mixture so employed.

**embryo**, n., ἐμβρύο (Gr. embruon, an infant in the womb—from en, in; bruô, I shoot or bud), the first rudiments of an animal or plant; in bot., the young plant contained in the seed: embryo-
buds, nodules in the bark of the beech and other trees: embryogeny, n.,  Gr. *embryo-ogeny*, in bot., the development of the embryo in the ovule: embryogenic, a., of or belonging to: embryonic sac, same as embryonic sac, which see.

embryology, n.,  Gr. *embryos*, an infant in the womb; logos, discourse), the study of the formation of the embryo; the anatomy which traces the development of the creature from the impregnated ovum.

embryony, a., (Gr. *embryos*, an infant in the womb), relating to the embryo; rudimentary: embryonal, a., same sense: embryonic sac, in bot., the cellular bag in which the embryo is formed.

embryotega, n.,  Gr. *embryos*, an infant in the womb; tēgos, a covering), in bot., a process or callosity raised from the spermoderm by the embryos of some seeds during germination, as in the bean.

emergent, a., (L. *emergo*, I rise up, I come forth—from *emerito*, out of; mergo, I plunge or dip), rising out of; in bot., protruding through the cortical layer.

emersed, a., (L. *emerito*, out of; mersus, plunged or dipped), in bot., protruded upwards.

emesis, n., also emesis, n.,  Gr. *emesis*, an inclination to vomit; emesis, the act of vomiting), the act of vomiting.

emetic, n.,  Gr. *emetikos*, that causes vomiting—from *emeo*, I vomit; L. *emetica*, an emetic), a medicine or other agent which produces vomiting: adj., that causes vomiting: emetin, n., the active principle of ipecacuanha.

emiction, n.,  L. *emisci*, the act of discharging of urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

eminentia collateralis,  Gr. *eminentia*, a prominence; collateralis, collateral—from *con*, together; latus, a side), a smooth eminence between the middle and posterior horns of the cerebrum.

emmenagogue, n.,  Gr. *emmēna*, the menses—from *en*, in; *mena*, a month; ago, I lead, I bring), a remedy supposed to promote the menstrual discharges.

emollient, n.,  Gr. *emolliens*, making soft—from *emollia*, out of; mollis, soft), a liquid remedy meant to soothe a part and diminish irritation, when applied externally.

Empetraceae, n.plu.,  Gr. *empetraera*, growing among rocks—from *en*, in, among; petra, a rock), the Crowberry family, an Order of Heath-like shrubs, bearing small sub-acid berries: *Empetrum*, n., a genus of heat-like shrubs, so called from the character of their place of growth: *Empetrum nigrum*, a black crowberry, common in the mountainous parts of Northern Europe.

emphysema, n.,  Gr. *emphysena*, a puffy up, inflation—from *en*, in; phusao, I blow), the distension of a tissue with air; a disease of the lungs in which the air cells become unduly distended, and ultimately ruptured: emphysematous, a.,  Gr. *emphysematous*, characterised by an abnormal distension of the air in the lungs, or by the presence of air as the result of injury or decomposition in a tissue.

empiricism, n.,  Gr. *empeirikos*, ancient physicians who followed a system based on practical experience alone), practice in a profession.
founded on experience alone, as opposed to experience based on scientific knowledge; the practice of medicine without a medical education; quackery.

**encephalitis**, n., *Én'sef-ál-it'is or *Én'g-kéf-ál-it'is* (Gr. engkephalos, that which is in the head, the brain—from *en*, in; *kephalē*, the head), inflammation of the brain:

**encephaloid**, a., *Én'sef-ál-óyd or *Én'g-kéf'*. (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling the materials of the brain.

**encephalon**, n., *Én'sef-ál'ón or *Én'g-kéf-ál'ón* (Gr. engkephalos, the brain—from *en*, in; *kephalē*, the head), the whole contents of the cranium; the brain:

**encephalocele**, n., *Én'sef-ál'ó- sel or *Én'g-kéf-ál' (Gr. kelē, a tumour), a congenital condition in which, owing to a deficiency in the cranial walls, a portion of the brain and its membranes are protruded; also called 'hernia cerebri.'

**enchondroma**, n., *Én'kón-dróm'á* (Gr. *en*, in; *chondros*, cartilage), a tumour somewhat smooth on its surface, essentially consisting of cartilaginous structure.

**encystent**, n., *Én'sip'-i-ent* (L. *en*, in; *capio*, I take), a palatable vehicle in which cattle may take a medical preparation, such as bruised coriander seeds.

**encysted**, a., *Én-sist'éd* (Gr. *en*, in; *kustis*, a bladder), enclosed in a bag, sac, or cyst; consisting of cysts:

**encystation**, n., *Én-sist'á-shún*, the transformation undergone by certain of the Protozoa, when they become motionless, and surround themselves with a thick coating or cyst.

**endecagynian**, a., *Én'dék-á-jin' é-án*, also **endecagynous**, a., *Én'dék-á-jin'-ús* (Gr. hendeka, eleven; *guñe*, a woman), in bot., having eleven pistils.

**endemic**, a., *Én-dém'ik* (Gr. *en*, in; *demos*, a people), peculiar to...
a district or to a certain class of persons; applied to a prevalent disease arising from local causes, as bad air or water: n., a disease prevailing in a particular locality, or among a particular class of persons: epidemic is an infectious or contagious disease attacking many persons at the same time, but of a temporary character; while an endemic is due to local conditions, and is always more or less permanent in a district.

**endermic**, a., *en'derm'ik* (Gr. en, in; derma, skin), applied to the method of using certain medicines by injecting them under the skin.

**enderon**, n., *en'dér-ôn* (Gr. en, in; deros, skin), in zoöl., the inner of the two layers of that part of the skin called 'ectoderm' or 'epidermis'; see 'eceron.'

**endocardium**, n., *en'do-kárd'î-um* (Gr. endon, within; kardia, the heart), the membrane lining the interior of the heart: endocarditis, n., *en'do-kárd'î-tîs* (L. itis, inflammation), the inflammation of the membrane lining the interior of the heart.

**endocarp**, n., *en'do-kârp* (Gr. endon, within; karpos, fruit), in bot., the membrane which lines the cavity containing the seeds, as in the apple; the stone or shell which encloses the seed or embryo, as in the plum.

**endochrome**, n., *en'dô-krôm* (Gr. endon, within; chroma, colour), the colouring matter of cellular plants, exclusive of the green; the cell contents of Alge.

**endocyst**, n., *en'dô-sîst* (Gr. endon, within; kustis, a bag or cyst), in zoöl., the inner membrane or integumentary layer of a polypozoon.

**endoderm**, n., *en'dô-dêrm* (Gr. endon, within; derma, skin), in zoöl., the inner or lower of the two layers of cells into which the blastoderm is divided after the completion of the segmenting process: endodermic, a., *en'dô-dêrm'îk*, of or belonging to the endoderm.

**endogenous**, n. plu., *en'dôj'în-ë*, also endogens, n. plu., *en'dô-jêns* (Gr. endon, within; gennaô, I produce), that division of the vegetable kingdom, as palms, grasses, rushes, and the like, whose growth takes place from within, and not by external concentric layers, as in the 'exogens'; also called Monocotyledons: endogenous, a., *en'dôj'în-ës*, increasing by internal growth.

**endolymph**, n., *en'dô-lîmph* (Gr. endon, within; L. lympha, a water-nymph, water), the liquid contained within the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

**endometritis**, n., *en'dô-mît'-rît-is* (Gr. endon, within; mētra, the womb), inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus.

**endophloëum**, n., *en'dô-flô'îm* (Gr. endon, within; phloios, the bark of trees), the inner layer of the bark of trees; the liber.

**endopleura**, n., *en'dô-plô'râ* (Gr. endon, within; pleura, a side), in bot., the inner covering of the seed immediately investing the embryo and albumen.

**endopodite**, n., *en'dô-pôd'ît* (Gr. endon, within; pous, a foot, podès, feet), in zoöl., the inner of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided.

**endorhizal**, a., *en'dô-rîz'âl* (Gr. endon, within; rhiza, a root), having a root within,—applied to monocotyledonous plants, whose young root or radicle, when piercing the lower part of the axis, appears covered with a cellular sheath; the sheath is denominated the 'coleorhiza.'

**endosarc**, n., *en'dô-sârk* (Gr. endon, within; sarx, flesh), the inner molecular layer of sarcode in the Amoeba.
endoskeleton, n., ēn'dō-ske'lē-ōn (Gr. endon, within; Eng. skeleton), the internal hard structures, such as bones, which serve for the attachment of muscles, or the protection of organs, as opposed to the external hard covering of shell.

endosmometer, n., ēn'dō-smō-mē'tr (Eng. endosmosis; Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. to show Endosmose and Exosmose, consisting of a bladder of syrup attached to a tube and plunged into a vessel of water.

endosmose, n., ēn'dō-smōz, also endosmosis, n., ēn'dō-smos'-is (Gr. endon, within; ὀσμος, a thrusting, impulsion), that property of membranous tissue by which fluids of unequal densities, when placed on opposite sides of it, are enabled to pass through and intermix.

endosperm, n., ēn'dō-spērm (Gr. endon, within; sperma, seed), in bot., albumen formed within the embryo-sac: endospermic, a., ēn'dō-spērm'ik, of or belonging to endosperm.

endospore, n., ēn'dō-spōr (Gr. endon, within; spora, seed), the inner integument of spores: endosporous, a., ēn'dō-spōr'-us, applied to Fungi which have their spores contained in a case.

endosteum, n., ēn'dō-stē-ōm (Gr. endon, within; osteon, a bone), the medullary membrane, a fine layer of highly vascular, areolar tissue within the bones.

endostome, n., ēn'dō-stōm (Gr. endon, within; stōma, mouth), in bot., the passage through the inner integument of an ovule.

endothecium, n., ēn'dō-the'shē-ōm (Gr. endon, within; thēkē, a box), in bot., the inner lining of the anther cells.

enema, n., ēn-em'ā, enemata, n. plu., ēn-em'-ātā (Gr. eniēmi, I cast or throw in), a medicine or preparation of food thrown into the lower bowel; injections; clysters.

enervation, n., ēn'er-vā'shān (L. enervatus, having the nerves and sinews taken out from—from e, out of; nervus, a nerve), a weak state of body or nervous debility arising from nervous disorders; the state of being weakened.

enervis, n., ē-nēr'-vis (L. enervis, nerveless—from en, out of; nervus, a nerve), in bot., without nerves or veins.

enneagynian, a., ēn'nē-gēn'-ē-an, also enneagynous, a., ēn'nē-ād'ēn-us (Gr. ennea, nine; gunē, a woman), in bot., having nine pistils.

enneandrous, a., ēn'nē-ān'-drōs (Gr. ennea, nine; anér, a male, a man, andros, of a male), in bot., having nine stamens.

enostosis, n., ēn-os'-tōz-is (Gr. en, in; osteon, a bone), a bony tumour growing inward into the medullary canal of a bone; see 'exostosis.'

ensiform, a., ēn-sōr'-form (L. ensis, a sword; forma, a shape), in the form of a sword, as the leaves of Iris; sword-shaped.

enteric, a., ēn'-ēr'-tīk (Gr. enteron, an intestine), belonging to the intestines: enteritis, n., ēn'-ēr'-tīt-is, inflammation of the intestines, especially of the small intestine: enteroccele, n., ēn'-ēr'-ō-sēl (Gr. kele, a tumour), a hernial tumour containing intestine.

enterorrhoea, n., ēn'-ēr'-ō-řō'-ē-ā (Gr. enteron, an intestine; rheo, I flow), an abnormal increase of the secretions of the mucous glands of the intestines.

enterotomy, n., ēn'-ēr'-ō-tōm'-ē (Gr. enteron, an intestine; tomē, a cutting), an operation on, or dissection of, the intestines.

enterozoa, n. plu., ēn'-ēr'-ō-žō'-ō (Gr. enteron, an intestine; zoön, an animal), a general name for
the intestinal parasites which infest the bodies of animals.

enthelmins, n., en-thel'-mins (Gr. entos, within; helmins, a worm), an intestinal worm.

entire, a., en-tir' (F. entier, whole, complete; L. integer, whole), in bot., having no lobes or marginal divisions.

entomical, a., en'-tom-ik (Gr. entoma, insects), pert. to insects:

entomoid, a., en'-tom-oid (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling an insect:

entomology, n., en'-tom-o-gi (Gr. logos, discourse), the history and habits of insects:

entomophage, n. plu., en'-tom-o-fag-a (Gr. phago, I eat), the section of the Marsupials which live chiefly on insects:

entomophagous, a., en'-tom-o-fag-us, chiefly subsisting on insects.

entomophilous, a., en'-tom-o-fil-us (Gr. entoma, insects; philo, I love), in bot., applied to flowers in which pollination is effected by insects.

entomostraca, n. plu., en'-tom-o-strak-on, a shell), in zool., a division of the Crustacea covered with a delicate membranaceous shell, of which the water-flea may be looked on as the type—they are chiefly fresh-water, and usually microscopic:

entomos- tracous, a., en'-tom-o-strak-us, enclosed in an integument, as an insect.

entophyte, n., en'-tof-it, entophyta, n. plu., en'-tof-i-ka (Gr. entos, within; phytos, a plant), vegetable parasites which exist within the body, found in some diseases of the mucous membranes of the mouth and alimentary canal; plants growing within others:

entrophyte, a., en'-tof-ik, developing in the interior of plants and afterwards appearing on the surface, as fungi.

entozoon, n., en'-to-zoon, entozoa, n. plu., en'-to-zoa (Gr. entos, within; zoön, an animal), animal parasites which infest the interior of the bodies of other animals:

entozoology, n., en'-to-zool-o-gi (Gr. logos, discourse), a discourse or treatise on internal parasites.

entropion, n., en'-tro-pin (Gr. en, in; trophe, a turning), the inversion or turning in of the eyelashes:

entropy, n., en'-tro-pin, dissipation of energy.

enuresis, n., en'-u-rewt-is (Gr. enourio, I make water—from en, in; ouron, urine), incontinence or involuntary escape of the urine.

envelope, n., en'-vel-op (F. envelopper, to fold up), a wrapper; an investing integument:

floral envelopes, in bot., the calyx and corolla.

enzootic, a., en'-zoot-ik (Gr. en, in; zō'dos, bringing forth living animals—from zoön, an animal; tikō, I bring forth), applied to diseases peculiar to a district among the lower animals:

enzootic haematuria, an endemic disease causing bloody urine among animals.

Epacridaceae, n. plu., ep'-ak-rid'-a-se-é (Gr. ep-i, upon; akros, the top, from the species found on hill-tops), the Epacris family, an Order of small shrubs and trees, allied to Ericaceae, which represent the heaths in Australia: Epacreeae, n. plu., ep'-ak-ri-e-é, a tribe or Sub-order: Epacris, n., ep'-ak-ris, a genus of very elegant greenhouse plants.

epanody, n., ep'-an-o-d-é (Gr. epan- odos, a return—from ep-i, upon; ana, up; hodos, a way), in bot., the return of an irregular flower to a regular form.

epencephalon, n., ep'-en-sef-alf-on (Gr. epi, upon; enkephalos, what is in the head, the brain), one of the five primary divisions of the brain, including the cerebellum, pons varolii, and the anterior part of the fourth ventricle:

epencephalic, a., ep'-en-sef-alf-ik,
situated over the contents of the head, or the brain.
epenchyma, n., επ’-ἐνγκίμνα (Gr. epi, upon; chumos, juice), in bot., the fibro-vascular tissues.
ependyma, n., επ’-ἐνδύμα (Gr. ependuma, an outer or upper tunic—from epi, upon; enduma, clothing), the delicate epitheliated structure which lines the canal of the spinal cord and the cerebral ventricles: ependyma ventriculorum, γέν-τρικ-αλδ-όρ’ίμ (L. ventriculus, the belly), the ependyma of the ventricles, the epithelial membranes lining the ventricles.

Ephedra, n., εφ’-έδρα (Gr. ephedra, a sitting, the plant horse-tail), a genus of curious plants, Sub-ord. Gnetaceae, Ord. Coniferae, whose berries are eaten in Russia, and by the wandering tribes of Great Tartary.
ephelis, n., εφ’-έλ’ις (Gr. epi, upon; helios, the sun), sun-burn; freckles.
ephemera, n., εφ’-ἐμέρ’α (Gr. epi, upon; hēmera, a day), a fever which runs its course in a day: ephemeral, a., εφ’-ἐμέρ’αλ, applied to flowers which open and decay in a day.
ehippium, n., εφ’-ἐηπ’ί-ιμ (Gr. ephippion, a saddle—from epi, upon; hippoc, a horse), the deep pit in the middle of the superior surface of the sphenoid bone, so called from its shape.
epiblast, n., επ’-ἐβλάςτ (Gr. epi, upon; blastos, a shoot), an abortive organ in the oat, supposed to be the rudiment of a second cotyledon.
epibiema, n., επ’-ἐβλήμα (Gr. epi, upon; blēma, a wound), an imperfectly formed epidermis covering the newly formed extremities of roots, etc., being, as it were, the tissue which first covers wounds.
epicalyx, n., επ’-κάλ’ικς (Gr. epi, upon; Eng. calyx), the outer calyx, consisting either of sepals or bracts, as in mallows.
epicarp, n., επ’-ι-κάρπ (Gr. epi, upon; karpos, fruit), in bot., the outer coat or covering of the fruit.
epichilium, n., επ’-ι-κιλ’ι-ιμ (Gr. epi, upon or above; cheilos, a lip), in bot., the label or terminal portion of the articulated lip of orchids.
epicline, n., επ’-ι-κλίν (Gr. epi, upon; kline, a bed), in bot., the nectary when placed on the receptacle of the flower: epiclinal, a., επ’-ι-κλίν’ιλ, seated on the disc or receptacle.
epicondyle, n., επ’-ι-κόν’dιλ (Gr. epi, upon; kondulos, the elbow-joint), the protuberance on the external side of the distal end of the os humeri or shoulder-bone.
epicorolline, n., επ’-ι-κόρ’όλ’ιν (Gr. epi, upon; Eng. corolline), in bot., inserted upon the corolla.
epicranium, n., επ’-ι-κράν’ι-ιμ (Gr. epi, upon; krańion, the skull), the scalp or integuments lying over the cranium: epicranial, a., επ’-ι-κράν’ι-ιλ, applied to the muscle which extends over the upper surface of the cranium uniformly from side to side, without division.
epidemic, a., επ’-ι-δέμ’ικ (Gr. epi, upon; demos, the people), prevailing generally; affecting great numbers: n., a disease universally prevalent in a district or country.

Epidendrum, n., επ’-ι-δένδ’ριμ (Gr. epi, upon; dendron, a tree—as usually found growing on branches of trees), a very extensive genus of "epiphytes," Ord. Orchidaceae, many of which are deserving of culture for the beauty and delicious fragrance of their flowers: Epidendrum frigidum, fridj’i-dí-ιμ (L. frigidus, cold), a species in Columbia, at an elevation of 12,000 or 13,000 feet, covered with a sort of varnish.
epidermis, n., επ’-ι-δέρμ’ις (Gr.
epi, upon; derma, skin), the scarf or outermost layer of the skin; in bot., the cellular layer covering the external surface of plants, the true skin of plants: epidermoid, a., ἐπ’-δέρμ’-ος (Gr. eidos, resemblance), like the epidermis: epidermic, a., ἐπ’-δέρμ’-ικ, pert. to the epidermis.

epididymis, n., ἐπ’-δίδ’-ιμ’-ίς (Gr. epi, upon; didümōs, a testicle), a long, narrow, flattened body lying upon the outer edge of the posterior border of the testis.

epigaeal, a., ἐπ’-γαί’-έαλ (Gr. epi, upon; γαῖ, the earth), in bot., above ground, applied to cotyledons; synonym of epigaean and epigaeous, which see.

epigastria, n., ἐπ’-γαστ’-ρί-α (Gr. epi, upon; gastér, the belly, the stomach), pert. to the upper part of the abdomen: epigastrium, n., ἐπ’-γαστ’-ρί-ι-υμ, the upper and middle part of the abdomen, nearly coinciding with the pit of the stomach.

epigeal, a., ἐπ’-γε’-άλ (Gr. epi, upon; γε, the earth), in bot., above ground, applied to cotyledons; synonym of epigaean and epigaeous, which see.

epiglottis, n., ἐπ’-γλότ’-τις (Gr. epi, upon; glottis, the mouth of the windpipe — from glotta, the tongue), the valve or cartilage that covers the upper part of the windpipe when food or drink is passing into the stomach: epiglottitis, n., ἐπ’-γλότ’-τιτ’-ις, inflammation of the epiglottis.

epigone, n., ἐπ’-γόν’-έ (Gr. epi, upon; gonē, seed, offspring), in bot., the cellular layer which covers the young seed-case in mosses and the liverworts: epigeum, n., ἐπ’-γόν’-ι-υμ, in same sense.

epigynous, a., ἐπ’-γιδ’-γιν’-έας (Gr. epi, upon; γυνή, a female, a woman), in bot., above the ovary and attached to it.

epihyal, a., ἐπ’-χί’-άλ (Gr. epi, upon; ἐπι, upon; Eng. hyoid, which see), applied to a considerable portion of the stylo-hyoid ligament, which is sometimes converted into bone in the human subject, and is in animals naturally osseous.

epilepsy, n., ἐπ’-λέπ’-σί (Gr. epilepsia, a seizure, the falling sickness—from epi, upon; λαμβάνο, I seize), a disease characterised by a sudden loss of consciousness, and convulsions of greater or less severity: epileptiæ, a., ἐπ’-λέπτ’-ικ, affected with falling sickness: epileptoid, a., ἐπ’-λέπτ’-ος (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling epilepsy.

Epilobium, n., ἐπ’-λοβ’-ι-υμ (Gr. epi, upon; lobos, a lobe), a genus of plants, Ord. Onagraceæ, so called from the flowers having the appearance of being seated on the top of the pod; many of the species are very ornamental.

Epimedium, n., ἐπ’-μέδ’-ι-υμ (Gr. epi, upon; Media, an anc. country), a genus of elegant little plants, Ord. Berberidaceæ, which were said to grow in Media.

epimera, n. plu., ἐπ’-μέρ’-α (Gr. epi, upon; méros, the upper part of the thigh), the parts lying immediately above the joints of the limb, as the 'epimera' or side segments of the lobster:

epimeral, a., ἐπ’-μέρ’-ικ, applied to that part of the segment of an articulate animal which lies immediately above the joint of the limb.

epinasty, n., ἐπ’-ναστ’-ι (Gr. epi, upon; nastos, pressed together, stuffed), in bot., the nutation of bilateral, appendicular organs, when the growth is most rapid on the inner or upper side.

epipelalous, a., ἐπ’-πελ’-άλ’-ις (Gr. epi, upon; petalon, a leaf), inserted upon the petals, or growing upon them.

Epiphegus, n., ἐπ’-φ’-φ’-γ’-ος (Gr. epi, upon; phēgos or phagos, a beech tree—from phagō, I eat), a
genus of herbaceous parasitical plants, Ord. Orobancheaceae, which are, in general, astringent and bitter: Epiphegus Virginiana, *ver-jin'-i-an'-a* (after Virginia, an American State—from virgo, a virgin), a species called beech-drops, has been used in powder in cancerous sores.

epiphloeum, n., *ep'i-fle-úm* (Gr. *epi*, upon, on the outside; *phloiós*, bark), an external layer of bark: epiphloidal, a., *ep'i-fle-ód'-ál*, existing superficially in the epidermis of bark.

epiphrora, n., *ep'i-fró-r-á* (Gr. *epiphora*, a bringing to or upon—from *epi*, upon; *phereo*, I bring), watery eye, a derangement of the tear duct which allows the tears to flow down the cheeks.

epiphragma, n., *ep'i-frá-m* (Gr. *epi*, upon; *phragma*, a division), in bot., the membrane closing the orifice of the theca in the Urm mosses.

epiphyllous, a., *ep'i-fill'-ús* (Gr. *epi*, upon; *phullon*, a leaf), inserted or growing upon a leaf.

epiphylls, n. plu., *ep'i-fill'-ús*; epiphyll, a., *ep'i-fill'-í*, a plant, vegetable parasites found on the skin of the human body, forming very troublesome skin affections; plants attached to other plants, and growing suspended in the air; a plant which grows on another plant, but not nourished by it: epiphytial, a., *ep'i-fíl'-ál*, growing upon another plant.

epiploon, n., *epi-plo'-ôn* (Gr. *epiploos*, the caul—from *epi*, upon; *pleo, I swim*), theomentum or caul; a portion of the peritoneum or lining membrane of the abdomen, which covers in front, and as it were floats or sails on the intestines: epiploic, a., *epi-plo'-ik*, also *epi-ploical*, a., *ló'-ik ál*, of or pert. to the epiploon or caul.

epipodia, n. plu., *epi-pód'-i-á* (Gr. *epi*, upon; *pous*, the foot, *podos*, of the foot), the muscular lobes developed upon the basal joint of some of the limbs of certain Crustacea: epipodium, n., *ep'i-pód'-i-úm*, a disc formed of several knobs or glands.

epirreology, n., *ep'i-re-o-úl'-ó-jí* (Gr. *epirrhéo, I flow upon or over—from *epi*, upon; *rheo, I flow*; and *logos*, speech), that branch of natural history which treats of the influence of external agents on living plants.

episepalous, a., *ep'i-sep'-ál-ús* (Gr. *epi*, upon; Eng. sepal), in bot., growing upon the sepals.

epispadias, n., *epi-spád'-i-ás* (Gr. *epi*, upon; *spaó, I draw*), a term applied to a malformation of the wall of the bladder and adjacent parts; one whose urethral orifice is on the upper part of the penis.

epispastic, a., *ep'i-spást'-ik* (Gr. *epi*, upon; *spaó, I draw*), applied to substances, 'epispastics,' which excite the skin and cause blisters, such as Spanish flies.

episperm, n., *epi-sperm* (Gr. *epi*, upon; *sperma*, seed), the external covering of the seed.

episporangium, n., *epi'-spó-rán'-júm* (Gr. *epi*, upon; *spora*, a seed; *anggás*, a vessel), an indusium overlying the spore cases of certain ferns, as Aspidium.

epispore, n., *epi'-spór* (Gr. *epi*, upon; *spora*, a seed), the outer covering of some spores.
epistaxis, n., επιστακτής (Gr. epistazō, I cause to drop or trickle down, epistaxō, I shall cause to drop down—from epi, upon; stazo, I drop), haemorrhage or bleeding from the nose.

episterna, n., επιστερνή (Gr. epi, upon; sternon, the breastbone), the lateral pieces of the dorsal arc of the somite of a Crustacean: episternal, a., επιστερνέλλυ, situated on or above the sternum or breast-bone.

episteme, n., επιστήμη (Gr. epi, upon; stoma, a mouth), a valve-like organ which arches over the mouth in certain of the Polyzoa.

epistrophy, n., επιστροφή (Gr. epistrophe, a turning about, conversion—from epi, upon; strophē, a turning), in bot., the reversion of a monstrous or variegated form to a normal one; a mode of distribution of protoplasm and chlorophyll granules on free cell-walls under the action of light.

epithallus, n., επιθάλλη (Gr. epi, upon; thallos, L. thallus, a young shoot or branch), the cortical layer of Lichens: epithalline, a., επιθάλλιν, growing on the thallus.

epitheca, n., επιθέκη (Gr. epi, upon; thekē, a sheath, a box), a continuous layer surrounding the thecae in some corals externally:

epithecium, n., επιθεκεῖον, the surface of the fructifying disc in certain Fungi and Lichens.

epithelioma, n., επιθελιόμα (formed from epithelium, which see), epithelial cancer, occurring on tegumentary or mucous surfaces, the lips and cheeks being the parts most commonly affected by it.

epithelium, n., επιθέλημα (Gr. epi, upon; thelē, the nipple, or thalē, I grow), the layer of cells forming the surface of all the internal membranes of the body—of the same nature as epidermis, but much finer; in plants, a finer epidermis having thin cells filled with colourless fluid, and lining the ovary, etc.: epithelial, a., επιθελίτις, pert. to or formed of epithelium:

epitheliated, a., επιθελιάτειος, covered with the delicate lining called epithelium, as a serious cavity, a membrane, etc.

epitrochlea, n., επιτροχλεία (Gr. epi, upon; trochēlia, L. trochēlēa, a pulley, a roller), in anat., the inner condyle of the humerus.

epizoon, n., επιζώον, epizoa, n. plu., επιζώον (Gr. epi, upon; zoön, an animal), animals which are parasitic upon other animals, infesting the surface of the body; a division of the Crustacea which are parasitic upon fishes; opposed to ‘entozoon’ and ‘entozoa.’

epizootic, a., επιζώοτικος (Gr. epi, upon; zoön, an animal), applied to diseases prevailing among animals, corresponding to ‘epidemic’ diseases among men.

epulis, n., επιλύς (Gr. epi, upon; oulon, gum), a tumour of the gum, often connected with a curious tooth.

equinia, n., εκκυνια (also equina, n., εκκυνια (L. equinus, of or belonging to a horse—from equus, a horse), glands and facry, a contagious disease peculiar to the horse and mule, but capable of transmission to man.

Equisetaceae, n. plu., εκκυνιοθέτησις (L. equisetis, the plant horse-tail—from equus, a horse; seta, hair), the Horse-tail family, an Order of plants found in ditches, lakes, rivers, and damp places, so called in allusion to the fine hair-like branches: Equisetum, n., εκκυνίος (L. hiēmālis, of or belonging to winter—from hiēma, winter), a
species, often called Dutch rushes.
equitant, a., ēk-wē-tānt (L. equitans, riding), in bot., having leaves folded longitudinally, and overlapping each other without any involution.
erect, a., ēr-ēk't (L. erectus, raised or set up), in bot., having an ovule rising from the base of the ovary; having innate anthers, that is, anthers attached to the top of the filament: erectile tissue, ēr-ēk't-il ĭtsh'-ā, in anat., a peculiar structure forming the principal part of certain organs which are capable of being rendered turgid or erected by distension with blood: erector, n., ēr-ēk'tör, a muscle which causes a part to erect or set up.
ergot, n., ēr-ōg (F. ergot, cock's-spur), a diseased state in the grains of rye caused by the fungus Claviceps purpurea, appearing as a black-looking protuberance or spur from the ear, hence the name ‘spurred rye’; in anat., a name given to a curved and pointed longitudinal eminence on the inner side of the floor of the cerebrum; also called ‘calcar avis,’ the bird’s spur: ergotin, n., ēr-ōg-tin, the active principle of ergot, principally used for hypodermic injection to arrest haemorrhage: ergotism, n., ēr-ōg-tizm, the effect sometimes produced in the individual who eats rye bread containing ergot.
Eriocaulon, n., ēr-i-ō-kōl-ōn (Gr. erion, wool; botrus, a bunch of grapes), a genus of plants, Ord. Rosaceae, Sub-ord. Pomeæ, whose racemes are very woolly: Eriocaulon Japonica, ĵâ-pōn'-āk-kōl-ōn (Japonicus, of or from Japan), yields the Japanese fruit loquat.
Eriobotrya, n., ēr-i-ō-bōt-ōr-ō (Gr. erion, wool; botrus, a bunch of grapes), a genus of plants, Ord. Rosaceae, Sub-ord. Pomeæ, whose racemes are very woolly: Eriocaulon Japonica, ĵâ-pōn'-āk-kōl-ōn (Japonicus, of or from Japan), yields the Japanese fruit loquat.
Eriogonum, n., ēr-i-ō-gōn-ōm (Gr. erion, wool; gōn, the knee), a genus of pretty plants having their stems woolly at the joints, Ord. Polygonaceæ, Sub-ord. or Tribe Eriogonææ, n. plu., ēr-i-ō-gōn-ōm'
Eriophorum, n., ēr-i-ō-phōr-ōm (Gr. erion, wool; phoroe, I bear), a genus of interesting plants, Ord. Cyperaceæ, whose seeds are covered with a woolly substance, found in boggy situations; the species are called ‘cotton-grass.’
Eriospermaeæ, n. plu., ēr-i-ō-spērm-ē-ē (Gr. erion, wool; sperma, seed), a tribe of plants, Ord. Liliaceæ, the stemless plants of S. Africa whose seeds are
covered with long silky hairs: Eriospermum, n., *Eri-th-sperm-um*, a genus of Cape bulbs, ornamental when in flower.

eroded, a., *Eri-th-od-ed*, also erose, a., *Eri-oz* (L. erodo, I consume or eat away; erosus, consumed or eaten away), in bot., irregularly toothed as if gnawed.

Errantia, n. plu., *Eri-ran-shi-à* (L. errans, wandering, errantis, of wandering), an Order of Annelida, distinguished by their great locomotive powers.

erratic, a., *Eri-rat-ik* (L. erraticus, wandering about—from erro, I wander), in med., showing or having a tendency to spread.

eructation, n., *Eri-rik-à-shiàm* (L. eructatus, belched out—from e, out of; ructatus, belched), the act of belching wind or foul air from the stomach, often a sign of indigestion.

erupment, a., *Eri-rump-ènt* (L. e, out of; rumpens, breaking, rumpentis, of breaking), in bot., showing prominence, as if bursting through the epidermis.

Eryngium, n., *Eri-inj-i-àm* (L. eryngion, a species of thistle; Gr. erungion, the plant eryngian—said to be from erengo, I belch), an extensive genus of extremely ornamental and beautiful plants, Ord. Umbelliferae, some species of which are said to be good against flatulence: Eryngium campestre, *kàm-pèst-rè* (L. campestris, belonging to a field; from campus, a field), and E. maritimum, *mar-i-làm-ìm* (L. maritimus, belonging to the sea—from märe, the sea), are species whose roots are sweet, aromatic, tonic, and diuretic: Eryngo, n., *Eri-ing-o*, the sea holly, growing abundantly on almost every seacoast; a name for either of preceding, particularly the latter.

erysipelatous, n., *Eri-sip-èl-às* (Gr. erusipelas, a red eruption on the skin—from eruthros, red; pella, skin), an acute, diffuse, and specific inflammation of the skin, which frequently involves the subcutaneous cellular tissue; the Rose; St. Anthony’s fire: erysipelatous, a., *Eri-sip-èl-àt-à*, eruptive; or of resembling erysipelas: erysipelacea, n. plu., *Eri-sip-èl-a-la*,-a, a class of diseases, such as erysipelas, smallpox, measles, and scarlet fever.

erythema, n., *Eri-th-iàm* (Gr. eruthema, redness—from eruthaino, I make red), a superficial redness of the skin; a form of eczema: erythematous, a., *Eri-th-i-thèm-at-às*, having a superficial redness of some portion of the skin: erythema nodosum, *nó-do-sàm* (L. nodosum, full of knots—from nodus, a knot), a form of erythema attended by an eruption of red oval patches, chiefly on the lower limbs, most common in young women: e. intertrigo, *Ènter-tri-gò* (L. intertrigo, a chafing or galling—from inter, between; tero, I rub), applied to those inflammations of the cutaneous surface arising from the friction of one part of the skin against another; irritation of the skin from discharges flowing over it: e. partrimma, *Pàr-tàm-mà* (Gr. para, near to, side by side; trimma, what has been rubbed or bruised—from tribó, I rub or bruise), a form of erythematous inflammation due to pressure or rubbing, such as arises in horses from saddles or collars.

erythrea, n., *Eri-thré-à* (Gr. eruthros, red—from the colour of the flowers), a genus of pretty plants, Ord. Gentianaceae: Erythrea centaurium, *Sent-aàr-iàm* (Gr. centaurion, L. centaurium, the plant centaury), the common centaury, whose flowering cymes are used as a substitute for gentian.

Erythrina, n., *Eri-thrîn-a* (Gr. eruthros, red, from the colour of
the flowers), the coral flower; a genus of splendid plants, with fine large leaves, and brilliant scarlet or red flowers, Ord. Leguminosse, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae: Erythrina monosperma, mōn-os-spērm-ā (Gr. monos, alone; sperma, seed), a species which yields gum lac: erythrine, n., ērī-thrin, in great part or wholly red.

Erythronium, n., ērī-thrōn-ī-ūm (Gr. eruthros, red—from the colour of the leaves and flowers), a genus of handsome, dwarf-growing plants, Ord. Liliaceae: Erythronium Americanum, ām-ērī-thk-ān′ūm (from America), a species whose root is used as an emetic:

E. dens caninus, dēns kān-in′ūs (L. dens, a tooth; caninus, belonging to a dog—from cānis, a dog), the dog-tooth violets, whose roots have been used in colic and epilepsy.

erythropyll, n., ērī-thrō-ō-fīl (Gr. eruthros, red; phyllon, a leaf), the red colouring matter of leaves, indicating change and low vitality in them.

Erythroxylaceae, n. plu., ērī-thrōks-īl′ā-thē-ē (Gr. eruthros, red; xylon, wood), the Erythroxylon family, an Order of shrubs and trees, chiefly from W. Indies and S. America, whose species have tonic, purgative, and narcotic properties: Erythroxylon, n., ērī-thrōks-īl-ōn, a genus of trees whose wood is of a bright red colour, and yields a dye: Erythroxylon cocoa, kōk-ā (a Spanish name; Gr. kokkos, a seed, a kernel), a plant whose leaves are used by the miners of Peru as a stimulant, and which are chewed with a small mixture of finely-powdered chalk; the common name for the prepared leaves is ‘coca’ or ‘ipadú.’

Escallonieae, n. plu., ēsk-āl-lōn-ī-ē-ē (in honour of Escallon, a Spanish traveller in S. Amer.), a Sub-ord. of the Ord. Saxifragaceae: Escallonia, n., ēsk-āl-lōn-ī-ā, a genus of plants whose species are very fine evergreen greenhouse shrubs: Escallonia macrantha, māk-rānth-ā (Gr. makros, of great extent; anthos, a flower), and E. rubra, rōb-īrā (L. rūber, red), are grown in the milder parts of Britain.

eschar, n., ēsk-ār (Gr. eschāra, a hearth, a scab), a crust or scab on a part, produced by burning or caustic: escharotic, a., ēsk-ār-ōt-ik, having the power to sear or burn the flesh: n., any powerful chemical substance which, when applied to the body, destroys the vitality of a portion of it.

Eschscholtzia, n., ēsh-shōlt-tz-ī-ā (after Eschscholtz, a botanist), a genus of plants, Ord. Papaveraceae, natives of California, etc., some species of which produce beautiful yellow flowers; the dilated apex of the peduncle resembles the extinguisher of a candle.

Esculapian, a., ēsk-āl-āp-ī-ān (L. Asculapius, Father of medicine), pert. to the healing art; medical.

esculent, a., ēsk-āl-ēnt (L. esculentus, fit for eating—from esca, food), good as food for man: n., something that can be eaten, and good for food.

esparcet, n., ēs-pārs-ēt (F. espargent, Sp. esparceta), a green crop, something like the leguminous plant sainfoin.

essence, n., ēs-sēns (L. essentia, the being of anything; F. essence), the concentrated odour of a plant, occurring in any part, procured by distillation with water.

estivation, n., ēst-tīv-ā-shīn (L. caretiva, summer quarters), in bot., the disposition of the parts of the perianth in the flower-bud; the arrangement of the unexpanded leaves of the flower-bud which burst in summer—as opposed to
vernation, the arrangement of the leaves of the bud on a branch which burst in spring.

etario, n., ē-tēr′i-ō (Gr. etairia, fellowship, society), the aggregate drupes which form the fruit of such as the strawberry and Bramble.

ether, n., ēth′ēr (L. aether, Gr. aither, the upper or pure air), a very light, volatile, and inflammable liquid, obtained from alcohol and an acid by distillation.

etmoid, a., ēth-mōyd′, also ethmoidal, a., ēth-mōyd′-al (Gr. ēthmos, a sieve; ēidos, resemblance), in anat., a sieve-like bone which projects downwards from between the orbital plates of the frontal bone, and enters into the formation of the cranium; the bone of the nose which is perforated like a sieve for the passage of the olfactory nerves.

ethnography, n., ēth-nōg′rāf′i (Gr. ēthnos, a race, a nation; grapho, I write), an account of the origin, dispersion, connection, and characteristics of the various races of mankind.

etiolation, n., ēt′i-ōl′-ā-shün (mid. L. etiolātus, blanched, deprived of colour: F. étioler, to grow up long-shanked and colourless, as a plant), in bot., the process of blanching plants by excluding the action of light; absence of green colour: etiolated, a., ēt′i-ōl′-āt′ed, blanched; deprived of colour.

etiology, n., ēt′i-ōl′-ō′jī (Gr. aitia, a cause; logos, discourse), in med., the doctrine of causes, particularly with reference to diseases.

Eucalyptus, n., ēuk-ā-líp′-tūs (Gr. eu, well; kalupto, I cover), a genus of tall, handsome, fast-growing plants, Ord. Myrtaceae, so called from the limb of the calyx covering the flower before expansion, which afterwards falls off in the shape of a lid or cover; the species yield an astringent matter used for tanning; some of the species constitute the gigantic gum trees of Australia: Eucalyptus amygdalinus, ēm-īg′dā-līn′-ūs (L. amygdalinus, of or made from almonds—from amygdala, an almond), an Australian gum tree which attains the height of 400 feet: E. mannifera, mān-nīf′ēr-ā (Eng. manna; L. fero, I bear), a species which furnishes a saccharine exudation resembling manna: E. globus, glōb′ūs (L. globus, a ball, a sphere), the blue gum tree, or fever gum tree, furnishes good timber, an astringent bark, and a fragrant oil: E. dumosa, dūm′ō-sōs (L. dūmōsus, bushy—from dūmus, a thorn bush), a species on whose leaves is found a saccharine substance mixed with cellular hairs, produced by the attacks of a species of insect: E. perfoliata, pēr′fōl′-ē-āt′ā (L. per, through; foliatus, left—folium, a leaf), a handsome species, having hoary, bluish foliage, and a next growth of the branches: E. resinifera, rezīn′i-fēr′-ā (L. resīna, resin; fēro, I produce), the brown gum tree of New Holland, yields an astringent, resinous-like substance, called ‘kino,’ which exudes from incisions in the bark as a red juice, a single tree producing as much as sixty gallons: Eucalypti, n. plu., ēuk-ā-líp′tī, a general name for all the species of Eucalyptus.

Eugenia, n., ū-je-ne′n-ā (in honour of Prince Eugene of Savoy), a very ornamental and highly useful genus of plants, Ord. Myrtaceae: Eugenia carophyllata, kar′ō-fil′-āt′ā (Gr. karuon, a nut; phyllon, a leaf), yields the cloves of commerce; also called Caryophyllus aromaticus: E. pimenta, pim′ėnt′ā (Sp. pimiento, Indian pepper), a tree of the W.
Indies and Mexico, producing pimento, allspice, or Jamaica pepper; also called Pimenta officinalis, which see: E. acris, ἀκρίς (L. acer or acris, sharp, pointed), a species used for pimento: E. jambos, ἰαμβος (corrupted from schambu, the Malay name for one of the species); and E. Malaccensis, μάλακ-σένισ (from Malacea), are species which produce the rose apples: E. caulis florum, καύλη-φλόρ (L. caulis, a stem; φλόρων, shining, bright—from λος, a flower); and E. ugni, ὑγνι (ugni, a probable Chilí name), species which produce fruits, the former eaten in Brazil, the latter in Peru.

**Eulophia**, n., ἐλοφία (Gr. eu-lóphos, having a splendid crest), a very pretty genus of tuberous-rooted plants, Ord. Orchidaceæ, so called in allusion to the labellum bearing elevated lines or ridges: Eulophia herbacea, ἱβρ-ά-σέν-δα (L. herbáceus, grassy—from herbá, grass); and E. campestris, κάμπ-πεστ-ρίς (L. campester or campestris, of or belonging to a level field—from κάμπος, a plain), are species producing from their tuberous roots, in common with other orchidaceous plants, a substance called salep, which forms an article of diet for convalescents.

**Euonymus**, n., ἐο-νύμ-νος (Gr. eu-onymos, of good name, but, by a euphemism, unlucky, hurtful—from eu, well; onyma, a name), spindle-tree, a genus of ornamental shrubs, Ord. Celastraceae; some species present a very showy appearance when the fruit is ripe: Euonymus tingens, τινγ'-ενς (L. tingens, dyeing, colouring), a species whose bark yields a yellow dye, used in marking the tika on the forehead of Hindoos: E. Europæus, ὕρι-ὀφ-ε-νος (L. Europæus, belonging to Europe), the young shoots, when charred, are used to form a particular kind of drawing pencil; its fruit and inner bark are said to be purgative and emetic.

**Eupatorium**, n., ἐπατόριον (Gr. eupatòric, agrimony—from eupatòr, well-born), a genus of plants, Ord. Composite: Eupatorium ayapanus, ἀ-γανά-παν-δά (a Brazilian native name), a powerful odoriferous, has been used to cure the bites of snakes: E. perfoliatum, περφόλι-τά-τομ (L. per, through; foliatus, leafy—from folià, a leaf), a species yielding a tonic stimulant, used as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

**Euphorbiacea**, n. plu., ἐφόρβε-ια (in honour of Euphorbus, an ancient physician), the Spurge family, an Order of trees and shrubs, often abounding in acid milk; many species are poisons, others medicinal, some contain starch for food, some dyes, and others furnish wood highly useful in the arts, as boxwood: Euphorbia, n., ἐφόρβι-α, an extensive genus of plants, many of which abound in a milky, caustic juice, and others irritant resins: Euphorbia ipecacuanha, ἰπε-καν-ε-α (in S. America a word denoting simply a vomiting root), a species whose root has been employed as a substitute for ipecacuan: E. antiquorum, ἀντíκ-ωρ-υμ (L. antiquorum, of the ancients—from antiquus, ancient); and E. Canariensis, καναρί-εν-νος (of or from the Canary Islands), with some other fleshy species, produce the drug euphorbium: E. nereifolia, νερε-ε-φόλι-α (L. Nereus, a sea-god; folià, a leaf), the juice of the leaves used in India as a purge and deobstruent: E. thymifolia, τιμ-φόλι-α (L. thymus, thyme; folià, a leaf), leaves and seed used in India for intestine worms: E. tirucalli, τιρ-α-κάλλι (an Indian name), a species whose fresh acrid juice is
E. heptagona, hēpt'ā-gōn'ā (Gr. heptia, seven; gōnia, an angle), is
said to furnish the Ethiopians with a deadly poison for their
arrows: euphorbium, n., ē-fōrb'ī-əm, the inspissated milky juice
of certain species of euphorbia, a violent irritant, whether applied
internally or externally: Euphorbium lathyris, läth'īr-ēs
(Gr. lathúris, a plant of the spurge kind), caper spurge, has
cathartic properties: E. pilosa, pilō-sōs (L. pilōsus, hairy,
shaggy); and E. palustris, pālūs'tris (L. pāluster and pālustris,
marshy, swampy—from pālūs, a marsh), species, the roots of
which are used as purgatives, and are said to be useful in
hydrophobia: E. phosphorea, jōs-fōrb'-ē-ā (Gr. phōsphórōs, L.
phōsphōrus, the light-bringer, the morning star—from Gr. phōs,
light; phoreo, I bear), a species whose milky sap is said to emit a
peculiar phosphorescent light.

Euphrasia, n., ē-frāz'ē-ä (Gr. euphrāsia, gladness, joy), a genus
of interesting plants, Ord. Scrophulariaceae: Euphrasia officinalis,
ō-fīsīn-āl'īs (L. officinālis, official—from officina, a work-
shop), eye-bright or euphrasy, so
called because formerly used in
ophthalmia.

Euryale, n., ē-rī-āl-ē (Gr. Euryale, one of the Gorgons), a genus of
handsome water-plants, whose fine
large leaves float on the surface of
the water, Ord. Nymphaeaceae.

Euryangium, n., ē-rī-anj'ī-əm (Gr.
eurus, broad; anggos, a vessel),
a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae: Euryangium sumbul,
sūm'būl (an Eastern name), the
sumbul root, brought to this
country in large pieces like huge
bungs, a nervin stimulant said to
be employed in Germany and
Russia with success against cholera.

Eustachian tube, ās-tāk'-tān
(after Eustachius, its discoverer),
in anat., a tube or canal extending
from behind the soft palate to the
tympanum of the ear, to which
it conveys the air: Eustachian
valve, a fold of the lining mem-
brane of the right auricle of the
heart, supposed to assist in the
proper direction of the foetal blood
current.

Eustrongylus, n., ās-trōng'gūl-ēs
(Gr. eu, well; strōngulos, round,
globular), a genus of intestinal
worms: Eustrongylus gigae,
fig'-ās (L. gigas, a giant), a
species found in the kidneys,
bladder, and other parts of the
horse, ox, dog, etc.

Eutassa, n., ē-tās'sā (Gr. eu, well;
tassō, I set in order), a genus of
trees, Ord. Coniferae: Eutassa
excelsa, ēk-sēls'-ā (L. excelsus,
lofty, high), the Norfolk Island
pine, famed for its size and for
its wood.

Euterpe, n., ē-térp'-ē (Gr. euterpēs,
pleasing, charming—from Euterpe,
one of the Muses), a fine genus of
palms, some attaining a height of
40 feet, Ord. Palmae: Euterpe
montana, mōn-tān'-ā (L. mon-
tānus, mountain—from mons, a
mountain), the cabbage palm, the
terminal buds of which are used as
culinary vegetables: E. oleracea,
ōl'-ér-ā-lē'-ā (L. olerācēus, resem-
bling herbs—from ēlūs, a herb),
the tallest of American palms,
the white hearts of the green tops
of which are eaten.

Eutoca, n., ē-tōk'-ā (Gr. eutokos,
prolific), a genus of very pretty
flowering plants, Ord. Hydro-
phyllaceae.

Evacuant, n., ē-vāk'-ūnt (L. evac-
ūtus, emptied out—from ē, out;
vacuus, empty), a medicine used
for producing evacuation.

Eversion, n., ē-ver'shūn (L. ēver-
sto, a turning out or expulsion—
from ē, out; versus, turned), the
protrusion of organs from a cavity;
the state of being turned back or outward.

evolution, n., év'öl-ú'shún (L. evolútus, rolled out—from e, out; volvo, I roll), the theory which maintains that the first created animals contained the germs of all future possible successors, successively included one within the other, and that generation is merely the act of unfolding the germ; the theory of the gradual development, at various periods of the world’s history, of animals and of man from simpler forms and lower types to their present more complex structures.

exacerbation, n., éks'-ás'ér-bā'-shún (L. exacerbátus, provoked—from ex, out; acerbus, bitter, harsh), the increase of violence in the symptoms of a disease.

exalbuminous, a., éks'-ál-bům'-ín-ūs (L. ex, out of; Eng. albumen), in bot., without a separate store of albumen.

exania, n., éks'-án'-i'-á (L. ex, out of; ánus, the fundament), a falling down of the annus; prolapsus ani.

exannulate, a., éks'-án'-nůl'-át (L. ex, out of; annulus, a ring), not having a thecal ring, applied to some ferns.

exanthema, n., éks'-ánth-ém'-á (Gr. exanthéma, a blossom—from ex, out of; anthropos, a flower), an eruption; applied to contagious febrile diseases terminating in an eruption on the skin, such as scarlet fever, measles, etc.: exanthemata, n. plu., éks'-ánth-ém'-á-tá: exanthematous, a., éms'-ém'-át-ūs, of or pert. to.

exasperate, a., égz'-ás-pér'-át (L. exasperátus, made rough, sharpened—from ex, out of; asper, rough), in bot., covered with hard, stiff, short points.

excentric, a., éks'-sēnt-rík (L. ex, out of; centrum, the centre), out of the centre or axis.

excipule, n., éks'-síp'-l, also excipulum, n., éks'-síp'-ú-ł-úm (L. excipulum, a receptacle—from excipio, I catch, I receive), the external investment of the thalamium in the apothecia of lichens: excipulus, n., éks'-síp'-úł-ús, a receptacle containing fructification in lichens; a minute black fungus upon dead raspberry stems.

excision, n., éks'-i-zh'-iún (L. excisus, cut out or off—from ex, out of; caeásus, cut), in surg., the removal by operation of a part of the body, but short of amputation.

excoriation, n., éks'-kōr'-i'-á'šún (L. ex, out of; corium, skin, hide), a slight wound which only abrades the skin.

excrement, n., éks'-krě'-měnt (L. excrementum, that which passes from the body—from ex, out of; crētus, separated), the matter discharged from animal bodies after digestion; faecal evacuation: excrementitious, a., éks'-krě'-měnt-t'ísh'-ús, consisting of faecal matter evacuated from an animal body.

excrecence, n., éks'-krě'-s'ěns (L. excursionía, morbid excrescences on the body—from ex, out of; crescens, growing), a preternatural growth on any part of the body; in bot., a gnarr or wart on the stem of a tree.

excreta, n. plu., éks'-krět'-á (L. excretus, carried off or discharged from the body by stool or urine—from ex, out of; crētus, separated), the natural secretions or discharges which are thrown off from the body, as from the bowels, the bladder, or by perspiration; also excretions, n. plu., éks'-krě'-shún-s, in same sense.

excurrent, a., éks'-kůr'-rěnt (L. ex, out of; currens, running), in bot., running out beyond the edge or point; central, as the stem of a fir with branches disposed regularly around it.

exfoliation, n., éks'-fōl'-i'-á'šún (L. ex, out of; folium, a leaf),
the separation of a scale or dead portion of bone from the living.

exindusiate, a., erek-tn-düzů-ıt (L. ex, out of; indusium, a shirt), in bot., not having an indusium.

exintine, n., erek-tn-tn (L. ex, from; intus, within), in bot., one of the inner coverings of the pollen grain.

exogens, n., erek-s'-jέnzk (Gr. exo, without; gennaō, I produce), that division of the vegetable kingdom in which the plants grow by additions to the outside of the wood in the form of annual concentric layers, as in the oak, ash, elm, etc.—the 'endogens' being those whose growth is from within outwards: exogenous, a., erek-sdʒí-en-ı̂s, growing or increasing in size by annual additions to the outside: exogense, n. plu., erek-sdʒí-en-ı̂, another name for exogens.

Exogonium, n., erek-s'-gοn-ı̂-ım (Gr. exo, without; gonu, the knee), a genus of plants, Ord. Convolvulaceae: Exogonium purga, pérgı̂-d (L. purgo, I clear or clean out), the jalap plant, a native of the Mexican Andes, whose roots, in size and shape from a walnut to a moderately-sized turnip, form the official part; used in the form of powder and tincture as an active irritant cathartic.

exomphalos, n., erek-ı̂mff-ał-ı̂s (Gr. exo, without; omphalos, a navel), umbilical hernia; the protrusion of the intestine through the umbilicus.

exophthalmos, n., erek-s'-thål-mós, also exophthalmia, n., -thål-ı̂-ı̂ (Gr. exo, without, outside; ophthalmos, the eye), great prominence of the eyes, in which the individual has a marked and peculiar stare: exophthalmic, a., -thål-ı̂-ı̂k, of or pert. to exophthalmia.

exopodite, n., erek-s'-ıp-ı̂d-ı̂t (Gr. exo, outside; pous, a foot, podos, of a foot), in zoöl., the outer of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a Crustacean is divided.

exorhizal, a., erek-s'-ríz-ı̂l (Gr. exo, outside; rhiza, a root), in bot., applied to those plants whose roots in germination proceed at once from the radicular extremity of the embryo.

exoskeleton, n., erek-s'-skeł-ı̂-ım (Gr. exo, outside; skeleton, a dry body or skeleton), the external skeleton, constituted by a hardening of the integument; also called dermo-skeleton.

exosmose, n., erek-s'-sọ-ı̂-ız, also exosmosis, n., erek-s'-sọ-ı̂-ız-ı̂l (Gr. exo, outside; òmos, a thrusting, an impulse), the passing outwards of a fluid through a membrane from the inside; the passing inwards from the outside being called endosmose.

exospore, n., erek-s'-sọr (Gr. exo, outside; spora, a seed), the outer covering of a spore: exosporous, a., erek-s'-sọr-ı̂-ıs, having naked spores, as in fungi.

Exostemma, n., erek-s'-ståm-ı̂-må (Gr. exo, outside; stemma, a crown—alluding to the exerted stamens), a genus of plants, Ord. Rubiaceae, whose species yield various kinds of false cinchona bark, which do not contain the cinchona alkalies: Exostemma floribundum, flör'-ı̂-bünd-ı̂-ım (L. flōs, a flower, florīs, of a flower; abundant, abundant), a species described as a timber tree.

exostome, n., erek-s'-ståm-ı̂ (Gr. exo, outside; stōma, a mouth), in bot., the outer opening of the foramen of the ovule.

exostosis, n., erek-s'-stås-ı̂s (Gr. exostosis, a bony excrescence— from exo, outside; ostēon, a bone), an unnatural projection or growth from a bone; a wart-like excrescence often seen on the roots of leguminous plants.

exothecium, n., erek-s'-stå-shē-ı̂-ım
(Gr. exo, without; thēkē, a case), in bot., the outer coat of the anther.

exotic, a., ἐξο-τικός (Gr. exōtikos, foreign, strange—from exō, outside; L. exōticus, foreign), foreign; not native: n., a shrub or tree introduced from a foreign country;—indigenous, the opposite of exotic, means belonging naturally to a country; native.

expectorant, n., ἐκστήκτ-όρ-άντ (L. expectoritus, driven from the breast—from ex, out of; pectus, the breast), any medicine supposed capable of promoting the expulsion of fluid or phlegm from the air-passages or lungs: expectoration, n., ὑ-όρ-άν-α, the act of discharging matter from the air-passages or lungs.

exserted, a., ἐξ-σερτ-όλ-άτ (L. exsertus, thrust forth), in bot., projecting beyond something else, as stamens beyond the corolla; proceeding from a common base: exsertile, a., ἐκσερτ-όλ, capable of being thrust out or excluded.

exsiccation, n., ἐκσ-ησικ-κα-ς-άν (L. exciccatus, made quite dry—from ex, out of; siccus, dried up), the expulsion of moisture from solid bodies by heat, pressure, or by any other means.

exstipulate, a., ἐκστιπ-όλ-άτ (L. exstipulus, a stalk or stem), in bot., having no stipules.

extension, n., ἐκστέν-αν (L. extensus, stretched out), the pulling strongly a fractured or dislocated limb in order to reduce it: extensor, n., ἐκστέν-όρ, a muscle which extends or stretches out a part.

extensor carpi radialis brevior, ἐκστέν-όρ κάρπι ραδί-όλ-ίς βρεβί-όρ (L. extensor, that which stretches out; carpus, the wrist; radius, the small bone of the fore-arm; brevior, shorter), the shorter radial extensor of the wrist; the muscle at the wrist which extends and brings the hand backwards: e. carpi radi- alis longior, ἐν-νί-όρ (L. longior, longer), the longer radial extensor of the wrist; the muscle which assists in extending and bringing the hand backwards: e. carpi ulnaris, ἦλ-νά-ρις (L. ulna, the large bone of the fore-arm), the ulnar extensor of the wrist; the muscle at the wrist: e. communis digitorum manus, κόμ-μαν-ις διδίγ-ιτ-όρ-άμ μάν-ις (L. communis, common; digitus, a finger or toe; mánus, the hand, mánus, of the hand), the common extensor of the fingers of the hand; the muscle which extends all the joints of the finger: e. longus digitorum pedis, λόγ-ις διδίγ-ιτ- όρ-άμ πέδ-ις (L. longus, long; digitus, a finger or toe, digitorum, of the fingers; pes, a foot, pedis, of a foot), the long extensor of the toes of the foot; the muscle which extends all the joints of the four small toes: e. proprius pollicis pedis, πρω-ρί-ις πόλ-ις-ίς πέδ-ις (L. proprius, proper; pollex, the great toe of the foot, pollicis, of the great toe; pes, a foot, pedis, of the foot), the proper extensor of the great toe of the foot; the muscle which extends the great toe.

extine, n., ἐκστίτιν (L. exter, on the outside), in bot., the outer covering of the pollen-grain.

extra-axillary, a., ἐκστρά-άκς-ιλ-άρι (L. extra, on the outside; axilla, arm-pit), removed from the axil of the leaf, as some buds; growing from above or below the axils.

extract, n., ἐκστράκτ (L. extractus, drawn out or forth—from ex, out of; tractus, drawn), an infusion, decoction, or tincture of a medicine evaporated to a paste.

extravasation, n., ἐκστράβ-άς-άν (L. extra, without; vasa, vessels of any kind), in med., the unnatural escape of a fluid
from its vessel or its channel, and infiltration into surrounding tissues, as the blood after the rupture of a vessel.

**extrorse**, a., ἐκστρόρς (L. extra, on the outside ; orus, beginning, commencement), in bot., applied to anthers in which the slit through which the pollen escapes is towards the outside of the flower, and not, as usual, towards the pistil; turned outwards.

**exudation**, n., ἐκσίδο-ἀσθίςν (L. exsúdo, or exudo, I sweat out—from ex, out of; sudo, I sweat), the discharge of moisture or juices from animal bodies or from plants; the abnormal escape of the blood-plasma occurring in inflammation of certain tissues, as the lungs.

**exuitive**, a., ἐκσιτι-εν (L. exítus, drawn out or off), in bot., applied to seeds wanting the usual integumentary covering.

**exuviae**, n. plu., ἐκσιυν-ι-ε (L. exuviae, that which is laid aside or taken off from the body), the cast off parts of animals or plants, as skins, shells, etc.: **exuviation**, n., ἐκσιυν-ι-αςθίςν, the process by which animals and plants throw off their old coverings or shells and assume new ones, as serpents their skins, and crustacea their shells.

**Fabaceae**, n. plu., ἔσπαδ-αςε-ε (L. fába, a bean; connected with Sansc. bhac, Gr. phagein, to eat, to devour), Lindley's Order of the Pea and Bean tribe, now called Leguminosae: **fabaceous**, a., ἔσπαδ-αςθάς, of or like a bean.

**facial**, a., ἕσα-αθί (L. fácies, the face), the parts of the face, as opposed to the cranial parts of the head.

**faces**, n. plu., ἕσες (L. fæx, dregs or sediment, fæcis, of sediment), the excrement or contents of the bowels; sediment or settleings:

**fæcal, a., fék-αλ**, relating to excrement.

**Fagopyrum**, n., ἕσα-φώτι-αμ (Gr. fagos, L. fágus, the beech-tree—from phágō, I eat; Gr. párōs, wheat), the genus of buckwheat plants, so called from the seeds being three-cornered like beech-nuts, Ord. Polygonaceae: **Fagopyrum esculentum**, ἕσκιλ-αςθίμ (L. esculentus, full of food—from esca, food), and F. tataricum, τϊτ-αρ-κ-αμ (probably, of or from Tartary), species of buckwheat whose seeds are used as food.

**Fagus**, n., ἕσα-φός (L. fágus, Gr. fágos, the beech tree—from Gr. phágō, I eat), a genus of handsome ornamental timber-trees, Ord. Cupuliferae or Corylaceae, so called as the nuts of the beech tree were used in early times as food: **Fagus sylvatica**, σιλβ-ιτικ-α (L. sylvaticus, living in the woods—from sylva, a wood), is the common beech tree: F. Forsteri (after Forster, a botanist), the evergreen beech of S. America: **F. antarctica**, αντ-αρκ-τϊκ-α (new L. antarcticus, southern—from Gr. anti, opposite; arktikos, northern), a species of beech found in the Antarctic regions.

**fairy-rings**, n. plu., ϋάρ-ι-ας (L. fágus, Gr. fágos, the beech tree—from Gr. phágō, I eat), a genus of wraith-like circles, or circles of greener grass, found frequently in pasture-lands in Britain, produced by a peculiar mode in the growth of several species of Agarics.

**falcate**, a., ἕσα-κ-α (L. falcatus, scythe-shaped—from falc, a reaping-hook), in bot., bent or shaped like a reaping-hook; crescent-shaped: **falciform**, a., ἕσα-κ-ιας (L. forma, shape), in same sense; shaped like a reaping-hook.

**Fallopian tubes**, ἕσά-λόπι-αν-τϊς (after Fallopius, their discoverer), hollow canals forming appendages to the womb and ducts of the ovaries.
falc cerebelli, falks ser'ë-vël'tli (L. falk, a reaping-hook; cerebellum, a little brain), in anat., a small triangular process of the dura mater received into the indentation between the two lateral lobes of the cerebellum behind: falc cerebri, ser'ëb-ri (L. céré-brum, the brain, cérébri, of the brain), a strong arched process of the dura mater, which descends vertically in the longitudinal fissure between the two hemispheres of the brain—so named from its sickle-like form.

Family, n., fäm'tl'-i (L. familia, a family or household; F. famille), the systematic name for the group above a Genus and below an Order; often used in a loose and general sense for Kind, Tribe, or Order.

farcy, n., fär's'-i (It. farcina, F. farcin), a disease allied to glanders.

farina, n., fär'-in'-ä (L. farina, meal—from far, grain), meal or flour; the dust or pollen of plants: farinaceous, a., fär'-in'-ä-shüs, mealy; having the texture or consistence of flour; chaffy: farinose, a., fär'-in'-öz, in bot., covered with a white, mealy powder.

fascia, n., fä's'-si-d, fascia, n. plu., fä's'-si-ë (L. fascia, a bandage, a swathe), a surgical bandage; a membranous lamina of a variable extent and thickness, investing and protecting as a sheath a delicate organ of the body: fascia dentata, dënt'-at'-ä (L. dentätus, toothed—from dens, a tooth, dentis, of a tooth), a serrated band of grey substance in the lower boundary or floor of the middle or descending cornu of the cerebrum: f. lata, lät'-ä (L. lätus, broad), a broad, dense, fibrous aponeurosis, which forms a uniform investment for the upper part of the thigh: f. obturator, òbt'ür-åt'-ör (L. obtüro, I stop up; obturator, that which stops up), a fascia which descends and covers the obturator internus muscle: f. palmar, päl'mär (L. palmäris, a hand's-breadth—from palma, the palm, the hand), a strong aponeurosis on the palm of the hand: f. plantar, plän'tl'-är (L. plantäris, belonging to the sole of the foot—from planta, the sole), a fibrous membrane on the sole of the foot, stronger and thicker than any other.

fasciated, a., fä's'-st-åt'ed (L. fascia, a bandage), bound with a bandage; in bot., having a stem flattened out; having several leaf-buds united in growth so as to produce a branch presenting a flattened appearance: fascination, n., fä's'-si-å-shün, the act or manner of binding up diseased parts; in bot., the union of branches or stems in growth presenting a flattened appearance.

fascicle, n., fä's'-ik'-l, also fasciculus, n., fä's'-ik'-ål'-ús (L. fasciculûs, a small bundle—from fascia, a bandage), a little bunch; a cluster; in anat., a bundle of muscular fibre: fascicled, a., fä's'-ik'-l'd, also fasciculated, a., fä's'-ik'-ål'-åt'-ed, the bunches or bundles proceeding from a common point; arranged in bundles: fasciculate, a., fä's'-ik'-ål'-åt, and fascicular, a., fä's'-ik'-ål'-år, in same sense as fascicled: fasciculus, n., fä's'-ik'-ål'-ús, in bot., a small collection of nearly sessile flowers, forming a dense, flat-topped bunch, as in the sweet-william; same sense as fascicle: fascicular tissue, in bot., a tissue lying inside another tissue, in which the growth proceeds at one or both ends, so as greatly to elongate it.

fasciculi graciles, fä's'-ik'-ål'-ë grä's'-ül'-ëz (L. fasciculus, a small bundle, fasciculi, small bundles; gracilis, sing., graciles, plu.,
small, slender), two narrow white cords placed one on each side of the posterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata: f. ter-
etes, têr'-êt'-êz (L. têres, rounded off, têrêtis, gen., têrêtes, plu.), two bundles of white fibres mixed with much grey matter in the medulla oblongata: fasciculus cuneatus, kût'n'-êt'-ês (L. cünè-atûs, shaped like a wedge—from cünèus, a wedge), the part of the posterior column of the cord which belongs to the restiform body of the medulla. f. uncinatus, ân'-sin'-êt'-ês (L. uncinàtûs, furnished with hoëks—from uncus, a hook), a white bundle of fibres seen on the lower aspect of the hemisphere, the more superficial being curved.

fastigiate, a., fâst-id'j'i-ât (L. fastigium, a projecting ridge—from fastigo, I slope up to a point), in bot., having a pyramidal form, from the branches being parallel and erect, as the Lombardy poplar; nearly parallel and pointing upwards.

Fatsia, n., fâts'-i-â (a native Chinese name), a genus of plants, Ord. Araliacse: Fatsia papyrifera, pâp'-i-rû'-êr'-â (L. papyrus, the paper-reed, paper; fê-ô, I bear), a species from whose pith the Chinese prepare the celebrated rice paper.

fauces, n., fâws'-éz (L. fauces, the upper part of the throat; fâux, sing., the throat), the upper part of the throat, from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet: faux, n., fâwks, in bot., the throat or constricted part of a flower.

fauna, n., fâw'n-â (L. Fauna, one of the gods of the fields or woods), all the animals peculiar to a country, area, or period; 'flora' denotes all the plants.

favella, n., fav'-êl'-lê, favellæ, n. plu., fav'-êl'-lê (L. favilla, hot cinders or ashes), in bot., a kind of conceptacle among Algae; conceptacular fruit in certain Algae: favellidium, n., fav'-êl'-lid'-i-ûm, favellidia, n. plu., -lid'-i-â, spherical masses of spores contained in capsules; a favella immersed in the frond of Algae.

favus, n., fav'-ûs (L. fávus, a honeycomb), a parasitic disease of the skin produced by the Achorion Schönléinii; a form of ringworm: favose, a., fav'-ôs-, and faveolate, a., fav'-êl'-ô-ât, honeycombed.

feather-veined, a., fêth'-èr-vând, in bot., applied to a leaf having the veins running from the midrib to the margin, at a more or less acute angle: feathery, a., fêth'-èr'-i, having hairs which are themselves hairy.

febrile, a., fêb'-îl (L. fêbris, a fever; F. febrile, pert. to a fever), pert. to a fever; indicating fever; feverish: febricula, n., fêb'-rik'-ûl'-â (L. febricula, a slight fever), a fever characterised by its short duration and mildness of symptoms: febrifuge, n., fêbr'-ifuj (L. fugo, I drive away), any medicine which mitigates or removes a fever, as quinia, bark, and arsenic.

fecula, n., also fæcula, n., fêk'-ûl'-â (L. fæcula, salt of tartar deposited from urine—from fæx, dregs or sediment), a powder obtained from plants and their seeds, etc., by crushing and washing them and allowing the matter to settle: feculence, n., fêk'-ûl'-ëns, in phar., any substance settling from turbid fluids: feculent, a., fêk'-ûl'-ënt, abounding with sediment or excrementitious.

fecundation, n., fêk'-ûnd'-â-shûn (L. fêcundus, fruitful, fertile), the act of making fruitful; state of being impregnated: fecundity, n., fêk'-ûnd'-ët, fruitfulness; the power of producing or bringing forth young.

felo de se, fêl'o de sê (mid. L., a
felon upon himself), a suicide; in law, one who commits a felony by suicide.

female flower, *fēn·āl fō·wər*, in bot., a flower producing pistils only.

femur, n., *fēn·ūr* (L. *fēmur*, the thigh, *fēmoris*), one of the thigh-bones; one of the two largest and longest bones of the body: *femoral*, a., *fēn·ōr·āl*, pert. to the thigh: femoral condyles, the rounded eminences at each end of the thigh-bones; *f. region*, the thighs — ‘region’ simply denoting any artificial division of the body, as ‘chest,’ ‘abdomen,’ etc.

fenestra, n., *fēn·ēs·tro·rā* (L. *fenestra*, a window), in anat., applied to two small openings in the petrous portion of the temporal bone: *fenestra ovalis, ōv·āl·is* (L. *ovalis*, of or belonging to an egg—from *ōrum*, an egg), in the ear, a reiform opening, leading from the tympanum into the vestibule: *f. rotunda, rō·tūnd·ā* (L. *rōtundus*, wheel-shaped—from *rōta*, a wheel), an oval aperture placed at the bottom of a funnel-shaped depression leading into the cochlea: *fenestrated*, a., *fēn·ēs·tro·rāt* (L. *fenestratus*, furnished with openings or windows), in bot., having openings like a window; having small perforations.

fennel, n., *fēn·ēn·ēl* (L. *fēnicūlum*, fennel; AS. *feonel*), an umbelliferous plant of various species; one is cultivated as a pot herb, and for its seeds and an essential oil; systematic name is *Foeniculum vulgare*, *fēn·īk·āl·um vū·gər·ē* (L. *vulgāris*, general, ordinary—from *vulgus*, the people); also *F. dulce*, *dūl·sē* (L. *dulcis*, sweet), sweet fennel, Ord. Umbelliferae.

Ferns, n., *fērnz* (AS. *fērn*, fern; Swed. *fara*, to go—applied to events produced by diabolic art), a family of cryptogamic plants, usually with broad feathery leaves or fronds, Ord. Filices; the fern or male shield-fern (*Asplenium filix mas*) is a remedy of very great value in the treatment of tape-worms.

Feronia, n., *fēr·ōn·ē·ā* (L. *Feronia*, an old Italian goddess of plants), a genus of fruit-bearing plants, Ord. Auranticae: *Feronia elephantum, ēl·ē·fān·tūm* (L. *elephantus*, an elephant), a species from which is procured a gum, like gum-arabic; a genus of ticks infesting the horse and the ass, etc.

ferruginous, a., *fēr·rō·dʒī·nūs* (L. *ferruginēs*, of the colour of iron rust—from *ferrum*, iron), impregnated or coated with oxide of iron; chalybeate; applied to medicines having iron for their active principle; in bot., rust-coloured.

Ferula, n., *fēr·ūl·ā* (L. *fērūla*, the plant fennel-giant, a rod for punishment), the giant-fennels, a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae: *Ferula galbaniflua, gāl·bān·ī·flō·ā* (L. *galbānum*, the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria; *flō*, I flow); also *F. rubricaulis*, *rō·b·rī·kō·lēs* (L. *rūber*, red; *caulis*, a stem), are species which produce the gum-resin galbanum, consisting of resin, gum, and a volatile oil, used as an antispasmodic and emenagogue: *F. Persica, Pēr·sī·kā* (L. *Persicus*, of or from Persia), a plant whose leaves are very much divided, yields an inferior sort of asafetida, consisting of a resinous and gummy matter with a sulphur oil, used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic.

Festuca, n., *fēstūk·ā* (old F. *festu*, a straw; L. *festūca*, the young shoot or stalk of a tree), a genus of plants, Ord. Gramineae: *fescue*, n., *fēs·kē·ū*, a sharp-pointed...
Kind of grass: Festuca flabelloides, fibré'l-lóydé'z (L. flabel-lum, a fly-flap; Gr. eidos, resemblance), the Tussac grass of the Falkland Islands, which, though tender enough for animal food, attains a height of five or six feet: festucine, a., fest-úl'sin, of a straw colour.

Fetlock, n., fel'lock (Dut. vitlok, Swiss, fieslich, the pastern of a horse; Ger. jitze, a bundle of threads), the tuft of hair growing a little above the back part of the hoof of a horse; the joint on which such hair grows.

Feverfew, n., fev'ér-fú (F. fièvre, L. febris, a fever; fugāre, to put to flight), a herb good against fevers; the plant Pyrethrum parthenium, which is aromatic and stimulant.

Fibra primitiva, fib'rá prímlít-ivá (L. fibra, a fibre, a band; primitivus, that which is first or original — from primus, first), the primitive band in the nervous system: fibres vel processus arci-formes, vél prō-sēs'sōs ārs-í-form'éz (L. vel, or; processus, processes; arci-formes, a. plu., shaped like a bow—from arcus, a bow; forma, shape), the arciform fibres or processes, a set of superficial white fibres on the forepart and sides of the medulla oblongata.

Fibril, n., fib'ril (a dimin. of L. fibra, a fibre), a very minute or ultimate fibre: fibrille, n. plu., fib-ril'lē, in bot., the thread-like divisions of roots: fibrillation, n., fib'ril-lá'shín, the state or condition of becoming fibrils, or in appearance like fibrils: fibrillose, a., fib'ril-lóz, in bot., covered with little strings or fibres: fibrillous, a., fib-ril'lús, consisting of or formed of small fibres: fibrin, n., fib'rín, a peculiar substance found in animals and vegetables, which forms fibres and muscular flesh; a substance formed in the act of coagulation of the blood by the union of fibrinogen, a body peculiar to intercellular fluid, with a fibrinoplastic substance termed paraglobulin, derived from the cellular structures of the body: fibrinogen, n., fib-rin'-ō-jén (Gr. gennamo, I produce), one of the two substances which produce fibrin, the coagulum in hydrocele fluid, in serous fluids, and in blood, the other substance being named 'globulin': fibrinogenous, a., fib-rin-ō-plast'ik, denoting a substance found in a hydrocele fluid, etc.; producing fibrin: fibrinoplastic, a., fib-rin-ō-plāst'ik (Eng. plastic), denoting one of the ingredients which produce fibrin; also denoting globulin: fibrinoplastin, n., -plāst-īn, another name for globulin; a substance supplied from the blood: fibroid, a., fib'róyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling simple fibre in structure; denoting a tumour in which the cell elements have assumed the appearance of fibres: fibro-cellular, in bot., tissue composed of spiral cells: fibrous, a., fib'rús, composed of numerous fibres: fibro-vascular tissue, a tissue composed of mixed vessels, containing spiral and other fibres.

Fibula, n., fib'úl-a (L. fibula, a buckle), the outer and smaller bone of the leg, so named as being opposite the part where the knee-buckle was placed when these were worn; the part corresponding to the ulnă in the fore-arm.

Ficoideæ, n. plu., fik-ōyd'-ē (L. ficus, a fig), the Fig-marigold and Ice-plant family, an Order of plants, the greater part found at the Cape of Good Hope—some are used as food, others yield soda: ficoidean, a., fik-ōyd'-é-an, having an arrangement of parts as in the fig plant.
Ficus, n., *fil'äs* (L. *ficus*, the fig tree and its fruit), an extensive genus of plants, Ord. Moraceæ: *Ficus Carica*, *kār'-ik-ā* (L. *Cārica*, of or from Caria; *Cārica*, a Carian-dried fig), the common fig mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, consisting of a succulent hollow receptacle, enclosing numerous single-seeded carpels, called a ‘syconus’: *F. Indica*, *in'-di-k-ā* (L. *Indicus*, of or from India), the banyan tree of India, whose juice is sometimes used in toothache, and bark as a tonic: *F. australis*, *austral'-l-ēs* (L. *australis*, southern), a species which can live suspended in the air for a long time: *F. religiosa*, *re'-lid'-jī'-ō-z-ā* (L. *religiosus*, pious, religious—from *religio*, religion), the pipul tree, or sacred fig of India: *F. elastica*, *ēl'-āst'-i-k-ā* (mid. L. *elasticus*, It. *elastico*, elastic), a species which produces a large amount of caoutchouc, as also a few others: *F. sycomorus*, *sik'-ō-mōr'-ās* (L. *sycomōros*, a mulberry tree), probably the sycamore of the Bible, whose wood is said to be very durable: *F. racemosa*, *rās'-ē-mōz'-ā* (L. *rācemōsus*, full of clusters), a species which is slightly astringent, and the juice of the root a powerful tonic.

*filament*, n., *fil'-ā-mēnt* (L. *filum*, a thread; a fibre; in bot., the stalk supporting the anther; a thread-like substance formed of cells placed end on end: filamentous, a., *fil'-ā-mēnt'-ās*, denoting a string of cells placed end to end; thread-like; bearing filaments: *filiform*, a., *fil'-ī-form*, slender like a thread.

*Filaria*, n., *fil'-ār'-i-dā* (L. *filum*, a thread), a genus of parasitic worms: *Filaria bronchialis*, *brōng'-kēl'-ēs* (new L. *brōchialis*, bronchial—from Gr. *brongchos*, the windpipe), a species once found in diseased bronchial glands: *F. immitis*, *im'-mīt'-ēs* (L. *immitis*, not soft, rough, fierce), a parasite of the dog, found in the heart: *F. lachrymalis*, *lāk'-rēm'-ēl'-ēs* (L. *lāchryma*, a tear), a parasite of the horse and ox: *F. Medinensis*, *mēd'-īn-ēn'-ēs* (Medina, in Arabia, where frequently met with), the Guinea worm, a parasite met with chiefly on some parts of the shores of Africa, which penetrates the skin of the feet and legs, causing painful symptoms: *F. oculi humani*, *ōk'-ēl'-i hūm'-ēn'-ē* (L. *oculus*, the eye; *humānus*, human), the filaria of the human eye, a species discovered in the surrounding fluid and in the crystalline lens: *F. papillosa*, *pāp'-ōl'-ō-z-ā* (L. *papillosus*, having many small nipples—from *pāpilla*, a nipple), a parasite of the horse, ox, and ass, found in the globe of the eye: *F. sanguinis hominis*, *sāng'-gu-nīs hōm'-īn'-ēs* (L. *sangvis*, blood, *sanguinis*, of blood; *homo*, man, *hominis*, of man), the filaria of the blood of man; a parasite found in the blood of man, usually in connection with elephantiasis of the skin, and a milky state of the urine (chylous urine): *F. trippinnulosa*, *trip'-ēn'-ūl'-ō-z-ā* (L. *tris*, three; *pinnula*, a little wing), a parasite of the dog, found in capsule of crystalline lens.

*Filices*, n. plu., *fil'ēs-ēz* (L. *filix*, a fern, *filices*, ferns), the Fern family, elegant, leafy, herbaceous plants, which in tropical and mild climates become large trees.

*filum terminale*, *fil'-ūm ter'-mī-nāl'-ē* (L. *terminālis*, terminal—from *terminus*, a bound, a limit), the terminal thread or ligament; the central ligament of the spinal cord.

*fimbria*, n., *fim'-brī'-ā*, *fimbriæ*, n. plu., *fim'-brī'-ē* (L. *fimbria*, threads, fringe), in *anat.*, any
fissi-,  
FLE  
Dut.  
fissipara,  a  
flavicant,  the  
lingua,  in  
fission,  
fissilinguia,  fissile,  a,  fissus,  cleft  
or  split),  having  a  tendency  to  
become  split  or  divided.  
fissilinguia,  n.,  fissus,  cleft  
or  split),  a  division  of  Lacertilia  
having  bifid  tongues.  

fission,  n.,  fissus,  cleft  
or  split),  in  zool.,  multiplication  
by  means  of  a  process  of  self-di- 
vision;  in  bot.,  the  division  of  an  
organ  which  is  usually  entire:  
fissiparous,  a.,  fissus,  cleft  
or  split),  applied  to  the  multiplying  or  
including  certain  animal  forms  by  the  self-division  
of  the  individual  into  two  or  more  
parts,  each  of  which  becomes  a  
perfect  creature,  similar  to  the  
parent  original;  in  bot.,  propagat- 
ing  by  a  division  of  cells;  divi- 
sing  spontaneously  into  two  parts  
by  means  of  a  septum:  fissipara,  
n.plu.,  fissus,  cleft  or  split),  a  name  
shaped  like  a  fan;  plaited  
flaccid,  a.,  flaccidus,  

Flacourtia,  n.plu.,  flaccidus,  

Flacourtia,  n.plu.,  flaccidus,  

flagellum,  n.,  flaccidus,  

flagellum,  a,  whip,  a  scourge,  
in  bot.,  a  runner;  a  creeping  stem,  
bearing  rooting  buds  at  different  
points,  as  in  the  strawberry;  the  
lash-like  appendage  exhibited  by  
many  Infusoria:  flagelliform,  a.,  
flagellate,  a.,  flagellate,  in  same  
sense;  having  a  long  lash-like  
appendage.  

flagellum,  n.,  flagellum,  a  whip,  a  scourge,  
in  bot.,  a  runner;  a  creeping  stem,  
bearing  rooting  buds  at  different  
points,  as  in  the  strawberry;  the  
lash-like  appendage  exhibited  by  
many  Infusoria:  flagelliform,  a.,  
flagellate,  a.,  flagellate,  in  same  
sense;  having  a  long  lash-like  
appendage.  

flavescent,  a.,  flavescens,  

flavescent,  a.,  flavescens,  

fleam,  n.,  fleum  (F.  flamme,  a  
lancet;  Dut.  vleume,  a  sharp-
pointed thing, a lancet), an instrument used for bleeding horses and cattle.

**flex, v., flēks** (L. flexus, bent), to extend the leg upon the thigh or upon the pelvis: **flexing**, bending: **flexed, flēkst**, bent: **flexes**, it bends.

**flexion, n., flēk'shān** (L. flexus, bent), the bending of a limb, as opposed to 'extension,' the stretching out of a limb: **flexor, n., flēks'ōr**, a muscle which bends or contracts a part of the body, and is opposed to 'extensor,' a muscle which extends a part.

**flexor carpi radialis, flēks'ōr kār'pi rá'dī-tāl'ēs** (L. flexor, that which bends or contracts; carpus, a wrist, carpi, of a wrist; radius, the rotatory bone of the fore-arm), the radial flexor of the wrist; the muscle which bends the hand and assists to turn its palm towards the ground: **f. carpi ulnaris, ül'nār'ēs** (L. ulna, the large bone of the fore-arm), the ulnar flexor of the wrist; the muscle which assists in bending the arm: **f. longus digitorum manus, lōng' ġəs dú'dī-tōr'ē-um mān'nūs** (L. longus, long; digitus, a finger or toe, digitorum, of fingers or toes; mānūs, a hand, mānūs, of a hand), the long flexor of the fingers of the hand; the muscle which bends the joint or phalanx of the fingers: **f. sublimis perforatus, sub'lim'ēs pēr'fōr'āt'ē-ūs** (L. sublimis, high; perforatus, bored through), the high perforated muscle, so named from its being perforated by the tendon of another flexor, the 'flexor profundis'; the muscle which bends the second joint or phalanx of the fingers.

**flexuose, a., flēks'ū-ōz, or flexuous, a., flēks'ū-ūs** (L. flexuosus, full of windings, tortuous—from flexus, a turning, a winding), in **bot., having alternate curvatures in opposite directions;** bent in a zigzag manner.

**flexure, n., flēks'ūr** (L. flexūra, a bending or winding), a joint; the part bent; a curvature.

**flocculent, a., flōk'kūl-ēnt** (L. flocculus, a small lock of wool—from floccus, a lock of wool), having the appearance of flocks or flakes; adhering in flocks or flakes: **flocculence, n., flōk'kūl-ēns**, the state of being in flocks or flakes; adhesion in flocks: **flocculose, a., flōk'kūl-ōz**, woolly; like wool: **flocculus, n., flōk'kūl-ūs**, in **anat., a prominent tuft or lobule, situated behind and below the middle peduncle of the cerebellum.**

**floccus, n., flōk'kūs, flocci, n. plu., flōk'sī (L. floccus, a lock of wool), a tuft of hair terminating in a tail; woolly hairs or threads; woolly filaments with sporules in Fungi and Algae: flocculose, a., flōk'kōz**, covered with wool-like tufts.

**flora, n., flōr'ā** (L. Flōra, the goddess of flowers—from flos, a flower, flōris, of a flower), plants peculiar to a country, or to a geological era; the opposite, 'fauna,' signifies the animals peculiar to a district: **floral, a., flōr'āl, pert. to flowers; in bot., seated near the flower, and about the flower-stalk: floral envelopes, the calyx and corolla: florets, n. plu., flōr'ēts, the little flowers collected into a head in composite plants.**

**Florideae, n. plu., flōr-i'dē-ē** (L. flōridus, flowery—from flos, a flower), a Sub-order of Algae; rose or purple coloured sea-weeds, with fronds formed of a single row of articulated cells, or of several rows; also called 'Rhodosporeae,' or 'Choristosporae.'

**floscular, a., flōsk'ūl-ār** (L. flosculus, a little flower—from flos, a flower), in bot., applied to the
tubular florets of Composite: floecule, n., flosk'-al, the partial or lesser floret.

floss, n., flos (It. flocio, Pied. flos, drooping, flaccid; F. flosche, weak, soft; Bav. floss, loose, not fast), a downy or silky substance found in the husks of certain plants.

fluctuation, n., flük'-tú-a'-shün (L. fluctuatus, moved like a wave—from fluctus, a wave), the wave-like movement, when there is any accumulation of fluid in a part, felt by manipulation.

fluorine, n., fló'-or-in (L. fluo, I flow; flor, a flowing—so called from being used as a flux), an elementary substance first found in fluor-spar.

flux, n., flúks (L. fluxus, a flow, a flux), an abnormal discharge of fluid matter from the bowels or other part.

fector, n., fét'-ór (L. fæctor, a stench), a strong offensive smell.

fectus, n., fét'-ás (L. fæctus, filled with young, pregnant), the young of animals in the womb, or in the egg after assuming a perfect form: fœtal, a., fét ál', pert. to the fœctus: fœtation, n., fét ál'-shün, the formation of a fœctus: fœticide, n., fét'-i-sid (L. caedo, I kill), the killer of a fœctus.

foliaceous, a., fōl'-i-ás (L. foliaceus, like leaves—from folium, a leaf), leafy; having the form or texture of a leaf: foliar, a., fōl'-i-år, pert. to or growing upon leaves: foliation, n., fōl'-i-al-shün, the leafing of plants; the manner in which the young leaves of plants are arranged in the leaf-bud.

foliicolous, a., fōl'-i-ik'-ōl'-ás (L. foliicum, a leaf; cōlo, I dwell), growing on leaves: foliiferous, a., fōl'-i-fër'-ás (L. féro, I bear), leaf-bearing; also spelt foliferous, a., fōl'-i-fér'-ás.

foliola, n., fōl'-i-ól'-a, and foliole, n., fōl'-i-öl (new L. foliolum, a little leaf—from folium, a leaf), a leaflet: foliolarose, a., fōl'-i-ól-ōs, consisting of minute leaf-like scales.

follicle, n., fōl'-lik'-l (L. folliculus, a small bag or sac inflated with air—from follis, a bag or bellows), a little bag; a cavity; in bot., a seed-vessel opening along the side, to which the seeds are attached, as in the pea: follicular, a., fōl'-lik'-ál'-är, also folliculous, a., fōl'-lik'-ál'-ús, having follicles, or producing follicles.

fomes, n., fōm'-éz, fomites, n. plur., fōm'-it-éz (L. fomes, touchwood, fuel, fomites, touchwoods), porous substances capable of absorbing and retaining contagious matter (probably germs); woollen cloth and wood are said to be excellent 'fomites.'

fontanelles, n. plur., fōntan'-éz (F. fontanelle, the meeting of the seams of the skull—from F. fontaine, L. fons, a fountain)—so called from the pulsations of the brain, perceptible at the anterior fontanelle, as of a rising of water in a fountain), four spaces in the skull, opposite the angles of the parietal bones, which remain unoccupied by bone after the osseous wall has been formed elsewhere.

Note.—The smaller spaces at the inferior angles of the parietal bones are of little consequence, and are filled in soon after birth. The anterior fontanelle between the anterior and superior angles of the parietal bones, and the superior angles of the ununited frontal segments, is of great importance to the accoucheur in determining the positions of the child during labour. The anterior and superior fontanelles are generally not wholly filled in till the second year.

foramen, n., fór'-äm-én, foramina, n. plur., fór'-äm-én-á (L. forámen, an aperture or opening—from foro, I bore), in anat., a small opening such as may be made into a substance by boring; in bot., the opening in the coverings of the ovule: foramen obturator,
oblūr-āt-or (L. forāmen, an aperture or opening; obturātor, that which stops or closes up), an oval opening in both sides of the large bone that ends or closes up the trunk; the large oval interval between the ischium and the pubes: f. thyroid, thēr-o'yād (Gr. thureos, a shield; eidos, resemblance), one of the two openings of the shield-like bones which terminate the trunk; same as 'foramen obturator': f. cæcum, sēk-ām (L. cæcus, blind), a small opening which terminates below the frontal crest of the skull: f. commune anterius, kōm-mān-ē ānt-ēr'-i-ūs (L. communis, common; antērior, that which is placed before—from ante, before), the anterior common foramen, an opening under the arch of the fornix: f. commune posterius, pōst-ēr'-i-ūs (L. posterius, that which is placed behind—from post, behind), the posterior common foramen, an opening between the middle and the posterior commissure of the brain: f. incisivum, īn-sīs-i-vām (L. incisivus, of or belonging to the incisor teeth—from incisus, notched, indented), the incisor foramen; the opening immediately behind the incisor teeth: f. magnum occipitis, māg-nūm ōk-sīp'-īt-ūs (L. magnus, great; occiput, the back part of the head, occipitis, of the back part of the head), the great foramen of the occiput; the great opening at the under and fore part of the occipital bone: f. ovale, ōv-āl-ē (L. ovālis, an oval), the oval foramen or aperture between the auricles of the foetal heart; an oval aperture between the tympanum and the vestibule of the ear: f. rotundus, rōt-ūn'd-ūs (L. rotundus, round, circular), the round or triangular aperture of the internal ear.

Foraminifera, n. plu., fö-rām-in-
for the lodgment of the gall-bladder: f. hyaloidea, hy'ål-ōyd'ē-ā (Gr. hualos, glass; eidos, resemblance), a cup-like depression on the anterior surface of the vitreous humour containing the crystalline lens; f. innominata, in-nō'min-nē-ā-lē-ā (L. in, not; nom-inātus, named), in the external ear, a narrow curved groove between the helix and antihelix; f. lachrymalis, lāk-rēm-āl'-ē-ās (L. lachryma, a tear), a depression in the frontal bone of the cranium for the reception of the lachrymal gland: f. navicularis, nāv-īk-āl'-ār'-ēs (L. nāvica, a boat—from nāvis, a ship), a depression separating the two roots of the antihelix; a depression on the floor of the urethra; a small cavity within the fourchette; f. ovalis, ōv-āl'-ē-ās (L. ovalis, oval), an oval depression situated above the orifice of the inferior vena cava: f. scaphoides, skāf-ōyd'-ē-ēz (Gr. skaphē, a little boat; eidos, resemblance), another name for 'fossa navicularis.'

fossil, n., fōs'-sil (L. fossus, dug), any remains of plants or animals dug out of the earth's crust changed into a stony consistence: adj., dug out of the earth: fossiliferous, a., fōs'-sil'-if'-ē-r'-ē-ūs (L. fero, I bear).

Fothergilla, n., fōth'-ēr-gill'-ā (after Dr. Fothergill, of London), a genus of beautiful shrubs, whether in leaf or flower, bearing pretty, sweet-scented flowers, Ord. Hamamelidaceae.

founder, n., found'-ēr (L. fundus, F. fond, the ground or bottom), a diseased state of the plantar region of the foot in the horse, generally both fore-feet, producing lameness.

fourchette, n., foör'-shēt' (F. fourchette, a fork), a small transverse fold, just within the posterior commissure of the vulva; the bone in birds formed by the junction of the clavicles; the wishing-bone in a fowl.

fovea, n., fōv'-ē-ā, foveæ, n. plu., fōv'-ē-ē (L. fovea, a pit, a depression), in anat., a slight depression; in bot., a depression in front of a leaf of some Lycopodiaceae, containing the sporangium: foveate, a., fōv'-ē-āt, also foveolate, a., fōv'-ē-ōl'-āt, having pits or depressions called foveæ or foveolæ: foveola, n., fōv'-ē-ōl'-ā-ē (L., a little pit), in bot., little pits or regular depressions.

fovilla, n., fōv'-ē-ōl'-ā (L. foveo, I nourish), in bot., the matter contained in the grains of pollen, consisting of minute granules floating in a liquid.

fracture, n., fräkt'-ār (L. fractūra, a breach, a fracture—from fractus, broken), a broken bone: simple fracture, the breaking of a bone without the injury of the skin or adjacent soft parts: compound fracture, a broken bone with a wound through the skin and muscles, and exposure of bone: comminuted fracture, a bone broken into several small fragments: compound comminuted fracture, a bone broken into several small fragments, together with injury of the soft parts, whereby the bones are visibly exposed, or are accessible to the probe.

frænum, n., frēn'-ām, fræna, n. plu., frēn'-ā (L. frænum, a bit, a curb), in anat., a part which checks or curbs; a membranous fold which keeps an organ in position: frænum, n., frēn'-ūl'-ām (dim. of frænum), used in same sense: frænum lingue, ling'-gwe (L. lingua, a tongue), the curb of the tongue; a fold at the under surface of the tongue—when short or too far forward in infants, they are said to be tongue-tied.

Francoaceae, n. plu., frāngk'-ō-al'-sē-ē, also Francoads, n. plu,
frangk'-ō-āds (after Franco, a botanist of the 16th century), an Order of herbaceous plants without stems, natives of Chili; the species regarded in Chili as cooling and sedative, and their roots are used to dye black; the Order is sometimes included under the Ord. Saxifragaceae: Francoa, n., frangk'-ō-ā, a genus of plants beautiful when in flower.

Frankeniaceae, n. plu., frangk'-ēn'-ē-sē-ē, or Frankeniads, n. plu., frangk'-ēn'-ē-āds (after Frankeniavius, of Upsal, 1661), the Frankeniad family, an Order of herbaceous plants: Frankenia, n., frangk'-ēn'-ē-ā, a genus of beautiful evergreen shrubs or herbs, said to be mucilaginous and slightly aromatic.

Frasera, n., frāz'-ēr'-ā (after Fraser, a collector of N. American plants), a genus of curious little plants, Ord. Gentianaceae: Frasera Walteri, wall'-ēr-i (Walter, a proper name; Walteri, of Walter, a Latinised spelling), a species sometimes called the American calumba, found in the morasses of N. America; the root is said to furnish an excellent bitter.

Fraxinella, see 'Dictamnus.'

Fraxinus, n., frāks'-ēn'-ūs (L. fraxinus, an ash tree), a genus of trees, Ord. Oleaceae: Fraxinus excelsior, ēk'-sēl-sē-ōr (L. excelsior, loftier—from excelsus, lofty), the common ash, whose tough, elastic wood is much used by coachmakers, wheelwrights, and implement makers; the 'weeping ash' is a pendulous variety; the wood of the roots is beautifully veined; for 'manna ash,' see 'Ornus.'

freckle, n., frek'-ēl (Icel. frekna, Norse flukr, freckles; Ger. fleck, a spot), congenital pigmentation of the rete mucosum, the spots being the size of split peas or less, occurring on the skin beneath the clothing, as well as on the skin when exposed to light; lentigo; also minute coloured specks often seen on the skin, generally the face; any small discoloured spot; ephelis.

Freycinetia, n., frā'sin-ē-shē-ā (after Captain Freycinet, a French circumnavigator), a genus of ornamental tree-like plants, some having a climbing habit, Ord. Pandanaceae: Freycinetia Banksii, bānks'-ē-ī (after Sir Joseph Banks), the kiekie or screw pine of New Zealand, whose fleshy bracts, called 'tawhara,' are eaten by the natives, and made into a luscious jelly by the colonists.

Freziera, n., frēz'-ēr'-ā (after Frezier, a French traveller), a genus of tall ornamental trees, Ord. Ternstroemiaceae: Frezierea theoides, the'-ē-dē-zēs (thea, the tea-plant; Chin. shā, Russ. tshāi, tea; Gr. eidos, resemblance), a species whose leaves are used as tea in Panama.

Fritillaria, n., frīt'i-lār'-ā (L. fritillus, a dice-box, a chess-board, alluding to the chequered sepals of the flowers), a genus of plants, Ord. Liliaceae, having singular and showy flowers: Fritillary, n., frīt'-i-lār'-ē, the name of a common showy garden flower.

frond, n., frōnd (L. frons, a leaf, fronds, of a leaf), the peculiar leafing of palms and ferns; the union of a leaf and branch: frond-escence, n., frōnd-ēs-sēns (L. frondesco, I shoot forth leaves), the time or season of putting forth leaves; the conversion of petals or other organs into leaves: frondlet, n., frōnd'-lēt, a little frond: frondose, a., frōnd'-ōz', having a foliaceous or leaf-like expansion.

frugivorous, a., frō-giv'-ōr'-ūs (L. frux, fruit, frugis, of fruit; voro, I devour), applied to animals that feed upon fruits.

frustules, n. plu., frūst'-ūlz, alsc frustula, n. plu., frūst'-ūl-ā (dim.
of *L. frustum*, a fragment), in *bot.*, the parts or fragments into which certain sea-weeds, the diatoms, separate: frustulose, *a.*, *frust-ul-oz*, consisting of fragments.


**Fucaceae**, *n.* pl., *fu-k-él-se-é* (*L. fucus*, the rock-lichen; *Gr. phukos*, the plant alkanet, seaweed), a Sub-order of Algae, brown or olive coloured plants, growing chiefly in salt water, consisting of cells which unite so as to form various kinds of thalli; the brown sea-weeds or sea-wracks, some of which are eatable, and others possess medicinal properties: **Fucus**, *n.*, *fu-k-us*, a genus of sea-weeds: *Fucus bacciferus*, *bák-sif-ér-us* (*L. baccus*, a berry; *fero*, I bear), the Gulf-weed, eaten as a raw salad, and pickled: *F. digitatus*, *dí-jít-us* (*L. digitatus*, having fingers or toes—from *digitus*, a finger), these-sea-girdle and hangers, growing on stones and rocks in the sea near the shore: *F. edulis*, *éd-ul-us* (*L. edulis*, eatable—from *edo*, I eat), the red dulse, eaten raw or broiled: *F. esculentus*, *és-k-ént-us* (*L. esculentus*, fit for eating—from *esca*, food); and *F. fimbriatus*, *fim-brí-at-us* (*L. fimbriatus*, fibrous, fringed—from *fimbria*, fibres, threads), edible sea-weeds or daber locks: *F. natans*, *ná-t án-s* (*L. natans*, swimming, floating), the sea lentil, said to be useful in dysuria: *F. palmatus*, *palm-át-us* (*L. palmatus*, marked like the palm of a hand—from *palma*, the palm of the hand), the handed fucus or dulse, eaten raw or cooked: *F. pinnatifidus*, *pín-ná-ti-fíd-us* (*L. pinna*, a feather, a wing; *fíndo*, I cleave, *fúdi*, I have cleft), the pepper dulse, eaten as a salad, is warm like cresses: *F. saccharinus*, *sák-kár-in-us* (*L. saccharum*, Gr. *sakcharon*, sugar), the sweet fucus or sea-belts growing on stones and rocks; leaves sweet, which exude a sugary substance when dry: *F. vesiculosus*, *vés-ik-ul-oz-us* (*L. vesicula*, a little blister, a vesicle), the plant bladder-fucus, sea-oak, or sea-wrack.

**Fuchsia**, *n.*, *fuš-ksh-á* (after Fuchs, a German botanist), a very beautiful and well-known genus of shrubs, of numerous species; some of the garden varieties are exceedingly beautiful, Ord. Onagraceae.

**fucoxanthine**, *n.*, *fu-k-o-zán-thín-in* (*Gr. phukos*, the plant alkanet, seaweed; *xanthos*, yellow), a colouring matter of the Xanthophyll group, found in Melanosoreae.

**fugacious**, *a.*, *fúg-á-shús* (*L. fugax*, swift; *fugácis*, of swift—from *fugio*, I fly), in *bot.*, falling off early, as the petals of Cistus; evanescent.

**fuliginous**, *a.*, *fúl-i-jún-us* (*L. fuligo*, soot, *fuliginis*, of soot), sooty; in *bot.*, smoke-coloured, or brownish-black.

**fulvous**, *a.*, *fúl-vús* (*L. fulvus*, of a deep yellow), tawny yellow; of a saffron colour.

**Fumariaceae**, *n.* pl., *fúm-á-rí-a-él-se-é* (*L. fumus*, smoke, from the smell of some of the species, or from the effect of the juice upon the eyes being the same as smoke), the Fumeworts or Fumitory family, an Order of herbaceous plants, said to be bitter and diaphoretic in their properties: **Fumaria**, *n.*, *fúm-á-rí-á*; a genus of plants: **Fumitory**, *n.*, *fúm-irá-ór-í* (*fumeterre*, a French name
for the genus—from L. *fumus*, smoke; *terræ*, of the earth), the English name for the genus.

**fundament, n.** *fund-á-mént* (L. fundamentum, groundwork, basis—from fundo, I lay the foundation), the lower part of the rectum; the anus; the seat of the body: **fundus, n.**, *fund-ús* (L. the bottom of a thing), the base or lower part of an organ which has a neck or external opening: **fundal, a.**, *fund-ál*, pert. to the fundus.

**fungous, a.**, *fung-ús*, having the character or consistence of Fungi: fungosity, n., *fung-ós-i-ti*, a soft excrecence: **fungiform, a.**, *fung-i-form* (L. forma, shape), having the shape of a fungus; like a fungus: **fungoid, a.**, *fung-oíd* (Gr. eidos, resemblance), like a fungus; fungiform: **Fungus haematodes**, *hém-át-ód-és* (Gr. haima, blood; eidos, resemblance), a variety of soft cancer in which the tumour is large and of rapid growth, composed of soft cancerous tissue mixed with large clots of blood: **F. vinosus**, *vin-ó-zús* (L. vinósus, having the taste of wine—from vinum, wine), a dark-coloured fungus which vegetates in dry cellars where wine, ale, porter, etc. are kept.

**Fungus, n.**, *fung-ús*, **Fungi, n.** plu., *fungi* (L. fungus, a mushroom or toadstool), a mushroom or toadstool; the *Mushroom family*, an Order of plants; in surg., the unnatural formation of flesh about an ulcer, commonly called ‘proud flesh.’

**furunculus, n.**, *fúr-úngk'-úl-ús* (L. furunculus, a petty thief, a boil—from fur, a thief), a boil or small tumour having a central core, and suppurating imperfectly: **furuncular, a.**, *fúr-úngk'-úl'-ár*, of or belonging to a furunculus.

**fuscous, a.**, *fusc-us* (L. fuscus, dark, dusky), in bot., blackish-brown, or darkish-brown: fuscescent, a. *, fus-sés-cent*, tending to a darkish brown.

**fusel oil, n.**, *fúz'-él* (Ger. *fusel*, bad or poor brandy), an alcohol or volatile oil of a nauseous and irritating odour, contained in a greater or less quantity in all forms of crude spirits, and to which substance bad spirits owe their noxious qualities; found only in minute quantity in fine wine spirits; it is also spelt fousel.
fusiform, a., fūz'iform (L. fūsus, a spindle; forma, shape), shaped like a spindle; tapering at both ends.

Galactodendron, n., gāl-akt'-ō-dend'-rōn (Gr. gala, milk, galaktos, of milk; dendron, a tree), a lofty-growing tree, called the cow-tree because its milky juice is used as a substitute for milk; also called Brosmium utile, Ord. Moraceae.

galactophorous, a., gāl-akt'-ō-ör'-ūs (Gr. gala, milk, galaktos, of milk; phoreo, I carry), conveying milk or white juice; applied to certain ducts or canals in the mamma which convey the milk to the summit of the mamma.

galangal, a., gāl-ān-gāl (native name; Sp. galanga, a species of the arrowroot), applied to a dried root brought from China, having an aromatic smell and a pungent bitter taste, formerly used in medicine; the root-stock of Alpinia officinarum, Ord. Zingiberaceae.

Galanthus, n., gāl-ānth'-ūs (Gr. gala, milk; anthos, a flower, alluding to the milk-white flowers), a genus of plants, Ord. Amaryllidaceae: Galanthus nivalis, nīv-āl'-is (L. nivalis, of or belonging to snow—from nīx, snow), the common snowdrop: G. plicatus, plīk'-ā-tūs (L. plicātus, folded), a larger and finer species of snowdrop, native of the Crimea.

galbanum, n., gāl-bān'-ūm (L. galbānum, Gr. chalbanē, the resinous sap of a Syrian plant), the resinous gum of an umbelliferous plant imported from India and the Levant.

galbulus, n., gāl-būl'-ūs (L. galbūlus, Sp. galbulo, the nut or little round ball of the cypress tree), in bot., a modification of the cone, where the apex of each carpellary scale is much enlarged or fleshy, so that collectively they form a round, compact fruit.

gale, n., gāl or gāl'e (probably Norse galen, angry, mad; or Icel. gala, to sing—from its supposed medical qualities; F. gale), the Myrica gale; the gale, Scotch myrtle, or bog myrtle, a native fragrant bush, common to marshy grounds and damp heaths in Britain, Ord. Myricaceae.

galea, n., gāl'-ē-a (L. gālēa, a helmet, a headpiece), in bot., a sepal or petal shaped like a helmet: galeate, a., gāl'-ē-at, shaped in a hollow vaulted manner like a helmet.

Galieae, n. plu., gāl'-ī-ē (Gr. gala, milk—from the flowers of one of the species being used for curdling milk), one of the three series or Sub-orders into which the Ord. Rubiaceae has been divided; also named 'Stellatae,' because they have verticillate leaves: Galium, n., gāl'-ē-ūm, a genus of plants, common weeds.

galipea, n., gāl'-ē-pē-a (a native name; Sp. galipot, white frankincense), a genus of plants found in Venezuela, Ord. Rutaceae: Galipea cusparia, kūs-pār'-i-a (L. cuspis, a spear; but not ascertained); also G. officinalis, ōf-is'-īn-āl'-is (L. officinalis, officinal—from officina, a workshop), plants which supply the Angostura bark, used as a tonic and febrifuge.

gall, n., gāl (AS. gealla, gall; gealew, yellow; Ger. gall, gall; gelb, yellow), a bitter, yellowish-green fluid secreted by the liver; bile: gall-bladder, n., a small pear-shaped sac which receives the bile from the liver: gall-stone, n., a concretion formed from the gall.

gall, n., gāl, also gall-nut (L. galla, F. galle, the oak-apple; It. galla, a bubble, an oak-gall), hard, round excrescences on the Quercus infectoria, caused by the punctures,
and deposited eggs, of the Diplolepis Gallae spinatoria, etc.; gallic, a., gallic acid, denoting an acid obtained from gall-nuts.

gall, v., gawel (F. galler, to fret, to itch; It. gala, scab; Icel. galli, a fault or imperfection), to injure or break the skin by rubbing: n., a wound in the skin produced by rubbing.

Gallinacei, n. plu., gál'lin-á-sé-t (L. gallina, a hen, a fowl), that section of the Order of Riasorial birds of which the common fowl is the type; sometimes applied to the whole Order.

galvanism, n., galv-án-ízm (after Galvani, the discoverer), electricity developed from the chemical action which takes place from certain bodies placed in contact, as different metals; often applied to the body as a remedial agent, especially in the case of nervous diseases.

Gamassia, n., gam-á-s'-sí-t (a native name), the Gamass or Squamash, a genus of plants, Ord. Liliaceae: Gamassia esculenta, èsk'-á-tënt'-á (L. esculentus, eatable, esculent — from esca, food), a plant whose root bulb is used as food, and is called by the Indians of N. America 'biscuit-root.'

Gambier, n., gam'-bi-ér, or Gambir, n., gam'-bír (from Gambier, East Indies), an astringent drug, and used as a substitute for catechu, obtained from the Uncaria gambier, Ord. Rubiaceae.

gamboge, n., gam'-bójd’ (from Cambodia, in Asia), a yellow or greenish kind of resin, used as a pigment, and in medicine as a powerful purgative.

gamogastrous, a., gam'ó-gás'-trús (Gr. gamos, marriage, union; gaster, the belly, an ovary), in bot., applied to a pistil formed by a union of the ovaries more or less complete, while the styles and stigmata remain free: gam-

opetalous, a., gam'ó-pé-tál'-ús (Gr. petalon, a leaf), having a corolla formed by the union or grafting together of several petals, so as to form a tube; monopetalous: gamosepalous, a., gam'-ó-sep'-ál-ús (sepalon, an adapted word, formed from Gr. petalon), having a calyx formed by the union of several petals; monosepalous: gamophyllous, a., gam'-ó-fíl'-ús (Gr. phyllon, a leaf), having one leaf or membrane; monophyllous.

ganglion, n., gang'-gli-ón, ganglia, n. plu., -óns, or ganglia, n. plu., -lé-á (Gr. ganglion, a little tumour under the skin near the sinews), in surg., a tumour in the sheath of a tendon; a mass of nervous matter containing nerve cells and giving origin to nerve fibres; a nerve centre; ganglionic, a., gang'-gli-ón-ík, relating to ganglia; applied to collections of nucleated nerve cells which are centres of nervous power to the fibres connected with them; in bot., a swelling in the mycelium of some fungi: gangliated, a., gang'-gli-á-tíd’, having gangliaions; intertwined: gangliform, a., gang'-gli-fórm (L. forma, shape), having the form of a ganglion: ganglioma, n., gang'-gli-ó-má, a glandular or ganglionic tumour: ganglion intercaroticum, in'- tér-kár'-ót-ík'-ím (L. inter, between, amidst; new L. caroticus, carotid — from Gr. kárō, I throw into a deep sleep), a large ganglionic body placed on the inner side of the angle of division of the common carotid artery: g. thyr-oidem, thýr'-óid'-é-im (new L. thyroideus, resembling the shape of an oblong shield—from Gr. thuroōs, a shield; eidos, resemblance), the smallest of the cervical ganglia, placed on or near the inferior thyroid artery.

gangrene, n., gang'-grén (L. gangrenae, Gr. ganggraina, a gangrene
—from Gr. *graino, I eat or gnaw),
a condition of some soft part of a
living body causing mortification
and death of the part: gangrene,
a., *gang*-grén-*i*us, showing
a tendency to gangrene;
accepting the character of gangrene:
gangrena senilis, *gang*-grén-*i*us
senil-*i*us (L. senilis, aged, senile),
the gangrene which occurs in
aged people from imperfect nutri-
tion of a part, due to a diseased
condition of the supplying blood-
vessels.

ganoid, a., *gān-oyd* (Gr. *ganos,
spendour; eidos, resemblance),
applied to an Order of fishes,
living and extinct, having angular
scales, composed of horny or
bony plates covered with a shining
enamel: Ganoidei, n. plu., *gān-
øyd-*ē-*i*, an Order of fishes.
gapes, n. plu., *gāpz* (AS. *geap,
wide; AS. *geapan, Icel. *gapa*, to
gape; Gael. *gab*, a mouth), a
fatal disease among poultry
and birds, in which they open
their mouths wide and gasp for
breath, caused by the presence
of the parasite sclerostoma syn-
gamus in large numbers in the
trachea, or partially developed
in the lungs.

Garcinia, n., *gār-sin'-i*ā (in
honour of Dr. Laurent Garcin,
a traveller), a valuable genus of
fruit-bearing trees, Ord. Gutti-
fere or Clusiaceae: Garcinia
morella or pedicellata, *mor-ël-*i*ā
or *pēd-*i*ē-*l-*ē-*l-*ē-*i*ā (It. *morello,
dark, blackish; F. *morelle*, the
night-shade; L. *pedicellus*, a
foot-stalk), a dioecious tree,
with laurel-like foliage and
small yellow flowers, found in
Camboja, Siam, etc., produces
gamboge: G. pictoria, *pīkt-*ōr-*i*ā
(L. *pictūrius*, pictorial— from
*pictor*, a painter); and G. Travanc-
coria, *trav-*ōn-*k-ōr-*i*ā (from
Travancore, India), also furnish
 gamboge, which in commerce is
received in the form of pipe, roll,
lump, or cake gamboge: G.
elliptica, *ēl-*ēp-*t-*ē-*ō* (L. *ellipticus,
oval—from *ellipsis*, an oval), a
species producing a kind of
gamboge, called 'coorg': G. man-
gostana, *mān-*gōs-*t-*ān-*ā* (Malay
mangusta), a tree which bears the
mangosteen, an E. Indian fruit,
one of the finest known, re-
sembling a middle-sized orange,
filled with a sweet and highly-
flavoured pulp.

Gardenia, n., *gār-den'-i*ā (after
Dr. Garden of Charleston,
America), a splendid genus of
plants, producing sweet-scented
flowers of various colours, Ord.
Rubiaeæ.
gargle, n., *gārg-l* (F. *gargouiller,
to gargle), a word imitative of
the sound produced; *gargareōn,
the throat), a liquid medicinal
preparation, used for washing the
mouth and throat: v., to wash the
mouth and throat by gargling the
liquid up and down in them.

Garryaceae, n. plu., *gār-*r-*ē-*ē-zé-
ē (after Nicholas Garry, of Hudson’s
Bay Company), a small Order, or
rather Sub-order, of shrubs, with
opposite leaves and pendulous
aemaceous racemes of flowers,
included in the Ord. Cornaceæ:

Garrya, n., *gār-*r-*ē-*ē, a genus of
ornamental shrubs, similar in ap-
pearance to Viburnum, and a
great botanical curiosity: Garrya
elliptica, *ēl-*ēp-*t-*ē-*ē (L. *ellipticus,
oval—from *ellipsis*, an oval), a
species which has unisexual
flowers, and is prized for its
peculiar silky catkins.

Gasteromycetes, n., *gās-t-*ē-*r-*ē-*ē-
*B. sil-*ē-*z* (Gr. *gaster*, the belly; *muķēs*, a fungus), a division of
the Fungi in which the hymenium
is enclosed in a membrane, the
spores being scattered over it in
sets of four, as seen in puff-balls.

Gasteropoda, n. plu., *gās-t-*ē-*r-*ē-
*ōp-*ē-z (Gr. *gaster*, the belly; *podes*,
feet), an Order of mollusccous
animals which have their feet
along the belly, or a ventral muscular disc adapted for creeping, as in the periwinkle.

Gasterothalamææ, n., gæst'r-ð-thal-āml-è (Gr. gastēr, the belly; thalämos, a bed-chamber, a receptacle), a section of the Lichens having the shields always closed, or opening by bursting through the cortical layer of the thallus, the nucleus containing the deliquescing or shrivelled sporangia.

gastric, a., gæst-rìk (Gr. gastēr, the belly or stomach), relating to the belly or stomach in man; popularly applied to certain forms of fever: gastric juice, the fluid in the stomach which acts as the principal agent in digestion: gastritis, n., gæst-rìtìs, inflammation of the stomach: gastro, gæst-rö, signifying, related to, or connected with the stomach.

gastricolæ, n. plu., gæst-rìk-ö-lè (Gr. gastēr, the belly; colo, I inhabit), intestinal parasites, being the larvae of certain flies, found in the intestines of various animals.

Gastrocephalitis, gæst-rö-sèf-āl-itìs (Gr. gastēr, the belly; kephale, the head), inflammation of the stomach with excitement of the brain and head.

Gastrocemius, n., gæst-rö-k-nèm-itìs (Gr. gastēr, the belly; knèmè, the leg), the muscle or muscles which principally form the calf of the leg, and whose office it is to extend the foot; this muscle is also called 'gemellus superior.'

Gastrodynia, n., gæst-rö-din'é-ā (Gr. gastēr, the belly; odunè, pain), a painful affection of the stomach.

Gastro-enteritis, gæst-rö-ent'r-itìs (Gr. gastēr, the belly; enteron, an intestine), inflammation of the stomach and small intestines.

Gastromalacia, n., gæst-rö-mal-ál-è shi-ā (Gr. gastēr, the belly; L. malàcus, Gr. malakos, soft to the touch, tender), a softening of the stomach, due to the action of the gastric juice on the coats of the stomach after death.

Gastrorrhœa, n., gæst-rör-rē-ā (Gr. gastēr, the belly; rheö, I flow), catarrh of the stomach, attended with the discharge of abundant mucus.

Gastro-splenic, a., gæst-rö-splën'ìk (Gr. gastēr, the belly; splën, the spleen), pert. to the stomach and spleen.

Gastrula, n., gæst-rö-là (a dim. formed from Gr. gastēr, the belly), a name applied to the developmental stage in various animals, in which the embryo consists of two fundamental membranes, an outer and an inner, enclosing a central cavity.

Gattine, n., gæt-tìn (a corruption of catkin; It. gattino, a kitten), a disease in silkworms caused by the fungus Cladosporium herbarum, so called from the dead caterpillars presenting the appearance of a kind of paste, as the disease 'muscardine' has that of a little cake.

Gaultheria, n., gäul-thër'-ë-ā (after Gaulther, a botanist of Canada), a genus of ornamental shrubs, Ord. Ericaceae: Gaultheria procumbens, pro-kùm'bënz (L. procumbens, leaning forward, bending down); and G. shallon, shall'ôn (name in Amer.), furnish succulent and grateful berries which yield a volatile oil.

gelatine, n., jel'-ät-in (F. gelatine, It. and Sp. gelatina, gelatine; L. gelàtum, to congeal), the principle of jelly; animal jelly; gelatinous, a., jel'-ät-in-ìs, resembling or consisting of jelly; having the consistence of jelly.

gelatio, n., jel'-åsh'-ë (L. gelàtìo, frost), frostbite as it affects man:
gelation, n., jel'-åsh-ün, the rigid state of the body in catalepsy, as if frozen.
gemelli, n. plu., jėm-ē'li (a dim. of L. gemini, twins), the names of two muscles, named respectively the 'gemellus superior' and 'gemellus inferior,' see 'gastrocnemius.'

geminate, a., jėm-in-āt (L. gemini, twins; geminatus, doubled), in bot., growing in pairs; same as 'binate.'

gemma, n., jėm-mä, gemmæ, n. plu., jėm-mė (L. gemma, a bud; gemmæ, buds), in bot., a bud; leaf buds as distinguished from flower buds; reproductive buds found in liverworts; the buds produced by any animal, whether detached or not: gemmate, a., jėm-mat, having buds: gemmation, n., jėm-mä-šūn, the development of leaf buds; in zool., the process of producing new structures by budding: gemmiferous, a., jėm-mif'ē-rūs (L. fero, I bear), bearing buds: gemmiform, a., jėm-mif'ōrm (L. forma, shape), shaped liked a bud: gemmiparous, a., jėm-mi-pār-rūs (L. pario, I produce), in bot., producing by buds; in zool., giving origin to new structures by a process of budding.

gemmule, n., jėm-mūl (L. gemmūla, a little bud—from gemma, a bud), in bot., the first bud of the embryo; same as 'plumule'; in zool., the ciliated embryos of many Ccelenterata; the seed-like reproductive bodies or spores of Spongilla.

genera, see 'genus.'

generation, n., jėn'ēr-ā-shūn (L. generātum, to beget, to engender—from genus, a race or kind), production; formation: generative, a., jėn-ēr-ā-tīv, that generates or produces.

generic, pert. to a 'genus.'

genestade, n., jēn-ēs-tād (a corruption of L. genista or genesta, the broom plant), an enzootic disease of cattle, sthenic hæma-

turia, due principally to the astringent principle of the plants and young trees which animals eat; so called in France as due to animals eating the plant Genistica Hispanica, his-pān-tīk-ā (of or from Hispania or Spain):

Genista, n., jēn-īst-ā (called in F. plantegenêt), a plant from which the Plantagenets took their name: Genista tinctoria, tīnk-tōr'-ā (L. tinctōrius, belonging to dyeing—from tingo, I dye), a dye-plant, formerly known as 'dyer’s greenweed' or 'dyer's broom.'

genial, a., jēn-ī-al (Gr. gecion, the chin), of or belonging to the chin: genio, jēn-ī-o, signifying in compounds a connection with the jaw: genio-hyoglossus, hiō-glos-sūs (Gr. letter v, upsilon, or Eng. u; glossa, the tongue), a thin, flat, triangular muscle, so named from its triple attachment to the jaw, the hyoid bone, and tongue: genio-hyoid, hiōy'd, (Gr.eidos, resemblance), a narrow, slender muscle situated immediately beneath the inner border of the mylo-hyoid.

genitals, n. plu., jēn-ī-āls (L. genitalis, serving to beget—from gigno, I beget), the parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation.

genito-crural, a., jēn-ī-ō-kro'r-āl (L. genitalis, serving to beget—from gigno, I beget), applied to a nerve which belongs partly to the external genital organs, and partly to the thigh: genito indicates connection with the genital organs.

Gentianaceae, n. plu., jēn-shē-an-ā'-sē-ē (after Gentius, the anec. king of Illyria who first proved its virtues), the Gentian family, a well-known Order of plants, principally herbaceous, distributed over nearly every part of the world, prized for their beauty; many exhibit great variety of colours, have a bitterness in their
roots, leaves, and flowers, used as
tonics: Gentianae, n. pl., jén'-
sht-án'ě-č-ě, a tribe of the Order:
Gentiana, n., jén'-št-án'ě-d, an
extremely beautiful genus of
plants: Gentiana lutea, lóölt'-č-ă
(L. látum, a plant used in dyeing
yellow), a species whose root is
principally used in medicine,
found at a high elevation on
Pyrenees and Alps, produces
showy yellow flowers, and the
root yellow internally: G. punct-
tata, pángk-tát'-ă (L. punctátus,
punctured— from punctum, a
puncture, a sting); G. purpurea,
pěr-púr'-č-ă (L. purpúræus,
purple-coloured — from purpúra,
a purple colour); and G. Pannon-
ica, pán-nón'-lć-ă (L. Pannónia,
an anc. country of Turkey),
are species whose roots are often
mixed with the root of G. lutea:
G. kurroo, kír-ro' (a native
name), a species of the Himalayas
having similar properties: G.
campestris, kámp-pest'-ris (L. cam-
pestris, pert. to a level field— from
campus, a flat field); and G. am-
arella, ám'-ár-čl'-ă (a dim. of L.
amárus, bitter), British species
which have also been used as
bitter tonics.
gen, n., jén'-ă (L. génă, the
knee), the knee or bend of the
corpus callosum.
genus, n., jén'-ŭs, genera, n. pl.,
jén'-ér-ă (L. génus, birth, race,
généris, of a race), that which
has several species under it; a
group next lower to an Order; a
Species is one of the group called
a Genus, while accidental dif-
ferences in species give rise to
Varieties;—we have accordingly
in natural history, the Order, the
Genus, the Species, the Variety,
while to indicate minor differences
we have often groups called Sub-
orders, Sub-genera, Sub-species,
and Sub-varieties; see 'Species.'
Geoffroya, n., jef'-frój'-ă (after M.
Geoffroy, author of Materia Med-
ica, died 1731), a genus of trees,
Ord. Leguminosæ, Sub-ord. Pap-
iloneæ: Geoffroya superba,
-su-pér'b-ă (L. superbus, excellent,
splendid), a species whose fruit,
called Umari, is much used by
the inhabitants of Brazil, etc.

Geotropism, n., jě-ó-t'r-op'-znm (Gr.
gé̄tō, the earth; tropē, a turning,
a change), in bot., the influence
of gravitation on growth.

Gephyrea, n. pl., jef'-fir'-ă (Gr.
gepʰyra, a mound or dyke), a
class of the Anarthropoda, com-
prising the spoon-worms and
their allies.

Geraniaceae, n. pl., jěr-án'-l'-ă-se-ě
(Gr. gerános, a crane, in allusion
to the long beak-like prolongation
of the axis), the Cranesbill family,
an Order of plants which are as-
stringent and aromatic: Gerani-
um, n., jěr-án'-l'-ŭm, a genus,
some of whose species produce
very handsome flowers: Geranium
maculatum, mák'-ul-lät'-ŭm (L.
maculátus, spotted, speckled—
from mácula, a spot), a species
whose root is called 'alum root,'
from its being a very powerful
astringent: G. oblongatum, ób-
long'-ăt'-ŭm (L. oblongus, rather
long, oblong), the yellow geran-
ium, whose root-stock is used by
the natives of Namaqualand, S.
Africa, as an article of food; G.
Robertianum, rób-ěrt'-án-l'-ŭm
(from Robert, proper name), a
species used in N. Wales in
nephritic complaints.

Germ, n., jěrm (L. germen, the
bud of a tree, a young twig), that
from which anything springs; the
rudiment of an undeveloped new
being: germ-cells, the cells or
nuclei which contain active
germinal matter or protoplasm;
germ-mass, the germinal matter
or protoplasm; the materials
prepared for the future form-
atation of the embryo: germin-
n, n., jěrm'-ěn, in bot., a name for
the ovary: germinal, a., jěrm':
in-dûl, pert. to a germ: germinal vesicle, in bot. and zool., a cell contained in the embryo sac from which the embryo is developed; the small vesicular body within the ovum or the yolk of the egg: germination, n., germ-in-àl'shûn, the first beginning of vegetation in seed; the first act of growth.

Gesneraceae, n. plu., ges'n'r-àl'sê-e (after the botanist Gesner, of Zürich), the Gesnera family, an extensive Order of little, soft-wooded herbs or shrubs, generally possessing considerable beauty, natives chiefly of the warmer regions of America: Gesnera, n., ges'n'r-à, a genus whose species are very handsome plants.

gestation, n., gest-à-shûn (L. gest-a-tio, a bearing or carrying—from gesto, I bear or carry), the period during which females carry the embryo in the womb from conception to delivery; the state of pregnancy.

Geum, ge-àm (Gr. geuo, I give to taste, I entertain), a genus of ornamental plants, Ord. Rosaceae, distinguished by astringent and tonic qualities: Geum urbanum, erb-àn'ëm (L. urbànus, belonging to the city or town—from urbs, a city), the common and water avens; and G. rivale, riv-àl'ë (L. rivâlis, belonging to a brook—from rivus, a small stream), have been employed as tonics and astringents, and for efficacy have been compared to Cinchona: G. coccineum, kôk-sên'të-ëm (L. coccìnus, of a scarlet colour—from coccum, the berry of the scarlet oak), an especially handsome species.

gibber, n., gib'ber (L. gibber, crook-backed, hunch-backed; gibbus, hunched, humped), in bot., a pouch at the base of a floral envelope: gibbosity, n., gib-bôs'tè-të, a round or swelling prominence; in bot., a swelling at the base of an organ: gibbous, a., gib'bës, swollen at the base; having a distinct swelling at some part of the surface.

gid, n., gid (a corruption of giddy, unsteady, alluding to their tottering gait; Norse gidda, to shake, to tremble), the disease called 'sturdy' among sheep, caused by parasites on the brain, viz. the Cenurus cerebralis.

Gilliesiaeae, n. plu., gil-lès-i-àl'sê-e (after Dr. Gillies, of Chili), the Gilliesia family, an Order of herbs with tunicated bulbs, grass-like leaves, and umbellate, spathaceous flowers: Gilliesia, n., gil-lès'i-a, a genus of the Order.

gills, n. plu., gîlz (AS. geaslæ, the chaps, the jaws; Swed. gel, a jaw, the gill of a fish), the organs of breathing in fishes, forming reddish fibrous flaps, or fringed processes, placed on both sides of the head; in bot., the thin vertical plates on the under side of the cap of certain Fungi.

ginger, n., jînjë-r (F. gingembre, L. zingiber, ginger), the underground stem or rhizome of the Indian plant Zingiber officinale, also named Amomum zingiber, Ord. Zingiberaceae, used as an aromatic stimulant.

gingivà, n. plu., jîn-jîv'i (L. gingiva, a gum), the gums; a dense fibrous tissue, very closely connected with the periosteum of the alveolar processes, and covered by a red mucous membrane: gingiv-îtis, n., jîn-jîv'i-îtis, inflammation of the gums.

ginglymus, n., ging'glim'-ûs (Gr. ginggllumos, the hinge of a door, a joint), in anat., a joint which allows motion in two directions only, as the joint of the elbow and the lower jaw: ginglymoid, a., ging-glim-oïd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling a hinge.

gizzard, n., giz'zèrd (F. gévier, a gizzard; Prov. F. grezie, a gizzard—from gres, gravel), the strong muscular division of the stomach.
in fowls, birds, and insects; the crop.

Glabella, n., glāb-ěllā (L. glābel-lus, without hair, smooth—dim. from glāber, smooth), in anat., the triangular space between the eyebrows; the nasal eminence lying between the superciliary ridges.

Glabrous, a., glāb-rūs (L. glāber, without hair, smooth), in bot., smooth; devoid of hair.

Glacial, a., glā-shē-āl (L. glacies, ice), consisting of ice; frozen: Glacial acetic acid, the strongest acetic acid, so named from its crystallizing in ice-like leaflets at the ordinary temperature of 55°.

Gladiolus, n., glād-i'ol-us (L. glādiolus, a small sword—from glādīus, a sword), an extensive genus of plants, consisting chiefly of beautifully flowering bulbs from the Cape of Good Hope, Ord. Iridaceæ; in anat., the second piece of the sternum, considerably longer, narrower, and thinner than the first piece.

Gladius, n., glād'-i-ūs (L. glādius, a sword), the horny endoskeleton or pen of certain cuttle-fishes: Gladiate, a., glād'-i-āt, in bot., shaped like a short, straight sword.

Glair, n., glār (F. glaire, white of an egg; Scot. glair or glaur, mud or slime), the white of a raw egg; any viscos transparent substance resembling it: Glairy, a., glār'i, like glair; slimy.

Gland, n., glānd (L. glāns, an acorn, glandis, of an acorn), organs of manifold forms and structure which perform the functions of secretion, or when ductless are believed to modify the composition of the blood, found in all parts of the body; a similar combination of ducts or vessels in plants; an organ of secretion in plants consisting of cells, generally on the epidermis; wart-like swelling on plants: Glans, n., glānzs, in bot., the acorn or hazel nut, and such like, which are enclosed in bracts; the nut-like extremity of the penis.

Glanders, n. plu., glānd'-èrz (old F. glandre, a swelling of the glands; L. glāns, an acorn), a malignant contagious disease of equine animals capable of being conveyed to man, which primarily affects the mucous membranes of the nose, and is accompanied by a starchy or gluey (fibribus) discharge.

Glandule, n., glānd'-ūl, also Glandula, n., glānd'-ūl-ā (L. glandulae, the glands of the throat, dim. of glans, an acorn), a small gland or secreting vessel: Glandular, a., glānd'-ūl-ār, consisting of or pert. to glands; in bot., applied to hairs in plants having glands on their tips: Glandulae ceruminose, glānd'-ūl- ē sēr-ōm'-īn'-ōz'-ē (new L. cerūmen, the wax secreted by the ear—from cēra, wax), the ceruminous glands; the numerous small glands or follicles which secrete the ear-wax.

Glaucom, n., glāwōk'-ēm (Gr. glaukos, a colour between green and blue), a genus of very pretty plants, Ord. Papaveraceæ.

Glaucoma, n., glāwōk'-ēm'ā (Gr. glaukōma, a certain disease of the eye—from glaukos, blue-grey or sea-green; L. glaucoma, an obscuration of the crystalline lens—from glaucus, bluish-grey), a disease of the eye giving to it a bluish or greenish tinge: Glaucous, a., glāwōk'-ūs, of a sea-green colour; in bot., covered or frosted with a pale-green bloom: Glauc-escent, a., glāwōs-ēs'-ēnt, having a bluish-green or sea-green appearance.

Glaux, n., glāwks (Gr. glaukos, blue-grey or sea-green), a very pretty genus of plants, so called in allusion to the colour of the leaves, Ord. Primulaceæ: Glaux
maritima, mār-ĭt’ĭm-ā (L. maritimus, maritime—from māre, the sea), a species having the corolla abortive, and the calyx coloured.
gleba, n., gleb’ā (L. gleba, a lump of earth, a clod; glebula, a small clod), the spore-forming apparatus of Phalloidæ: glebulae, n. plu., gleb’ül-ē, crumb-like masses.
gleet, n., glet (F. glette, the froth of an egg; low Ger. glett, slippery), a slimy or glairy discharge from a wound; the thin humour as the result of gonorrhoeal disease.

Gleicheniæ, n. plu., glīk’ĕn-ĕt-ĕ (after Baron Gleichen, a German botanist), a Sub-order of the Ord. Filices, having the sori dorsal, and the sporangia opening vertically: Gleichenia, n., glīk-ĕnt-ă, a genus of very handsome ferns.
glenoid, a., glēn’ŏyd (Gr. glēnē, the pupil of the eye, a socket; eidōs, resemblance), in anat., applied to a part having a shallow cavity, as the socket of the shoulder joint: glenoid fossa, fōs’sā (L. fossa, a ditch), the socket of the shoulder joint: glene, n., glēnē, the hollow part of a bone; a socket.
glioma, n., gli-ŏm-ă, gliomata, n. plu., gli-ŏm’ĕt-ă (Gr. gliā, glue), a tumour peculiar to the brain and similar nervous structures, generally the former; a tumour very nearly allied to the sarcoma, consisting of primitive cells resembling those of the interstitial substance of nervous structure.
globate, a., glob’ĕt (L. globātus, made round—from globus, a ball), globe-shaped: globoids, n. plu., glob’ŏyds (Gr. eidōs, resemblance), non-crystalline, clustered granules enclosed in grains of aleuron: globose, a., glob’ŏz (L. globōsus, round as a ball), having the form of a ball; spherical: globosity, n., glob-ŏs’ĭt-ĕ, the quality of being round.

Globularia, n., glob’ŭl-år’ĭt-ă (L. globŭlus, a little ball—from globus, a ball), a very handsome genus of plants, Ord. Verbenaceæ, so named from the production of the flowers in globose heads.

globule, n., glob’ūl (L. globŭlus, a little globe—from globus, a globe), a very minute particle of matter in a round form; in bot., the male organ of the Chara: globulin, n., glob’ūl-in, the albuminous matter which forms the principal part of the blood corpuscles; in bot., the round, transparent granules formed in the cellular tissue, which constitute fæcula: globulus, n., glob’ūl-ŭs, the round deciduous shield of some lichens.

globus hystericus, glob’ŭs hist-ŏr-ĭk-ŭs (L. globus, a ball; hystericus, Gr. hustērikos, pert. to the womb, hysterical—from hustēra, the womb), in hysteria, the sensation of a ball rising up in the chest and throat; the hysterical bill.

glochidiate, a., gloch-id’ĭt-ăt (Gr. glōchis, the angular end of anything, as of an arrow—from glōx, the awn or beard of grain), in bot., applied to hairs on plants, the divisions of which are barbed like a fish hook.

glomerate, a., glōmĕr-ăt (L. glomerātus, gathered into a round heap—from glomus, a ball or clew of thread), gathered into round heaps or heads.

glomerule, n., glōmĕr-ŭl, also glomerulus, n., glōmĕr-ŭl-ŭs (dim. of L. glomus, a ball or clew of thread), a head or dense cluster of flowers; the powdering leaf lying on the thallus of lichens: glomerulus, n., glomeruli, n. plu., glōmĕr-ŭl-ĭ, granulous cells, being the result of the transformation of other cells, either of normal or pathological formation, as in the case of mucus or pus corpuscles; in bot.,
powdery masses on the surfaces
of some lichens: glomeruliferous,
a., glöm-ér-u'l. if-ér-ús (L. fero, I
bear), in bot., bearing clusters of
minutely-branched, coral-like
excrescences.
glossanthrax, n., glös-sän-thräks
(Gr. glossa, the tongue; anthrax,
burning coal), among cattle, a dis-
ease characterised by a develop-
ment of malignant carbuncle in the
mouth, especially on the tongue.
glosso, glös-sô (Gr. glossa, the
tongue), a prefix in compounds
denoting ‘attachment to or con-
nection with the tongue’: glossopha-
ryngeal, fär'-in-jel'-ál (Gr. pharun-
yx, the gullet), a nerve
connected with the tongue and
pharynx: glossitis, n., glös-sit-
is, inflammation of the tongue:
glossoid, a., glös-oyd (Gr. eidos,
resemblance), resembling the
tongue: glossology, n., glös-söl-
ö-jít (Gr. logos, discourse), the
explanation of the special terms
used in any science: glottis, n.,
glot'-tis (Gr. glotta or glossa, the
tongue), the narrow opening at the
upper part of the windpipe
at the back of the tongue: glot-
titis, n., glöt-tít-is, inflammation
of the glottis.
Gloxinia, n., glök'-s-in'-á (after
the botanist Gloxin, of Colmar),
a splendid genus of plants, worthy
of extensive cultivation, Ord.
Gesneraceae.
glucose, n., glö-köz' (Gr. glukus,
sweet), grape sugar; the peculiar
form of sugar which exists in
grapes and other fruits; also
found in animals, as in the blood;
also excreted by the urine in
Diabetes mellitus.
glume, n., glöm (L. gluma, the
husk of corn), the husk of corn
or grasses formed of flaps or
valves embracing the seed:
glumaceous, a., glöm-ä-shüs,
resembling the dry, scale-like
glomerules of grasses: glumiferous,
genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae, the sweet, sub-acrid, and mucilaginous juice of whose roots is used as a pectoral : Glycyrrhiza glabra, gläd-b'rā (L. glüber, without hair, smooth), the plant which yields liquorice root, used medicinally as a demulcent: G. echinata, ēk'-in-āt'-ā (L. echinatus, set with prickles, prickly); and G. glandulifera, gländ'-ūl-if'-ēr'-ā (L. glandule, glands; fero, I bear), also possess a sweetness in their roots and leaves: glycyrrhizin, n., glīs'-rīz'-īn, or glycione, n., glīs'-ī-ōn, the peculiar sweet principle in the roots and leaves of the Glycyrrhiza, and other papilionaceous plants; liquorice-sugar.

gnathic, a., nāth'-ik (Gr. gnathos, the cheek or jaw bone), belonging to the cheek or superior maxilla: gnathites, n. plu., nāth-īl'-ēz, in zool., the masticatory organs of the Crustacea: gnathitis, n., nāth-īl'-ēs, inflammation of the jaw: gnatho, nāth'-ō, a prefix in compounds indicating connection with the jaw.

gnaurus, n. plu., nāwors, better spelling gnar or gnarr, nār (Dut. knaarren, to growl; Swed. knarra, to creak; knorla, to twist or curl), excrescences or warts on the stem of a tree.

Gnetaceae, n. plu., nēt'-āl'-ē (from gnemon, a native name), the Joint-firs, an Order of small trees or shrubs, some species bearing edible, fleshy fruit: Gnetum, n., nēt'-ūm, a genus whose seeds in India are cooked and eaten, and the green leaves are used as spinach.

gnomonicus, n., nōm-ōn'-ik'-ūs (Gr. gnōmon, the pin or style of a dial), in bot., applied to a stalk which is bent at right angles.

goitre, n., goytl'-ēr (F. goître, a wen), a large tumour or swelling on the fore part of the neck, prevalent chiefly in Alpine districts.

Gomphocarpus, n., gōm'-fō-kārp'ūs (Gr. gomphos, a peg, a club; karpos, fruit), a pretty Cape genus of plants, Ord. Asclepiadaceae: Gomphocarpus fruticosus, frūt'-i-kōz'-ūs (L. frūticōsus, shrubby—from frutex, a shrub), the silk plant of Madeira.

Gompholobium, n., gōm'-fō-lōb'-ē-ūm (Gr. gomphos, a peg, a club; lobos, a pod), a splendid genus of New Holland plants, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae, having club- or wedge-shaped pods: Gompholobium uncinatum, ūn’-sēn-āt'-āūm (L. uncinatus, furnished with hooks—from uncus, a hook), a species which has poisoned sheep in Swan River Colony.

gomphosis, n., gōm'-fōz'-ūs (Gr. gomphos, a peg, a wedge), in anat., a form of joint in which a conical body is fastened into a socket, as the teeth in the jaw.

Gomphrena, n., gōm-frēn’-ā (Gr. gomphos, a club, from the shape of the flowers), a genus of plants having round heads of purple and white flowers, Ord. Amaranthaceae: Gomphrena globosa, glob'-ōs'-ā (L. globōsus, round—from globus, a ball, a globe), the Globe amaranth.

gonangium, n., gōn-ān’-jū-ām (Gr. gonos, offspring; angi, a vessel), the chitinous receptacle in which the reproductive buds of certain of the Hydrozoa are produced.

gongylus, n., gōng'-jīl-ūs, gongylii, n. plu., gōng'-jīl'-ī (Gr. gongylos, round), in bot., round, hard bodies produced on certain Algae, which become ultimately detached, and germinate; same as 'gonidia.'

gonidia, n. plu., gōn'-ēd'-ī-ā (Gr. gonos, offspring, seed; eidos, resemblance), green germinating cells in the thallus of lichens
immediately beneath the surface.

gonoblastidia, n. plu., gôn'-ô-blâst-id'-ë-ä (Gr. gonos, offspring; blastidion, a dim. of blastos, a bud), the processes which carry the reproductive receptacles or ‘gonophores,’ in many of the Hydrozoa.

gonocalyx, n., gôn'-ô-kål'-iks (Gr. gonos, offspring; kalux, a cup), the swimming-bell in a medusiform gonophore; the same structure in a gonophore which is not detached.

gonophore, n., gôn'-ô-fôr (Gr. gonos, offspring; phoreo, I bear, I carry), in bot., an elevated or elongated receptacle bearing the stamens and carpels in a prominent and conspicuous manner; in zoöl., the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the Hydrozoa, whether these become detached or not.

gonorrhea, n., gôn'-ô-r-ré'-ä (Gr. gonorrhoeia, a gonorrhea—from gonë, semen; rheo, I flow), the discharge of a purulent or mucopurulent fluid from the inflamed mucous membranes of the generative organs, the result of infection, and highly contagious; urethritis: gonorrheal, a., gôn'-ôr-ré'-ä-l, pert. to: gonorrheal.

ophthalmia, inflammation of the eye from the contact of gonorrheal matter.

gonosome, n., gôn'-ô-só-m (Gr. gonos, offspring; sóma, body), a term applied to the reproductive zooids of a hydrozoön.

gonotheca, n., gôn'-ô-thék'-ä (Gr. gonos, offspring; thékë, a chest, a case), the chitinous receptacle within which the gonophores of certain of the Hydrozoa are produced.

gonus, gôn'-îs (Gr. gônû, the knee), and gonum, gôn'-îm (Gr. gônia, a corner or angle), in bot., words in composition signifying either ‘kneed’ or ‘angled,—the o short when the former, and long when the latter;—polygonum, many-kneed; tetragonum, four-angled.

Goodeniaceae, n. plu., gôd'-ë-në.-ä'-së-ë (in honour of Dr. Good-enough, Bishop of Carlisle), the Goodenia family, an Order mostly of herbaceous plants, of Australia and S. Sea Islands: Goodenia, n., gôd'-ë-në.-ä, a very elegant genus of plants: Goodeniæ, n. plu., gôd'-ë-në.-ë-ë, a Sub-order.

Gossypium, n., gôs'-îp'-ë-äm (L. gossypium, the cotton tree—said to be from Ar. goz or gath, a soft substance), a highly valuable genus of plants comprising the various species of cotton plants, cotton being nothing more than the collection of hairs which surround the seeds, Ord. Malvaceæ: Gossypium Barbadense, bârb'-ä-dëns'-ë (of or from Barbados), the species which yields the best cotton, the Sea Island, New Orleans, and Georgian cotton: G. Peruvianum, për.-ôv'-i-ä'n-ë-äm (new L. Peruvianus, of or from Peru); and G. acuminatum, âk'-ëm'-ën-ät-ë-äm (L. acuminatum, pointed, sharpened—from acûm-en, a point), species which furnish the S. American cotton: G. herbaceum, hërb'-ë-së-ë-äm (L. herbáceus, grassy—from herba, grass), the common cotton of India; the Chinese Nankin cotton: G. arboreum, âr-bôr'-ë-äm (L. arböreus, pert. to a tree—from arbor, a tree), the Indian tree cotton.

gout, n., gout (L. gutta, a drop—from the old medical theory which attributed all disorders to the settling of a drop of morbid humour upon the part affected; F. goutte, a drop, the gout), a well-known painful disease of the joints.

gracilis, n., grâs'-ël'-ës (L. gracilis, slender), the name of a long, thin,
flat muscle of the thigh, which assists the 'sartorius.'

grain, n., grān (L. granum, grain of corn; F. grain), the fruit of cereal grasses; the smallest weight, so named as supposed to be of equal weight with a grain of corn: grains of Paradise, the seeds of 'Amomum malegueta.'

Grallatores, n. pl., grāl-lat-or'-ēz (L. grallator, he that goes on stilts—from gralle, stilts), the Order of the long-legged wading birds.

Gramineae, n. pl., grām-in'-ē-ē, also Graminaceae, grām-in-āl'-ē-ē (L. grāmīnēās, pert. to grass—from grāmen, grass), the Grass family, an Order of plants forming the most important in the vegetable kingdom, as furnishing the chief supply of food for man in the cereals, etc., and herbage for animals: graminaceous, a., grām-in-āshūs, pert. to grass; like grass: graminivorous, a., grām-in-īv'-ōr'-ūs (L. vorō, I devour), feeding or subsisting on grass.

Granatum, n., grān-āl-īm (L. granum, a grain), the pomegranate, so called because full of seed; see 'Punica granatum.'

granivorous, a., grān-īv'-ōr'-ūs (L. granum, grain; vorō, I devour), living upon grains or other seeds.

granule, n., grān-ūl, granules, n. plu., grān-ūl's (dim. from L. grānum, a grain), minute particles of matter, either organic or inorganic; in bot., minute bodies varying greatly in size, having distinct, external, shadowed rings or margins, the external edges of which are abrupt: granular, a., grān-ūl-ōr, also granulose, a., grān-ūl-ōz, consisting of grains or granules; resembling granules: granulated, a., grān-ūl-āt-ēd, roughish on the surface; composed of granules: granulations, n., grān-ūl-āshūns, the small, soft nodules of a florid red colour which appear on the surface of healthy healing wounds or ulcers: granula-gonima, grān-ūl-ā-gō-nil'-ē-ē (L. granula, a little grain; Gr. gonimos, having the power of generating), clusters of spherical cells filled with green granular matter, seated beneath the cortical layer in lichens.

Gratiola, n., grāt-ō-lā (L. grātia, grace, favour, the grace of God—from their supposed medicinal virtues), a genus of pretty free - flowering plants, Ord. Scorophulariaceae: Gratiola officinalis, of-fis-īn-āl'-ēs (L. officinalis, officinal), the plant hedge-hyssop, bitter and acrid, formerly called 'Gratia Dei,' the grace of God, from its efficacy as a medicine.

gravel, n., grāv'ēl (It. gravella, F. gravelle, sand), small stony concretions formed in the kidneys, which, when passed, form a gravelly kind of sediment in the urine; the disease thus caused.

gravid, a., grāv'-id (L. gravidus, pregnant—from grāvis, heavy), pregnant; heavy or great with child.

grease, n., grēs (F. graisse, It. grascia, grease), a disease in horses, consisting of inflammation of the skin at the back of the fetlock and heels, on which pustules form, yielding a fetid, purulent discharge.

Gregarina, n., grē-gär-īn'-ā (L. gregarīus, belonging to a herd or flock—from grex, a flock), one of the Gregarīnidae, grē-gär-īn'-īd-ē, a class of the Protozoa.

Grevillea, n., grev'-ill-e-ā (after Greville, a patron of botany), a handsome genus of New Holland plants, Ord. Proteaceae: Grevillea robusta, rō-büst-ā (L. robustus, oaken—from robustus, an oak tree), the silver oak.

Grewia, n., grēw'-ē (in honour of Dr. Grew, the botanist), a genus
of plants, Ord. Filicaeæ, having elm-looking leaves: Grewia microcos, mik-rôk'-ôs (Gr. mikros, little; kosmos, a world); and G. Asiatica, âzh'-i-t'ik'-â (from Asia), species whose fruits are agreeable, and are largely employed in making sherbet in N.W. India: G. oppositifolia, òp-pôz'-i-t'î-fôl'-â (L. oppositus, placed before or opposite; folium, a leaf), a species whose fibres are used in making paper.

groin, n., grôyn (F. groin, snout of a hog), in the human body, the depressed part between the belly and the thigh.

grossification, n., grôs'-ô-fik'-â: shân (L. grossus, thick; facio, I make), in bot., the swelling of the ovary after impregnation.

Grossulariaceae, n. plu., grôs'-ô-lâ-r-t'â-së'-ê (mid. L. grossula, a gooseberry; grossillus, a small unripe fig—from grossus, an unripe fig), the Gooseberry and Current family, natives of temperate regions, and many yield edible fruits.

grumous, a., grôm'-âs (L. grumus, a little heap or hillock), clotted; knotted; in bot., collected into granule masses.

Guaiacum, n., gwâ-yâ-küm or gwâ-yë-küm (Sp. guayaco, S. Amer. guaiac, the name of the tree), a genus of lofty ornamental trees, Ord. Zygoaphyllaceæ: Guaiacum officinale, âf-fi-sîn'-âl'-ê (L. officinalis, officinal), a beautiful W. Indian tree, whose wood, lignum vitae, is prized for its hardness, yields the resinous substance known as guaiac or gum-guaiac, gwâ'-âk or gwâ'-yâk, the gum and wood used medicinally as a stimulant and diaphoretic: G. sanctum, sâng'-tûm (L. sanctus, holy), a species which also yields gum-guaiac.

Guano, n., gôô'-ân'-ô or gwân'-ô (Sp. guano or huano—from Peruvian huana, dung), the vast accumulations of the droppings of sea-fowls found on islands on the coast of S. America, much used as a manure.

guaranine, n., gwâr'-ân'-in (after a tribe of American Indians so named), a bitter crystalline substance obtained from the Guarana bread or Brazilian cocoa, identical with caffeine.

guard, a., n., gârd (F. garder, to keep; It. guardare, to guard), in bot., applied to sister cells bounding a stoma, formed by bipartition of a mother cell; in zool., the cylindrical fibrous sheath with which the internal chambered shell of a Belemnite is protected.

Guatteria, n., gwât'-ter'-â (after Guatteri, an Italian botanist), a splendid genus of plants, Ord. Anonaceæ: Guatteria virgata, vér-g'-ât'-â (L. virgatus, made of twigs or osiers—from virga, a twig), a species yielding the lance-wood of commerce.

Gubernaculum, n., goôb'-ër-nâl'-âl-ûm (L. gubernàculum, a helm, a rudder—from guberno, I steer), a conical-shaped cord, attached above to the lower end of the epididymis, and below to the bottom of the scrotum.

Guilandina, n., gil'-ân'-din'-û (after the Prussian traveller and botanist, Guilandino), a genus of pretty shrubs, Ord. Leguminosæ, Subord. Caesalpinieæ: Guilandina bonducella, bônd'-û-sêl'-û (unascertained), the nicker tree, yields a bitter and tonic, and its seeds are said to be emetic.

Guinea-worm, n., gîn'-ë-wêrm (of or from Guinea, in Africa), a worm which infests the skin of man in certain warm countries; the Dracunculus, which see.

gullet, n., gûl'-lêt (F. goulet, the gullet—from goule, the mouth; L. gula, the windpipe), the passage in the neck of an animal down which food and drink pass into the stomach; the æsophagus.
gum, n., guéum (L. gummi, F. gomme, gum), a vegetable mucilage found thickened on the surface of certain trees; gum-resin, an exudation from certain trees and shrubs partaking of the nature of a gum and a resin: gum-arabic, a gum procured from several species of acacia in Africa and S. Asia: gum-lac, a resinous substance exuded from the bodies of certain insects, chiefly found upon the banyan tree.

gumma, n., güm'má, gummata, n. plu., gum'mát¹ (L. gummi, gum; gummatus, containing gum, gummy), a species of new growths produced in various organs of the body, arising from constitutional syphilis; also called 'syphiloma.'

gustatory, a., gut³tä-tät-ér¹ (L. gustus, taste, flavour), pert. to the taste; applied to a nerve of the sense of taste which supplies the papillae and mucous membrane of the tongue.

gutta percha, n., gut³tä pért¹shä (Malay, ragged gum), a kind of caoutchouc which softens at a moderate temperature, used for soles of shoes, straps, and numerous articles of domestic use, the produce of Isonandria gutta, Ord. Sapotaceæ, obtained from Borneo and Singapore.

Note.— Said also to be from the name of the tree, or the name of the island from which first imported, viz. Pulo-Percha.

Guttiferæ, n. plu., gut³tä-fif'ê-rê (L. gutta, a drop; fero, I bear), the Gamboge family, an Order of beautiful trees and shrubs yielding a resinous juice of a yellow colour, acrid and purgative; Order also named Clusiaceæ: guttiferous, a., gut³tä-fif'ê-rús, yielding gum or resinous substances.

guttulate, a., gut³tä-tul¹ (L. guttula, a little drop), in bot., in the form of small drops; composed of small round vesicles.

guttural, a., gut³tä-rêr¹ (L. guttur, the throat), formed in the throat, pert. to the throat.

gymnaxyony, n., jim³näks²lön¹ (Gr. gymnaxos, naked; axon, an axletree), in bot., a state in which the placenta protrudes through the ovary and alters its position.

gymnoblastic, a., jim³nö-bläst¹tik (Gr. gymnaxos, naked; blastos, a bud), applied to the Hydrozoa in which the nutritive and reproductive buds are not protected by horny receptacles.

gymnocarpous, a., jim³nö-karp²ús (Gr. gymnaxos, naked; karpos, fruit), in bot., applied to naked fruit, that is, fruit having no pubescence or floral envelope around it; applied to lichens having fructifications in the form of a scutellate, cup-shaped, or linear thallus.

gymnogen, n., jim³nö-jën (Gr. gymnaxos, naked; genneos, I produce), a plant with naked seeds, that is, seeds which are not enclosed in an ovary; a gymnospermous plant.

Gymnolæmata, n. plu., jim³nö-löm²lät¹ (Gr. gymnaxos, naked; limpós, the neck or throat), an Order of the Polyzoa, having the mouth devoid of the valvular structure known as the epistome.

Gymnophiona, n. plu., jim³nö-föös²lön¹ (Gr. gymnaxos, naked; óphis, a serpent, óphios, of a serpent), the Order of the Amphibia comprising the snake-like Cæcilieæ.

Gymnosomatæ, n. plu., jim³nö-som²lät¹ (Gr. gymnaxos, naked; somá, a body, sómátoos, of a body), the Order of Pteropoda which have not the body protected by a shell.

gymnospermous, a., jim³nö-spërüm²ús (Gr. gymnaxos, naked; sperma, seed), having naked seeds, or seeds not enclosed in a true ovary, as Conifers: gymnospermae, n. plu., jim³nö-spërüm²é, also gymnosperms, n. plu., -spērmz, mono-
chlamydeous or achlamydeous plants differing from Exogens in having naked ovules; ovules developed without the usual integuments.

gymnospore, n., *γυμνός-σπόρ (Gr. *γυμνός, naked; *σπορα, seed), a naked spore: *gymnosporous, a., -σπόρ-ας, pert. to: *gymnospora, n. plant, *γυμνό-σπόρ-ε, the class of plants having naked spores.

gymnostomi, n. plu., *γυμνόστομ-οι (Gr. *γυμνός, naked; *στόμα, a mouth), mosses without a peristome, or naked mouthead: *gymnos'tomous, a., -στόμ-ας, naked mouthed; without a peristome: *Gymnos'tomum, n., -στόμ-ος, a numerous genus of plants, growing in tufts and patches of various colours, found in almost every situation, Ord. Musci or Bryaceae, so called in allusion to the open orifice of the theca.

gynandrophore, n., *γυνανδρ-οφορ (Gr. *γυνή, a female; *ἀνήρ, a male, *ανδρός, of a male; *φορέω, I bear), in bot., a column bearing stamens and pistil.

gynandrous, a., *γυνανδρ-ος (Gr. *γυνή, a female; *ἀνήρ, a male, *ανδρός, of a male), having stamens and pistil in a common column, as in orchids.

gynantherous, a., *γυνανθέρ-ος (Gr. *γυνή, a female; *ἀνθέρος, belonging to a flower—from *άνθος, a flower), having the stamens converted into pistils.

Gyneum, n., *γυνή-τος (Gr. *γυνή, a female; *ερίον, wool), a genus of plants, Ord. Gramineæ; the pampas-grass, covering the vast plains of S. America, very ornamental in the flower-garden:

Gynerium argenteum, *ἄρ-ξεν-έτος (L. argenteus, silvery), the pampas-grass of the Cordilleras.

gynius, n., *γυνί-τος (Gr. *γυνή, a female, a pistil; *ξίζα, I cause to sit, I seat), the position of the stigma on the columns of orchids.

gynóbase, n., *γυνό-βας (Gr. *γυνή, a female; *βάς, a base), in bot., a central axis, to the base of which the carpels are attached; a fleshy receptacle bearing separate fruits: *gynobasic, a., *γυνό-βας-ικ, having a gynobase.

Gynocardia, n., *γυνόκορδ-ί-α (Gr. *γυνή, a female; *κόρδια, the heart), a genus of plants, Ord. Bixaceae: *Gynocardia odorata, *οίδ-όρ-άτ-ι-α (L. odoratus, scented—from *οίδος, smell, scent), a species, called Chalmagra seeds, from whose seeds an oil is expressed, used in India for the cure of leprosy and various cutaneous diseases.

Gynœcum, n., *γυνή-ς-κύ-μ (Gr. *γυνή, a female; *οἶκος, a house), in bot., the female organ of the flowers; the pistil.

gynophore, n., *γυνό-φορ (Gr. *γυνή, a female; *φορέω, I bear), in bot., a stalk supporting the ovary; in zoology, the generative buds or gonophores of Hydrozoa containing ova alone, and differing in form from those which contain spermatozoa.

gynostegium, n., *γυνόστεγ-ι-ος (Gr. *γυνή, a female, a pistil; *στέγος, I cover), the staminal crown of Asclepias.

gynostemium, n., *γυνόστεμ-ι-ος (Gr. *γυνή, a female, a pistil; *στέμον, a thread, a stamen), a column in orchids bearing the organs of reproduction; the united stamens and pistil of orchids.

gyrate, a., *γίρ-άτ (Gr. *γύρος, L. *γύρος, a ring, a circle), winding or going round as in a circle; turning in a circular manner:

gyration, n., *γίρ-άτ-ον, a turning or whirling round; rotation as in cells: gyri, n. plu., *γίρ-ι, in the cerebrum, the numerous smooth and tortuous eminences into which the grey matter of the surface of the hemispheres is moulded.

Gyrencephala, n. plu., *γύρ-έν-σφ-α.
āl·ā (Gr. gurō, I curve or bend; engkephalos, the brain), a section of the Mammalia, in which the cerebral hemispheres are abundantly convoluted.

Gyrocarpae, n. plu., jir·ō-karp·ē·ē (L. gyro, I turn round in a circle; karpos, fruit), a Sub-order or tribe of the Ord. Combrétaceæ, so called in allusion to the fruit moving in the air: Gyrocarpus, n., jir·ō-karp·ūs, a genus of very ornamental plants.

Habrothamnus, n., hāb·ro·thām·nūs (Gr. habros, graceful, elegant; thamnos, a shrub, a thickset), a genus of elegant greenhouse plants, bearing pannicles of flowers in profusion, Ord. Solanaceae.

Hæmal, a., hēm·āl (Gr. haima, blood), connected with the blood or blood vessels; applied to the arch under the vertebral column which encloses and protects the organs of circulation.

Hæmanthus, n., hēm·ānth·ūs (Gr. haima, blood; anthos, a flower—in allusion to the colour of the flowers), a genus of fine bulbous plants, Ord. Amaryllidaceæ:

Hæmanthus toxicarius, tōk·sē·kō·rē·ā·rē·ūs (Gr. toxikon, poison), a species whose root is poisonous.

Hæmapoietes, n., hēm·ā-pō·ē·tēz·īs (Gr. haima, blood; poiesis, the making or forming of a thing), the production or formation of blood: hæmapoietic, a., hēm·ā-pō·ē·tīk (Gr. poietikos, making, effecting), making or producing blood.

Hæmapophyses, n. plu., hēm·ā-pō·phīz·ēz (Gr. haima, blood; Emb. apophysis), in anat., the parts projecting from a vertebra which form the hæmal arch.

Hæmatemesis, n., hēm·ē·mē·tēz·ūs·īs (Gr. haima, blood, haimatos, of blood; emetō, I vomit), a vomiting of blood.

Hæmatin, n., hēm·ā·tin (Gr. haima, blood, haimatos, of blood), the colouring matter resulting from the decomposition of hæmoglobin by heat: hæmatine, n., hēm·ā·tin (Gr. eidos, resemblance), the blood crystals found as a pathological production in old extravasations of blood: hæmatitis, n., hēm·ā·tit·ūs·īs, inflammation of the blood: hæmatinuria, n., hēm·ā·tit·ūr·ē·ā·rē·ūs (Gr. ouron, urine), a condition of the urine in which it contains hæmatin.

Hæmatocele, n., hēm·ā·tō·s·ēl (Gr. haima, blood, haimatos, of blood; kēlē, a tumour), a tumour formed by an effusion of blood from the vessels of the testis or its coverings, or of the spermatic cord; any tumour consisting principally of blood,—e.g., ‘pelvic hæmatocele.’
hæmatocrya, n. plu., hæm'ät-ök'-ri-a (Gr. haima, blood; kruos, cold), applied by Owen to the cold-blooded Vertebrates, viz. the Fishes, Amphibia, and Reptiles: hæmatocryal, a., hæm'ät-ök'-ri-al, cold blooded.

hæmatodanin, see 'hæmatin.'

hæmatoma, n., hæm'ät-öm'-ð (Gr. haima, blood, haimatos, of blood; mētra, womb), a kind of tumour formed from an effused blood mass resulting from a hæmorrhage.

hæmatometra, n., hæm'ät-ö-mēl'-ð (Gr. haima, blood, haimatos, of blood; mētra, womb), an accumulation of menstrual blood in the uterus, which becomes thick, black, and tarry, and often causes great dilatation.

Hæmatopinus, n., hæm'ēt-ö-plin'-ðs (L. hæmatopus, Gr. haimatopous, a blood foot—from Gr. haima, blood; pous, a foot, pods, of a foot), a genus of animal parasites: Hæmatopinus asini, äs-in'-ð (L. asinus, an ass), the louse of the ass, sometimes found on the horse: H. eurysternus, ur'is-térn'-ðs (Gr. eurysternos, having a broad breast—from eurus, broad; sternon, the breast), the louse of the ox: H. piliferus, pil'-if'-er'-ðs (L. pilus, hair; féro, I carry), the louse of the dog, but not common, also found on ferrets: H. stenopsis, stên'-öps'-ðs (Gr. stenos, narrow; ópsis, sight), the louse of the goat: H. suis, sül'-ðs (L. sūs, a swine, sūs, of a swine), the louse of the swine, occurring on it in great numbers: H. vituli, vit'-ul'-ð (L. vitá-lus, a calf), the louse of the calf.

hæmatotherma, n. plu., hæm'ēt-ö-thêrm'-ð (Gr. haima, blood; thermos, warm), the warm-blooded Vertebrates, viz. Birds, and Mammals: hæmatothermal, a., -therm'-ðl, hot blooded.

Hæmatoxylon, n., hæm'ät-öks'dl'-ðn (Gr. haima, blood, haimatos, of blood; xulon, wood), a genus of trees, Ord. Leguminosæ, which furnish dyes: Hæmatoxylon Campechianum, kām'-pēsh'-tān'-ðm (from Bay of Campeachy, where largely obtained; Sp. campéche, logwood), the log-wood tree, or Campeachy wood of commerce, the inner wood of which is used both as a dye and an astringent: Hæmatoxylin, n., hæm'ät-öks'dl'-ìn, the colouring principle of logwood, chiefly used for staining preparations for microscopic purposes.

hæmaturia, n., hæm'ät-ur'-tâ (Gr. haima, blood; ouron, urine), a discharge of urine containing blood.

hæmin, n., hæm'ìn, also called 'hydrochlorate of hæmatin' (Gr. haima, blood), a crystalline derivative from hæmaglobin, which forms a most delicate medico-legal test of the presence of blood.

Hæmodoraceae, n. plu., hæm'-ō-dör-āl'-ð (Gr. haima, blood; dōron, a gift), the Blood-root family, an Order of plants, so called from the red colour of their roots, used for dyeing: Hæmodorum, n., hæm'ēt-dör'-ðm, a genus of ornamental plants.

hæmaglobin, n., hæm'-ō-glōb-lın (Gr. haima, blood; L. globus, a ball), a red colouring matter which infiltrates the stroma of the blood corpuscles, and which may be decomposed into an albuminous substance called 'globulin,' and a colouring matter called 'hæmatin'; also hæmatoglobulin, n., hæm'-ō-glōb'-lın.

hæmoptysis, n., hæm'-öpti-sis'-ðs (Gr. haima, blood; ptuo, I spit), a coughing up or expectoration of blood.

hæmorhage, n., hæm'-ör-rådį (Gr. haimorrhagia, a flowing of blood—from haima, blood; rhegnumi,
I burst forth), a discharge of blood from the lungs, nose, or intestines, or an effusion of blood into the brain, arising from the rupture of one or more blood vessels; any bleeding: hæmorrhagic, a., hæm'orr-rä'djiks, pert. to or consisting of hæmorrhage.

hæmorrhoids, n. plu., hæm'orr-röyds (Gr. haima, blood; rheo, I flow; eidos, resemblance), piles, consisting of tumours, situated at or near the anus, varying in size from a pea to a pigeon's egg, and consisting essentially in a dilated and varicose condition of the hæmorrhoidal veins: hæmorrhoidal, a., hæm'orr-röyd'al, pert. to piles.

hæmothorax, hæm'ô-thôr-áks (Gr. haima, blood; thóras, the trunk of the body), applied to the pleural sac filled with blood, or with a fluid of a sanguineous character, which undergoes various secondary changes and degenerations in which the surrounding tissues are also involved.

Halesia, n., hâl'ésh'-i-a (after Dr. Hales, a vegetable physiologist), a genus of plants, Ord. Styracaceae; the snowdrop trees of California, whose species are beautiful and valuable from their flowering so early in the season.

Halimocnemis, n., hâl'i-môk' nêm-is (Gr. halimos, brackish, marine— from hals, salt; nêmos, a grove), a genus of plants, Ord. Chenopodiaceæ, a species of which, growing in salt marshes, yields soda.

halitus, n., hâl'it-ús (L. halitus, breath—from hala, I breathe), a breathing; the vapour arising from new-drawn blood.

hallux, n., hâl'lûks (L. hallux, the thumb or great toe), the great toe in man; the innermost of the five digits which normally compose the hind foot of a vertebrate animal.

halophytes, n. plu., hâl'ô-fît'z (Gr. hals, the sea; phuton, a plant), plants of salt marshes, containing salts of soda in their composition.

Haloragaceæ, n. plu., hâl'ô-râj'dé-ë'sô-ë (Gr. hals, the sea; rhâx, a berry, a bush, rhâgos, of a berry), the Mare's-tail family, an Order of herbs or under shrubs, often aquatic, having whorled leaves and sessile flowers: Haloragis, n., hâl'ô-râj'tis, a genus of rather curious plants.

Halteres, n. plu., hâl'të-rëz (Gr. hal'tères, masses of lead held in the hands to balance leapers), the rudimentary filaments or balancers which represent the posterior pair of wings in the Order of insects called the Diptera.

Hamamelidaceæ, n. plu., hâm'lâ-mël'-ë-da'sô-ë (Gr. hama, together, with; melon, an apple, in allusion to the fruit accompanying the flower), the Witch-hazel family, an Order of small trees and shrubs: Hamamelis, n., hâm'lâ-mël'ës, a genus of plants whose species are ornamental trees, producing a fruit somewhat like a nut: Hamamelis virginica, vér'-jîn'ëk-ë (of or from Virginia, Amer.; L. virgo, a maid, a virgin, virginis, of a virgin), a species whose seeds are used as food, while its leaves and bark are astringent and acrid.

hamose, a., hâm'-ôz', and hamous, a., hâm'-ôs (L. hamus, a hook), in bot., having the end hooked or curved.

hamular, a., hâm'ûl-âr (L. hamulus, a little hook—from hâmus, a hook), in anat., having a hook-like appearance; having small hooks: hamulose, a., hâm'ûl-ôz', in bot., covered with little hooks: hamulus, n., hâm'-ôl-ús, in bot., a kind of hooked bristle; in anat., a hook-like process: hamulus lachrymalis, lâk'-ri-mâl'ës (L. lachrymalis, lachrymal—from lachryma, a tear), the lachrymal hook-like process.

harmonia, n., hâr'môn'-i-â (Gr.
harmônia, a joining together—from harmozô, I fit together), in anat., a form of articulation in which there is neither serration of the edges of the bones nor interposed cartilage, and in which of course there is no movement.

hastate, a., hâst-ät (L. hasta, a spear), shaped like a halbert, applied to leaves; applied to a leaf with two portions of the base projecting more or less completely at right angles to the blade.

haulm, n., also halm, n., hâwm or hâm (Ger. halm, F. chaulme, straw), the stem or stalk of grain; the dead stems of herbs, as of the potato.

hanch, n., hâwnsh (F. hanche, the hip; old H. Ger. hlancha, the flank), the hip; that part of a man or quadruped which lies between the last rib and the thigh; a joint of mutton or venison.

haustellate, a., hâwst-e-lât (L. haustellum, a sucker—from haurio, I draw water), provided with suckers, applied to the mouths of certain Crustacea and Insecta: haustorium, n., hâwstô-r-ium (L. haustor, a drawer), the sucker at the extremity of the parasitic root of the dodder; the root-like sucker of the ivy, etc.

haw, n., hâw (AS. haya, Ger. hag, a hedge, an enclosure), the berry of the hawthorn; the membrana nictitans, or third eyelid of birds and quadrupeds.

heart, n., hârt (AS. heorte; Goth. hairto; Sans. hardi; Gr. kardia, the heart), the central organ of the circulation, which, by alternate contracting and expanding, sends the blood through the arteries, to be again received by it from the veins.

hectic, a., hék-tik (Gr. hektikos, pert. to habit of body—from hekis, habit of body), constitutional; habitual: hectic fever, a peculiar form of remittent fever, the result of exhausting disease.

hectocotylus, n., hék'-tô-kôt'ê-lûs (Gr. hekaton, a hundred; kotulos, a cup), the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cuttle-fishes.

Hedera, n., hêd'-ér-â (L. hêdêra, the plant ivy), a genus of ivy plants, Ord. Araliaceae: Hedera helix, hêl'-iks (Gr. hêlix, anything twisted, a fold; L. hêlix, a kind of ivy), a species of ivy whose succulent fruit is emetic and purgative: hederaceous, a., hêd'-ér-â-shùs, of or pert. to ivy.

Hedysarum, n., hêd'-is-âr'-ûm (Gr. hêdus, sweet), a genus of very handsome flowering plants, producing racemes of beautiful pea-flowers, Ord. Leguminosae, Subord. Papilionaceae: Hedysarum gyrans, jîr'-ânz (L. gyrans, turning round in a circle), a species which exhibits a remarkable irritability in its leaves; the Gorachand of Bengal.

Heimia, n., hîm'-î-â (after Dr. Heim, a celebrated physician of Berlin), a genus of plants very pretty when in blossom, Ord. Lythraceae: Heimia salicifolia, sál'-î-fo-lî'-â (L. salix, a willow tree, salicus, of a willow tree; folium, a leaf), a species said to have diaphoretic properties, and by the Mexicans considered a potent remedy in venereal diseases.

Hekistotherms, n. plu., hêk'-îs'-to-thêrmz (Gr. hêkistos, very little; thêrmë, heat), plants of the arctic andantarctic regions, and the higher regions of mountains in temperate climates, such as Mosses, Lichens, Conifera, etc., which can bear darkness under snow, and require a small amount of heat.

Helianthemum, n., hêl'-î-anth'-êm-ûm (Gr. helios, the sun; anthêm-o, a flower—in allusion to the yellow flowers), a genus of showy.
free-flowering plants, including some of the prettiest little shrubs in cultivation for rock-work, Ord. Cistaceae.

Helianthus, n., ἑλίανθος ὀπί (Gr. helios, the sun; anthos, a flower—so called from the brilliant colour of the flowers, or from the erroneous belief that the flowers always turn towards the sun), a highly ornamental and extensive genus of plants, producing large heads of beautiful flowers, Ord. Composite, Sub-ord. Corymbiferae: Helianthus annuus, ἀντίον (L. annuus, that lasts a year—from annus, a year), the common sunflower, whose seeds contain a bland oil, and when roasted have been used as a substitute for coffee: H. tuberosus, τυβερος ὀπί (L. tuberosus, full of humps or swellings—from tuber, a hump), the Jerusalem or Girasole artichoke, whose roots are used as substitutes for potatoes.

Helicine, a., ἑλική (Gr. helix, anything twisted, a fold, helikos, of a twisted thing), in anat., applied to certain arteries connected with the penis which assume a convoluted or tendril-like appearance; winding; spiral.

Helicis major, ἑλικής μέγας (L. helix, a fold, ivy, helicis, of a twisted thing; major, greater), the greater (muscle) of the helix; applied to a narrow, vertical band of muscular fibres on the anterior margin of the helix: H. minor, μεγαλος (L. minor, less or lesser), the lesser (muscle) of the helix; applied to an oblique fasciculus attached to the part of the helix commencing from the bottom of the concha; see 'helix.'

Helicoid, a., ἑλεκτόρ-ύδ (Gr. helix, a twisted thing; eidos, resemblance), twisted like a snail shell, applied to inflores-
black), the Christmas rose; H. fœtidus, fœl·id·ūs (L. fœtidus, stinking, fetid); H. viridis, vir·id·is (L. viridis, green), are species which act as drastic purgatives; powerful cardiac sedatives; some of them were used in ancient times in cases of mania: Hellebore, n., hél·leb·ör, the common name of several of the species; the Christmas rose or flower; still employed in medicine.

helminthoid, a., hél·minth·ōyd (Gr. helmins, an intestinal worm; eidos, resemblance), worm-shaped; vermiform.

hemelytra, n. plu., hém·ēl·ē·trā (Gr. hēmi, half; elūtron, a sheath), among certain insects, wings which have the apex membranous, while the inner portion is chitinous, and resembles the elytron of a beetle.

hemeralopia, n., hém·ē·rō·lō·pē·ā (Gr. hēmera, day; the latter part of doubtful formation, usually referred to Gr. ops, the eye, or opsomai, I see; the I may be introduced for the sake of euphony), day vision only; night blindness; intermittent amaurosis, in which the person is able to see only in daylight: hemeralops, n., hém·ē·rō·lō·pē, one afflicted with night blindness.

Hemerocallideae, n. plu., hém·ēr·ō·kōl·ī·dē·ē (Gr. hēmera, a day; kallos, beauty), a Sub-order of the Ord. Liliaceae, the Day lily tribe: Hemerocallis, n., hém·ēr·ō·kōl·ī·līs, an ornamental genus of flowering plants, whose beautiful flowers last a day; the day lily.

hemicarp, n., hém·ī·kārp (Gr. hēmi, half; karpos, fruit), in bot., one portion of a fruit which spontaneously divides into halves.

hemicrania, n., hém·ī·krān·ē·ā (Gr. hēmi, half; kranion, the skull), pain confined to one side of the head; brow ague.

hemicyclic, a., hēm·ī·sik·lik (Gr. hēmi, half; Eng. cycle), in bot., applied to the transition from one floral whorl to another when it coincides with a definite number of turns of the spiral.

Hemidesmus, n., hém·ī·dēz·mūs (Gr. hēmisus, a half; désmos, a bond, a tie, in allusion to its filaments), a genus of pretty climbing plants, Ord. Asclepiadaceae: Hemidesmus Indicus, ini· dik·ūs (L. Indicus, of or belonging to India), a species whose fragrant roots are used in Madras as a substitute for sarsaparilla, under the name 'Country Sarza.'

hemimetabolic, a., hēm·ī·met·ā·bōl·īk (Gr. hēmi, half; metabolē, change), applied to insects which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis.

hemi plegia, n., hēm·ī·pē·ldē·ā (Gr. hēmi, half; plegē, a blow, a stroke), a paralysis of one lateral half of the body.

Hemiptera, n. plu., hēm·ī·pē·tē·rā (Gr. hēmi, half; pteron, a wing), an Order of insects which have sometimes the anterior wings hemelytra: hemipteral, a., hēm·ī·pē·tē·rāl, also hemipterous, a., hēm·ī·pē·tē·rō·ūs, having the upper wings partly coriaceous and partly membranous.

hemisphere, n., hēm·ī·sfēr (Gr. hēmi, half; sphaira, a globe), in anat., applied to each lateral half of the brain.

hemlock, n., hēm·lōk (AS. hem·loca, an indigenous plant which possesses sedative properties, and is employed both internally and externally; the Conium maculatum, Ord. Umbelliferae.

hemp, n., hemp (Dut. hennip, Ger. hanf, Icel. hanpr, hemp), a plant which yields the valuable fibres or threads of the same name; the Cannabis sativa, Ord. Cannabinaceae, a species of hemp used in India under various
names as a narcotic and intoxicant.

henbane, n., hēn'bān (Eng. hen, and bane), a poisonous wild British herb, possessing narcotic properties, and used in medicine, so called from its being supposed to be poisonous to domestic fowls; the Hyoscyamus niger, Ord. Solanaceæ.

henna, n., hēn'nā, also called alhenna (Ar. hinna), a tropical shrub, whose powdered leaves made into a paste are used in Asia and Egypt in dyeing the nails, etc. an orange hue; the Lawsonia inermis, Ord. Lythraceæ.

hepatic, a., hēp-āt'ik (Gr. hepatikos, affecting the liver—from hēpar, the liver), belonging to the liver; applied to a duct conveying the bile from the liver; having a liver-like colour and consistency: hepatitis, n., hēp-āt'-i'tis, inflammation of the liver: hepatisation, n., hēp-āt'-i-z'-āsh'n, a diseased part having the appearance of liver; the second stage of pneumonia.

Hepaticæ, n. plu., hēp-āt'-i's-e (Gr. hepatikos, belonging to the liver—from hēpar, the liver), the Liverwort family, an order of plants the lobes of whose leaves have been compared to the lobes of the liver: Hepatica, n., hēp-

aphrodite, n., hēr-māf'rōd-īt (Gr. Hermēs, the god Mercury; Aphrodite, the goddess Venus), a living creature which is neither perfect male nor female; in bot., a plant which has the male and female organs, that is, stamens and pistil, in the same flower.

hermodactyle, n., hēr-mō-dāk'til (Gr. Hermēs, Mercury; daktulos, a finger—that is, the finger of Mercury), a species of colchicum, famous among the ancients for diseases of the joints; probably a species of Colchicum Illyricum, or according to others of C. variegatum, Ord. Melanthaceæ.

Hernandieæ, n. plu., hēr-nān'-di-

ē-ē (after Hernandez, a Spanish botanist), a section or Sub-order of the Ord. Thymelæaceæ: Hernandia, n., hēr-nān'-di-ā, a genus of elegant and lofty-growing trees, whose bark, young leaves, and seeds are slightly purgative: Hernandia sonora, sōn-ōr'ā (L. sonōrus, sounding; Sp. sonora, a musical instrument), a species, the juice of whose leaves, it is said, is a powerful depilatory, destroying hair without pain.

hernia, n., hērn'-i-ā (L. hernia, a rupture; Gr. hernos, a branch, a sprout), the displacement of any viscera, or part of one, from its own cavity into an adjoining space: hernia cerebri, sēr'-ē-brī (L. cerebral, the brain), the hernia of the brain; a protrusion of a portion of the brain and its membranes.
herpes, n., hérp'ëz (L. herpes, a spreading eruption on the skin—from Gr. herpo, I creep along), a skin eruption consisting of clusters of vesicles upon an inflamed base: herpes labialis, läbl'ë-i-ätl'sis (L. läblialis, pert. to a lip—from labium, a lip), herpes occurring on the upper lip: h. zoster, zöst'ër (Gr. zöstér, a girdle or belt), a variety of herpes also called 'shingles,' which is of neurotic origin.

hesperidium, n., hës'pë-rëdë-të-rëm (L. Hesperus, Gr. Hesperos, Hesperus, western—in allusion to such fruit coming from the west of Europe), a fruit such as the orange, lemon, shaddock, in which the epicarp and mesocarp form a separate rind, the seeds being embedded amongst a mass of pulp.

heterocephalous, a., hët'ë-rë-o-sëf'ë-lës (Gr. heteros, another; kephalë, the head), in bot., having some flower-heads male, and others female, on the same plant.

heterocercal, a., hët'ë-rë-o-sërk'ë-l (Gr. heteros, another; kerkos, a tail), applied to fishes having unequally lobed tails, as in the sharks and dogfish.

heterochromous, a., hët'ë-rë-o-kröm'ës (Gr. heteros, another; chroma, colour), in bot., having the central florets of a different colour from those of the circumference.

heterocysts, n. plu., hët'ë-rë-o-stësts (Gr. heteros, another; kustis, a bag), in bot., colourless large cells, incapable of division, occurring at intervals in the threads of Nostochineae.

heterodromous, a., hët'ë-rë-o-dë-rëm-ës (Gr. heteros, another, different; drömos, a course), in bot., having spirals running in opposite directions; running in different directions, applied to the arrangement of the leaves when these follow a different direction in the branches from that pursued in the stem.

heterocoeium, n., hët'ë-rë-o-shë-tëm (Gr. heteros, another, different; oikos, a house), applied to the potato fungus, so named on the supposition that it exists as a parasite on some other plant before it attacks the potato, and so the potato fungus has received various names accordingly:

heteroeccism, hët'ë-rë-o-sëz'm, the state or condition of a parasitic fungus, which is found in one stage of development on one body, and in another stage of development on quite a different body.

heterogamous, a., hët'ë-rë-o-gëm'ës (Gr. heteros, another, different; gamos, marriage), in bot., having the essential parts of fructification on different spikelets arising from the same root; having hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same head, as in Compositae; heterogamy, n., hët'ë-rë-o-gëm'ë, a change in the function of male and female flowers; the state in which the sexual organs are arranged in some unusual manner.

heteroganglial, a., hët'ë-rë-o-gëng-lë-gël'ë-ät (Gr. heteros, another, different; gangglión, a little tumour under the skin), in zool., having a nervous system in which the ganglia are scattered and unsymmetrical, as in the Mol-lusca.

heterogeneous, a., hët'ë-rë-o-jën'ë-ës (Gr. heteros, another, different; gènos, birth, race; gennāō, I generate, I produce), of a different kind or nature; confused and contradictory: heterogenesis, n., hët'ë-rë-o-jën'ë-sës (Gr. genesis, origin, source), the doctrine that certain organisms are capable of giving origin to others totally different from themselves, and which show no tendency to revert.
to the parent form; spontaneous generation, in which living cells are supposed to be produced by inorganic matter.

heterologous, a., hêl'têr-ôl'ôg-ûs (Gr. heteros, another, different; logos, speech, appearance), in anat., applied to growths which, originating in the development of indifferent formative cells, end in developing a tissue diverse from the matrix, as cartilage in the testicle, etc.; a synonym of 'heteromorphous.'

heteromeric, a., hêl'têr-ômêr-ûs (Gr. heteros, another, different; méros, a part, a portion), in bot., applied to lichens where the thallus appears stratified by the crowding of the gonidia into one layer, and the hyphae form two layers; in zoöl., applied to the coleopterous insects which have five joints in the tarsus of the first and second pairs of legs, and only four joints in the tarsus of the third pair: Heteromerans, n. plu., hêl'têr-ômêr-ânz (Gr. méros, the upper part of the thigh), coleopterous insects whose legs have a different structure one from another.

heteromorphic, a., hêl'têr-ô-môrf'îk (Gr. heteros, another, different; morphê, shape, form), differing in form or shape; in bot., having different forms of flowers as regards stamens and pistils, these being necessary for fertilization, as in Primula: heteromorphism, n., hêl'têr-ô-môrf'îzûm, a deviation from the natural form or structure: heteromorphous, a., hêl'têr-ô-môrf'îûs, having an irregular or unusual form: heteromorphy, n., hêl'têr-ô-môrf'î, deformity in plants; heteromorphism.

Heterophagi, n. plu., hêl'têr-ôf'â-ji (Gr. heteros, another; phago, I eat), those birds whose young are born in a helpless condition, and which require to be fed by the parents for a longer or shorter period; birds that are foster-parents to young birds of a different kind, as to the young of the cuckoo.

heterophyllous, a., hêl'têr-ô-fîl'lûs (Gr. heteros, another; phyllon, a leaf), in bot., presenting two different forms of leaves: heterophylly, n., hêl'têr-ô-fîl'lû, the variation in the leaves of plants in external form.

heteroplastic, a., hêl'têr-ô-plâst'îk (Gr. heteros, another; plastikos, formed, fashioned—from plasso I form), in anat., applied to those growths which are unlike the tissues from which they take their rise; syn. of 'heterologous,' which see.

heterorhizal, a., hêl'têr-ô-rîz'âl (Gr. heteros, another, different; rhiza, a root), in bot., having rootlets proceeding from various points of a spore during germination; rooting from no fixed point.

heterosporous, a., hêl'têr-ô-spôr'ûs (Gr. heteros, another; spora, spore, seed), in cryptoportic plants, having both microspores and macrospores on the same individual, as in Selaginella.

heterotaxy, n., hêl'têr-ô-tâk'sî (Gr. heteros, another; taxis, arrangement), in bot., the deviation of organs from their ordinary position.

heterotropal, a., hêl'têr-ô-rôp'âl (Gr. heteros, another, different; tropos, a turn, manner—from trepô, I turn), in bot., lying across; applied to the embryo of seeds when they lie in an oblique position; applied to the ovule when it is so attached to the placenta that the hilum is in the middle, and the foramen and chalaza at opposite ends, thus becoming transverse.

Hevea, n., hêv-êl'â (not ascertained), a genus of plants, Ord. Euphorbiaceâ: Hevea Brasiliensis, brâz-il'îz-ëns-is (of or from
Brazil), the Para rubber tree, which yields caoutchouc.

**hexagonenchyma**, n., hēks'-ā-gōn-ēng-kīn-ā (Gr. hexagonios or hexagonos, six-angled; engchima, an infusion—from chuma, tissue, juice), cellular tissue which when cut in any direction exhibits a hexagonal form.

**hexagonal**, a., hēks'-ā-gōn-ōd-us (Gr. hex, six; -a, genitive of hex, the hexagon; -ōd-us, having six stamens, as a flower.

**hexagonal**, a., hēks'-ā-pēt-ūl-us (Gr. hex, six; pētal, a petal), in bot., having six petals or pistils.

**hexapetalous**, a., hēks'-ā-pēt-āl-us (Gr. hex, six; pētalon, a petal), having six petals or flower leaves: **hexapetaloid**, a., hēks'-ā-pēt-ōd-us (Gr. eidos, resemblance), having six colour parts like petals.

**hexapod**, n., hēks'-ā-pōd (Gr. hex, six; pōs, a foot, podos, of a foot), a creature possessing six legs, as insects: **hexapodous**, a., hēks'-ā-pōd-ūs, having six legs.

**hibernacula**, n., hīb'-èr-ná-kū-lā (L. hibernācula, winter quarters), a name applied to the leaf buds, as the winter quarters of the young branches; the winter quarters of a wild animal, or of a plant.

**Hibiscæ**, n. plu., hīb'-īs-sē-tō (L. hībiscum, Gr. hībiskos, a species of wild mallow), a Tribe or Suborder of the Ord. Malvaceæ:

**Hibiscus**, n., hīb'-īs-kūs, a genus of plants producing showy flowers of a variety of colours in the species: **Hibia rosa-sinensis**, rōs'-ā-sīn-ěns'-īs (L. rōsa, a rose; Sinensis, Chinese), a species possessing astrigent properties, used by the Chinese to blacken their eyebrows and their shoes: **H. esculentus**, ēsk'-ūl-ēn'tūs (L. esculentus, good for food—from esca, food), whose fruit, from its abundant mucilage, a common ingredient in soups of hotter climates, under the name Ochro and Gombo: **H. cannabinus**, kān-nā-bīn-ūs (L. cannābinus, or belonging to hemp—from L. cannabis, Gr. kanābis, hemp), produces the Sunnee-hemp of India, yields a fibre like jute.

**H. mutabilis**, mut'-āb-il-īs (L. mutābilis, mutable—from muto, I change), a species which receives its name from the changing colour of its flowers, varying from a pale rose to a pink colour.

**hiccough** and **hiccup**, n., hik'-ūp (Dut. huckup, F. hoquet, hiccough; Dut. hikken, to sob), a very troublesome affection, due to a short, abrupt contraction or convulsion of the diaphragm.

**hickory**, n., hik'-ōr-ī (not ascertained), a nut-bearing American tree, whose wood possesses great strength and tenacity; the Carya alba, Ord. Inglandacæ.

**Hieracium**, n., hiē'-rā-sī'-ām (Gr. hēiras, a hawk—said to be so called because eaten by the hawk, or its juice used by it for sharpening its sight), an extensive genus of pretty flowering plants, adapted for rockwork, Ord. Compositæ.

**hiera pierea**, hiē'-rā pīk'-rā (Gr. hieros, sacred; pīkros, bitter), a popular remedy for constipation, known by the name 'hickory pickory,' consisting of a mixture of equal parts of canella bark and aloes.

**hilum**, n., hil'-ūm (L. hilum, a speck, a little thing), the eye of a seed; the scar or spot in a seed indicating the point where the seed was attached to the pericarp, as the dark mark at the one end of a bean; in zoöl., hilum or hilus, a small fissure or aperture; a small depression.

**hip**, n., hip (Dut. heupe, Norse hupp, the flap, the lip), the projection caused by the haunch bone and its covering flesh; the upper fleshy part of the thigh.
Hippoboscidae, n. plu., hiph'po-bóst-id-e (Gr. hippos, a horse; bosko, I feed), a family of dipterous insects, belonging to the Viviparous section of the Ord. Diptera, generally known by the name 'forest flies': Hippoboscidae, n., hiph'po-bóst-id-a, a genus of insects which live upon quadrupeds and birds: Hippobosca equina, e-kwin-'a (L. equinus, belonging to a horse—from equus, a horse), the horse fly.

Hippocamp, n., hiph'po-kamp, also hippocampus, n., hiph'po-kämp-ūs (Gr. hippos, a horse; kampto, I bend or curve; hippokampos, L. hippocampus, the sea-horse), the sea-horse, a fabulous monster; a small fish of singular shape, with head and neck like a horse, called the Pipe-fish or Sea-horse; in anat., one of the two convolutions of the brain resembling a ram's horn or the shape of a sea-horse, named respectively hippocampus minor and hippocampus major, that is, the lesser and greater hippocampus.

Hippocratea, n. plu., hiph'po-krāt-e-e (after Hippocrates, an ancient Greek physician, and one of the fathers of botany), a Tribe or Sub-order of the Ord. Celastraceae: Hippocratea, n., hiph'po-krāt-e-ā, a genus of mostly climbing shrubs with very minute flowers:

Hippocratea comosa, kōm-ōz'-a (L. comōsus, hairy—from cōma, the hair of the head), yields nuts which are oily and sweet.

Hippomane, n., hiph'po-mān-d-e (Gr. hippomānes, furious with desire), a plant which is said by the ancients to have driven horses mad if eaten by them—from hippos, a horse; mānia, madness), a genus of plants, Ord. Euphorbiaceae: Hippomane mancinella, mān'sin-ēl-lā (mod. L. mancinella, It. mancinella, the manchineel), the manchineel tree, growing 40 or 50 feet high in the W. Indian islands, yields a milky juice very acid and poisonous, which applied to the skin excites violent inflammation and ulceration.

Hippopathology, n., hiph'po-pāth-o-il'ō-đ-jī (Gr. hippos, a horse; Eng. pathology), the doctrine or description of the diseases of horses; the science of veterinary medicine.

Hippophae, n., hiph'po-fā-ē (Gr. hippos, a horse; phōs, I destroy, in allusion to the supposed poisonous qualities of the seed), a genus of ornamental trees, Ord. Elaeagnaceae: Hippophae rhamnoides, rām-nōyd'-ēz (Gr. rhamnos, the white thorn; eidos, resemblance), the sea buckthorn, furnished with sharp spines, fruit eaten, and has been used as a preserve.

Hippophagy, n., hiph'po-fā-ji (Gr. hippos, a horse; phagō, I eat), the practice of eating horse flesh: Hippophagi, n. plu., hiph'po-fā-ji, those who eat horse flesh.

Hippuria, n., hiph-pūr'ē-ā (Gr. hippos, a horse; ouron, urine), an excess of hippuric acid in the urine: Hippurič, a., hiph-pūr'-ik, denoting an acid; a constituent of the urine, obtained in greatest abundance from the urine of horses or cows; said to be also found in the blood of herbivora.

Hippuris, n., hiph-pūr'ēs (Gr. hippos, a horse; oura, a tail), a genus of curious aquatic plants, growing best in marshy places, so called from the stem resembling a mare's tail arising from the crowded whors of very narrow, hair-like leaves; Ord. Haloragaceae.

Hirsutē, a., hēr'-sūt (L. hirsutus, rough, hairy), covered with long, stiffish hairs, thickly set; hairy.

Hirudinea, n., hēr'-ūd-inē-ē-ā (L. hirūdo, a leech, a blood-sucker, hirūdinis, of a leech), in zool,
the Order of Annelida including the Leeches.

hispid, a., hisp'īd (L. hispīdus, bristly, rugged), rough; covered with strong hairs or bristles.

histiod, a., his'tī-o'yd (Gr. histos, a web, a tissue; eidos, resemblance), in anat., tissue-like.

histogenesis, n., histō-jēn'ē-sēs, also histogeny, n., histō-di-jēn-tē (Gr. histos, a web, a tissue; gennāō, I produce), the origin or formation of organic tissue: histogenetic, a., histō-jēn-tē'k, promoting the formation of organic textures; in bot., applied to minute molecules supposed to be concerned in the formation of cells.

histology, n., histō-tōl'ō-jē (Gr. histos, a web or tissue; logos, discourse), the study of the tissues of the body, especially its minutest elements; the study of microscopic tissues in animals or plants: histological, a., histō-tōl-tē'k-āl, relating to the description of minute tissues in animals or plants.

histolysis, n., his-tōl'-ē-sēs (Gr. histos, a web or tissue; lysis, a solution—from luō, I dissolve), the disintegration of previously organized structures: histolytic, a., histō-tōl-tē'k, derived from the disintegration of previously organized structures; of the nature of histolysis.

hives, n. plu., hīvz (as supposed to be shaped something like a beehive; may be a corruption of beave, to raise), variously applied to skin diseases among children, consisting of vesicles scattered over the body; a popular name for chicken-pox.

holly, n., hol'ī (AS. hølegen), an evergreen shrub having prickly leaves, and producing red berries; the leaves and bark said to possess tonic and febrifuge properties, while the berries are emetic and purgative; the wood is esteemed in turnery, etc., and the bark furnishes bird-lime; systematic name, Ilex aquifolium, Ord. Aquifoliaceae.

hollyhock, n., hōl'ī-hōk (holly, a corruption of holy, as supposed to have been brought from the Holy Land; AS. hōc, W. hocys, hollies), a tall, beautiful garden flowering plant, employed medicinally in Greece, yields fibres and a blue dye; the Althaea rosea, Ord. Malvaceae.

Holoccephali, n. plu., hōl'ī-sēf'al-ī (Gr. holos, whole; kephalē, the head), in zool., a Sub-order of the Elasmobranchii, comprising the Chimaera.

holometabolic, a., hol'ī-mēt-ē'k (Gr. holos, whole; metamōle, change), applied to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

holosereous, a., hol'ī-sē-rēz-ul'ūs (Gr. holos, whole; sericus, silky), covered with minute silky hairs, best discovered by touch.

Holostomata, n. plu., hōl'ī-stōm'al-ā (Gr. holos, whole; stōma, a mouth, stōmāta, mouths), a division of gastropodous molluscs in which the aperture of the shell is rounded or entire.

Holothuroidea, n. plu., hōl'ī-thō-rōyd'-ē-ā (Gr. holothourion, a zoophyte resembling a sponge; eidos, resemblance), an Order of Echinodermata, comprising the Trepangs.

Homaliaceae, n. plu., hōm-āl'i-ēz, also Homaliads, n. plu., hōm-āl'i-adz (Gr. homalos, uniform, regular), the Homalia family, an Order of tropical trees and shrubs bearing flowers in spikes or racemes: Homalium, n., hōm-āl'i-ūm, a genus, so called because their stamens are regularly divided into three stamened fascicles.

homocarpous, a., hom'ī-kārps'ūs (Gr. homos, alike; karpos, fruit),
having all the fruits of a flower-head alike.

homocercal, a., hōm'-ō-sērk'-āl (Gr. hōmos, alike; kerkos, the tail), having equally-bilobate tails, as in the herring, the cod, etc.; composed of two equal lobes.

homochromous, a., hōm'-ō-kρōm'-ūs (Gr. hōmos, alike; chroma, colour), having all the flowerets on the same flower-head of the same colour.

homodromous, a., hōm'-ō-dρōm'-ūs (Gr. hōmos, alike; dromos, a race-course), in bot., running in the same direction, as spirals, or leaves on the stem and branches.

homoeopathy, n., hōm'-ō-pā-thē-i (Gr. homoeios, similar, like; pathos, suffering), a mode of treating diseases by the administration of medicines capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the disease for which they are given; a theory of medical practice opposed to that commonly known as Allopathy.

homogamous, a., hōm'-ō-gām'-ūs (Gr. homogamos, married together—from homos, alike, similar; gamos, marriage), in bot., applied to composite plants having the flowers of the capitula all hermaphrodite.

homogangliate, a., hōm'-ō-gāng'-gli-āt (Gr. homos, like; gangliôn, a knot), in zool., having a nervous system in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged.

homogeneous, a., hōm'-ō-jēn'-ē-ūs (Gr. homos, like; genos, kind), of the same kind or nature; having a uniform structure or substance; opposed to 'heterogeneous.'

homologous, a., hōm'-ō-lōg'-ūs (Gr. homologos, using the same words, of the same opinion—from homos, like, similar; logos, speech, appearance), having the same ratio or proportion; constructed on the same plan, though differing in form and function; in anat., having a growth like normal tissues of the body, as opposed to 'heterologous'; in chem., applied to analogous bodies whose compositions differ by a constant difference: homologue, n., hōm'-ō-lōg, correspondence or equivalence of certain organs; a part in one animal which strictly represents a part in a different animal, as the arms in man, the wings in birds, and the pectoral fins in fishes: homology, n., hōm'-ō-lō'-ji, affinity dependent on structure or the essential correspondence of parts; the identity of parts which are apparently distinct; similarity of structure of different parts, as between the upper and lower limbs, exhibiting a community of plan.

homomorphy, n., hōm'-ō-mŏr'-fē (Gr. homos, like, similar; morphe, shape, form), in bot., the condition of the Composite when the disc florets assume the form of ray florets; the fertilization of the pistil by the pollen from its own flowers; self-fertilization: homomorphic, a., hōm'-ō-mŏr'-fĭk, having the pistil fertilized by the pollen from its own flowers: homomorphous, a., hōm'-ō-mŏr'-fūs, in zool., having a similar external appearance or form.

homomeroous, a., hōm'-ō-mĕr'-ūs (Gr. homoios, like, similar; meros, a part), in bot., applied to lichens where the gonidia and hyphae in the thallus appear about equally mingled.

homopetalous, a., hōm'-ō-pĕt'-āl-ūs (Gr. homos, like; petalon, a leaf), in bot., having all the petals formed alike; having all the florets alike in a composite flower.

homotropal, a., hōm'-ō-tŏr'-pāl (Gr. homos, like; tropos, a turning), in bot., having the same general direction as the body of which it forms a part; applied to the
slightly curved embryo when it has the same general direction as the seed.

homotype, n., hōm'-ō-tip (Gr. homos, like, similar; tupos, form, a type), that part of an animal which corresponds to another part; correspondence of parts which lie in series, as the bones of the foot with those of the hand: homotypy, n., hōm'-ō-tip'-i, the state or condition of such correspondence: homotypic, a., hōm'-ō-tip'-ik, pert. to; homologous.

honey-suckle, n., hūn'-i-sūk'-l (Eng. honey, and suckle), a well-known climbing plant and flower; the common name of the plants of the genus Lonicera, Ord. Caprifoliaceae; honey-suckle is sometimes applied to meadow clover, Trifolium pratense; the French honey-suckle is Hedysarum coronarium.

Honkeneja, n., hōnk'-e-ne'-jā (an Iceland word), a genus of plants, Ord. Caryophyllaceae: Honkeneja peploides, pēp'-lōyd'-ēz (Gr. peplos, a covering, a robe; eidos, resemblance), a species which has been used as a pickle, and in Iceland as an article of food.

hops, n. plu., hōps (Ger. hopfen, Dut. hoppen, hops), a climbing plant whose seeds or flowers are employed in imparting bitterness to beer and ale; the Humulus lupulus, Ord. Cannabinaceae.

hordeolum, n., hōrd'-ē-ōl'-ūm (a dim. of L. hordeum, barley), inflammation of one of the meibomian glands in the margin of the eyelid, so called from its likeness in size and hardness to a small barley-corn; the styte.

Hordeum, n., hōrd'-ē-ōm (L. hordeum, barley), a genus of the cereal grains, the barleys and barley grasses, Ord. Gramineae: Hordeum vulgare, vūl-gār'-ē (L. vulgāris, general, common), common barley: H. hexastichum, hōks'-āst'-ēk'-ūm (Gr. hex, six; stichos, of order or rank), bere or bigg, a variety of barley.

horehound, n., hōr'-hōwnd (AS. hara-hune — from har, hoary, grey; hune, consumption), a native wild plant, supposed to act as a tonic and expectorant, but not now used by physicians; the Marrubium vulgare, Ord. Labiatae.

horn-beam, n., hōrn'-bēm (Goth. haurn, horn; Ger. baum, Dut. boom, a tree), a tree whose wood is white, hard, and heavy, hence its name; the Carpinus betulus, Ord. Cupuliferae or Corylaceae.

horse-chestnut, n., the ᾰesculus hippocastanum, Ord. Sapindaceae.


hortus siccus, hōrt'-ūs sik'-kūs (L. hortus, a garden; siccus, dry), in bot., a collection of dried plants preserved between paper or in books; a herbarium.

hospitalism, n., hōs'-pit'-āl'-izm (L. hospitalis, hospitable — from hospes, a guest), the prejudicial influences of large hospital buildings upon sick residents, especially when the patients are numerous; the subject of hospital construction.

houseleek, n., hōwslēk (Eng. house; Icel. laukr, a leek), a well-known herb, the Semprevivum tectorum, Ord. Crassulaceae.

Hoya, n., hōy'-ā (after Thomas Hoy, a botanist and gardener), a genus of plants, Ord. Asclepiadaceae, which bear very handsome waxy flowers: Hoya carnosa, kār-nōz'-ā (L. carnōsus, fleshy— from căro, flesh), the wax-flower, so named from the peculiar aspect of its blossoms.

humerus, n., hūm'-ēr'-ūs (L. ĕm'erus, the shoulder), the arm from
the shoulder to the elbow; the bone of that part, consisting of two parts, the scapula and the clavicle: *humeral*, a., *hümˈɪr-əl*, pert. to the shoulder.

**humifuse**, a., *hümˈɪ-fʊz* (L. *hāmus*, the ground; *fūsus*, spread), in bot., spreading over the surface of the ground; procumbent.

**Humiriaceae**, n. plu., *hümˈɪ-r-əː* -ē (formed probably from Umiri, where found), the Humiriads, an Order of plants of Brazil, which some place as a Sub-order under the Ord. Meliaceae: *Humiri*, n., *hümˈɪ-r-ə*, a genus: *Humiri* floribunda, *flɔrɪ-bʌndə* (L. *flos*, a flower, *floris*, of a flower; *abundans*, abounding), a species whose trunk, when wounded, yields a liquid yellow balsam, called balsam of Umiri: *H. bal-samīfera*, *bɔlˈsæmɨ-ᵻr-ə* (L. *balōs*um, balsam; *fēro*, I bear), yields a balsam used for perfumery and in medicine.

**humor or humour**, n., *hümˈɪr* (L. *humor*, fluid of any kind, moisture; F. *humeur*), any moisture or fluid of the body except the blood; certain parts of the eye which abound in fluid: **humoral**, a., *hümˈɪr-əl*, pert. to the fluids of the body or proceeding from them; in med., applied to that doctrine which ascribes all diseases to a degenerate or disordered state of the fluids of the body: *aqueous humor*, the watery matter which fills the space in the forepart of the eyeball between the cornea and iris.

**Humulus**, n., *hümˈʌl-əs* (L. *hāmus*, the earth, the ground), a genus of creeping plants, Ord. Cannabinaceae, constituting the well-known Hop, extensively cultivated in some parts of England, so named as it creeps along the ground if not supported: *Humulus lupulus*, *lʊpʊl-əs* (dim. of *L. lupus*, a wolf), the common hops, the strobili of the female plants of which constitute the hops; employed as a tonic and narcotic in the form of extract, infusion, and tincture.

**humus**, n., *hümˈus* (L. *hūmus*, earth, soil), vegetable mould, the product of decayed vegetation.

**Hura**, n., *hʊr-ə* (S. Amer. name), a genus of plants, Ord. Euphorbiaceae: *Hura crepitan* (L. *crepitan*, creaking, crackling), the sand-box tree or monkey’s dinner-bell, the juice of which is very acrid; the numerous parts of its fruit, when dry, separate from each other with great force.

**husk**, n., *hʊsk* (Dut. *hulsche*, the covering of seeds), the external covering of many fruits and seeds; the pericarp.

**Hyacinthus**, n., *hɪˈæ-sɪnθ-əs* (L. *Hyacinthus*, Gr. Huakinthos, a beautiful youth, beloved by Apollo, and accidentally killed by a blow of his quoits, and from whose blood the flowers sprang; the blue iris, corn-flag, or gladiolus of the ancients), a beautiful and well-known genus of bulbous plants, Ord. Liliaceae: *Hyacin-thus orientalis*, *ɔrɪnt-ə-lɪs* (L. *orientalis*, oriental—from orient, arising), the hyacinth, a popular spring flower having numerous garden varieties and various colours of flowers.

**hyaline**, a., *hiˈɑl-ən* (Gr. *hualos*, glass), consisting of or resembling glass; in med., clear and of a slight consistence like a jelly; in bot., transparent or colourless: n., a substance which originates the cell-nucleus, or the part where the cell-nucleus appears: *hyaloid*, a., *hiˈɑl-əɪd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), like glass; transparent: n., an extremely thin and clear membrane.

**hybrid**, n., *hiˈbrɪd* (L. *hybrida*, a hybrid, a mongrel—from Gr.
**Hyd**

*hubris*, a wanton act, an outrage), an animal or plant the produce of different kinds or species; a plant resulting from the fecundation of one species by another; adj., having the origin or character of a hybrid: hybridisation, n., hid'brid-iz-ə-shən, the act of rendering hybrid.

*hydatid*, n. plu., hid'ət-idz, and *hydatides*, n. plu., hid'ət-id-əz (Gr. hudatis, a vesicle, hudatidos, of a vesicle—from hudor, water), little vesicles or bladders, with fluid or semi-fluid contents, found in the bodies of animals in a state of disease, and containing the larval forms of parasites: hydatid mole, the product of a morbid pregnancy consisting of bunches of mucoid vesicles, having a general resemblance to clusters of grapes.

**Hydnocarpus**, n., hid'nə-kərp'əs (Gr. hudnon, a tuber; korpos, fruit), a genus of small trees, Ord. Bixaceae: **Hydnocarpus venenatus**, vən-e-nətəs (L. venenatus, poisonous—from venenum, poison), a species which produces a fruit of the size of an apple, which the Cingalese use to poison fish; the seeds contain an oil used medicinally.

**Hydnora**, n., hid'nər'ə (see *Hydnum*), a genus of root parasites having a fungus-like aspect, Ord. Cytophagaceae: **Hydnora Africana**, əf'-rik-ənə (Africanaeus, of or from Africa), a parasitic flowering plant of very singular construction, which attacks the roots of the Cistus, some succulent Euphorbiaceae, and other plants.

**Hydnum**, n., hid'nəm (Gr. hudnon, a mushroom), a genus of mushrooms, Ord. Fungi: **Hydnum coralloides**, kər'əl-əyd'əz (L. corallum, Gr. korallion, red coral), a species of mushroom which are eatable, found under the trunks of trees in moist situations.

*hydra*, n., hid'rə (Gr. hudra, L. hydra, the hydra, a water snake; Gr. hudor, water), a water snake; a fabulous monster serpent having many heads, slain by Hercules; a fresh-water polype: hydraform, a., hid'rə-fərm (L. forma, shape), resembling the common fresh-water polype or hydra in form.

**Hydragogue**, n., hid'rə-gəg (Gr. hudor, water; ago, I lead), a medicine which produces copious watery stools.

**Hydrangea**, n. plu., hid'rə-nənj'ə-ə (Gr. hudor, water; angeion, a vessel, a capsule), a Sub-order of the Ord. Saxifragaceae: **Hydrangea**, n., a genus of plants, pretty when in flower, so called from the capsules of some of the species appearing like a cap: **Hydrangea Thunbergii**, tən'-bərj'-ə (after Thunberg, a celebrated traveller and botanist), a species whose leaves furnish a tea of a very recherché character, bearing the name Ama-tsja in Japan.

**Hydranth**, n., hid'rənth (Gr. hudra, a water serpent; anthos, a flower), the polypite or proper nutritive zooid of the Hydrozoa.

**Hydrargyrum**, n., hid'rərj'-ə-rəm (Gr. hudraguros, fluid silver—from hudor, water; arguros, silver), quicksilver or mercury: **Hydrargyria**, n. plu., hid'rərj'-ə-rə-ə, one of the ill effects of mercury applied locally: hydrargyrias, n., hid'rərj'-ə-rəs-əs, a disease produced by the abuse of mercury.

**Hydrastis**, n., hid'rəst'əs (Gr. hudor, water), a genus of plants growing in moist situations, Ord. Ranunculaceae: **Hydrastis Canadensis**, kən'əd-ənəst'əs (of or from Canada), a species whose yellow roots are used as a tonic; yellow root.

*hydrate*, n., hid'rət (Gr. hudor,
water), a compound containing a definite proportion of water chemically combined: hydrated, a., hid'-rät-ed, combined with water in definite proportions: hydration, n., hid'-rät-shin, the act or state of becoming chemically combined with water.

hydraulic, a., hid'-räul'ik (Gr. hudör, water; aulos, a pipe), relating to the conveyance of water through pipes; worked by water: hydraulics, n. plu., hid'-räul'iks, the science which treats of the application of the forces influencing the motions of fluids; the art of raising, conducting, and employing water for practical purposes.

hydrencephalocele, n., hid'-rën.-sël'-äl-ö-sël (Gr. hudör, water; engkephalon, the brain; kēlē, a tumour), a tumour occasioned by hernial protrusion of the membrane of the brain and the fluid contents of the cranium, through a deficiency in the latter.

hydro, hid'rō, and hydr, hid'r (Gr. hudör, water), prefixes in scientific terms denoting the presence, action, or quality of water; denoting the presence of hydrogen: hydro-carbon, kārb'-ōn (Eng. carbon), a compound of hydrogen and carbon; a term usually applied to bitumens, mineral resins, and mineral fats which are composed of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions: hydro-carburet, n., hid'-rō-kārb'-ār-ēt, a compound of hydrogen and carbon; hydro-carbon.

hydrocaulus, n., hid'-rō-kwōl'-ūs (Gr. hudra, a water serpent; kaulos, a stem), in zool., the main stem of the coenosarc of a hydrozoën.

hydrocele, n., hid'rō-sël (Gr. hudör, water; kēlē, a tumour), dropsy of the testicle; a collection of serum in the external or serous covering of the testicle.

hydrocephalus, n., hid'rō-sël'-äl-ūs (Gr. hudör, water; kephalē, the head), a disease chiefly characterised by an accumulation of serous fluid in the central cavities of the brain, and frequently a result of tubercular disease; dropsy or water in the head: hydrocephalic, a., hid'rō-sël'-äl-īk, relating to or connected with hydrocephalus.

Hydrocharidaceae, n. plu., hid'rō-kārd'-āt'ē (Gr. hudör, water; charis, grace, beauty), the Frog-bit family, an Order of floating or aquatic plants found in various parts of the world: Hydro-charis, n., hid'-rō-kārd'-ē (Eng. hydrogen and chlorine), a compound of hydrochloric acid with a base: hydrochloric, a., hid'-rö-kōl'-ik, consisting of a combination of hydrogen and chlorine; denoting an acid known also as muriatic acid and spirit of salt.

Hydrocotyle, n., hid'rō-kōt'-ē (Gr. hudör, water; kotulē, a hollow, a cavity), a genus of pretty aquatic plants, forming one of the prettiest ornaments of our still waters.

hydrochlorate, n., hid'rō-kōl'-ē (Eng. hydrogen and chlorine), a compound of hydrochloric acid with a base: hydrochloric, a., hid'-rö-kōl'-ik, consisting of a combination of hydrogen and chlorine; denoting an acid known also as muriatic acid and spirit of salt.

Hydrocotyle, n., hid'rō-kōt'-ē (Gr. hudör, water; kotulē, a hollow, a cavity), a genus of pretty aquatic plants, forming one of the prettiest ornaments of our still waters.

hydrocyanic, a., hid'rō-sē'-ān-ik (Gr. hudör, water; kwanos, dark-blue), denoting an acid consisting of hydrogen and cyanogen; Prussic acid: hydrocyanate, n., hid'rō-sē'-ān-ēt, a compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base.

hydrocysts, n. plu., hid'rō-sēs (Gr. hudra, a water serpent; kustis, a bladder, a cyst), in zool., curious processes attached to the
coenosarc of the Physophoridæ, and termed feelers.

**Hydrodictyon**, n., hid'rō-dikt'-tō'-ôn (Gr. hudór, water; diktunon, a fishing-net), a genus of plants, Ord. Algæ or Hydrophyta, so named from the reticulated structure of the plants: **Hydrodictyon utriculatum**, ū-trik'-ūl-āt'-ām (L. utriculus, a small skin or leathern bottle), a species called 'water net,' which has the appearance of a green net composed of filaments enclosing pentagonal and hexagonal spaces.

**Hydroecium**, n., hid'rō-sē-shi'-ām (Gr. hudra, a water serpent; oikos, a house), the chamber into which the coenosarc in many of the Calycophoridæ can be retracted.

**Hydrogen**, n., hid'rō-jēn (Gr. hudór, water; gennaō, I produce), a metal which, in its gaseous form, is the lightest of all known bodies, producing water when combined with oxygen: sulphuretted hydrogen, a combination of hydrogen with sulphur, producing a gas having a smell like rotten eggs, found as a constituent of mineral waters.

**Hydroida**, n. plu., hid'rō-yēl'-ā (Gr. hudra, a water snake; eidos, resemblance), in zool., the sub-class of the Hydrozoa which comprises the animals most nearly allied to the hydra; in geol., an extensive genus of zoophytes.

**Hydrometra**, n., hid'rō-mēt'rā (Gr. hudór, water; métra, womb), an excessive secretion and accumulation of fluid within the cavity of the uterus.

**Hydronephrosis**, n., hid'rō-nēf'-rō-sēs (Gr. hudór, water; nephros, kidney), dropsy of the kidney, caused by any permanent obstruction of the ureter.

**Hydropathy**, n., hid'rō-path'-tē (Gr. hudor, water; pathos, feeling), the water cure: **Hydropathic**, a., hid'rō-pāt'ik, relating to the water cure.

**Hydropericardium**, n., hid'rō-pēr'-i-kārd'-tē'-ām (Gr. hudór, water; peri, round about; kardia, the heart), an effusion of serum into the sac of the pericardium or membrane enclosing the heart; dropsy of the pericardium.

**Hydrophobia**, n., hid'rō-fōb'-tā (Gr. hudór, water; phobos, fear, dread), a disease occurring in the human being after being bitten by any rabid animal, characterised by an aversion to water, and more or less general convulsions.

**Hydrophyllaceae**, n. plu., hid'rō-fil'-lā-sē-ē (Gr. hudór, water; phullon, a leaf), the Hydrophyllum family, an Order of trees and herbaceous plants, many of which have showy flowers, and some have glandular or stinging hairs: **Hydrophyllaceæ**, n. plu., hid'rō-fil'-lē-e, a Sub-order: **Hydrophyllum**, n., hid'rō-fil'-lām, a genus.

**Hydrophyllia**, n. plu., hid'rō-fil'-li-ā (Gr. hudra, a water snake; phullon, a leaf), in zool., overlapping appendages or plates which protect the polypites in some of the oceanic Hydrozoa; also termed 'bracts.'

**Hydrophyta**, n. plu., hid'rō-fīt'-tā (Gr. hudór, water; phuton, a plant), the Sea-weed family; the Algæ or cellular plants found both in salt and in fresh water: **Hydrophyte**, n., hid'rō-fīt, a plant which lives and grows in water only.

**Hydronhiza**, n., hid'rō-rēz'-ā (Gr. hudra, a water snake; rhiza, a root), in zool., the adherent base or proximal extremity of any hydrozoën.

**Hydrosoma**, n., hid'rō-sōm'-ā (Gr. hudra, a water snake; soma, body), in zool., the entire organism of any hydrozoën.

**Hydrosulphuret**, n., hid'rō-sūlf'-ū'rēt (Eng. hydrogen and sulphur), a compound of hydro-sulphuric acid with a base: **Hyd-
rosulphuric, a., *hid'-rō-sulf-ür'ik*, pert. to or derived from hydrogen and sulphur.

**Hydrothea**, n. plu., *hid'-rō-thek'-ā* (Gr. *hudra*, a water snake; *thēkē*, a chest), in zool., the little chitinous cups in which certain polypites are protected.

**Hydrothorax**, n., *hid'-rō-thór'ēks* (Gr. *hudōr*, water; *thórax*, the chest), a dросal accumulation of fluid in the pleural sac; water in the chest.

**Hydrozoa**, n. plu., *hid'-rō-zō'ā* (Gr. *hudra*, a water serpent; *zoom*, an animal), in zool., gelatinous, oblong, or conical polypites organized like the hydra; the class of the Cœlenterata comprising animals constructed like the hydra.

**Hydruria**, n., *hid'-rō-rō'-i-ā* (Gr. *hudōr*, water; *ouron*, urine), an excessive secretion of limpid, watery urine.

**Hygiene**, n., *hi'-jē'-en* (L. *Hygēia*, Gr. *Hugēia*, the goddess of health), that department of medical practice which treats of health, its preservation, restoration, and maintenance.

**Hygrometer**, n., *hi'-grōm'ē-etr* (Gr. *hugros*, wet, moist; *logos*, discourse), an instrument for measuring the degree of moisture in the atmosphere: **Hygrometric**, a., *hi'-grō-mēt'ri-ik*, of or relating to the hygrometer; in bot., moving under the influence of moisture.

**Hygrophanous**, a., *hi'-grō-fān'ō-us* (Gr. *hugros*, wet; *phaino*, I show), in bot., appearing watery when moist, but becoming opaque when dry.

**Hygrophorus**, n., *hi'-grōf'rōr'-ūs* (Gr. *hugros*, wet, moist; *phoreo*, I bear), a genus of plants, Ord. Fungi: **Hygrophorus pratensis**, *prä'-tēn'sis* (L. *pratensis*, growing in meadows — from *prātum*, a meadow), a species of fungi, called the Herefordshire truffle.

**Hygroscope**, n., *hi'-grō-skōp* (Gr. *hugros*, water, moisture; *skopeo*, I see or view), an instrument to show the moisture or dryness of the air: **Hygroscopic**, a., *hi'-grō-skōp'-ik*, pert. to; applied to moisture not readily apparent.

**Hymen**, n., *him'-ēn* (Gr. *humēn*, a thin membrane; Gr. *Humēn*, L. *Hymen*, the god of marriage), a genus of trees, Ord. Leguminosæ, Sub-ord. Cæsalpin-ææ, whose species are highly ornamental, so named from its two leaflets: **Hymenæa Courbaril**, *kör'-bär'-ēl* (unascertained), the West Indian locust tree; the pods supply a nutritious matter, its inner bark is anthelmintic, and the plant yields a kind of resin called Animé.

**Hyomenium**, n., *him'-ēn'-ē-um* (Gr. *humēn*, a membrane), in bot., that portion of the fructification of a fungus in which the sporules are situated, usually more or less a membranous expansion; the part which bears the fructification in Agarics: **Hymenial**, a., *him'-ēn'e'al*, belonging to the hymenium: **Hymenicolar**, a., *him'-ēn'-ik'-ōl'-ēr* (L. *colo*, I inhabit), in bot., inhabiting the hymenium.

**Hymenomycetes**, n., *him'-ēn'-ō-mē'-nē-ēt'-ēz* (Gr. *humēn*, a membrane; *mukēs*, a fungus), a division of the Fungi in which the hymenium is naked; the spores appear in sets of four, borne on distinct sporophores, as seen in mushrooms.

**Hymenophorurn**, n., *him'-ēn'-ōf'rōr'-ūm* (Gr. *humēn*, a membrane; *phoreo*, I bear), in bot., the structure which bears the hymenium.

**Hymenophyllea**, n. plu., *him'-ēn'-ō-fīl'-ē-ē* (Gr. *humēn*, a membrane;
phullon, a leaf), the Filmy Fern tribe, a Sub-order of the Ord. Filices or Ferns.

HYMENOPTERA, n. plur., himên-ôp'ter-ô (Gr. humên, a membrane; pteron, a wing), an Order of insects characterised by the possession of four membranous wings, as in bees, ants, etc.

HYMENOTHALAMEÆ, n. plur., himên-ô-thâl-âm'ê (Gr. humên, a membrane; thâlîmos, a nest, a receptacle), a section or Sub-order of the Lichens, characterised by their open shields, and the nucleus bearing the sporangia on their surface.

HYMENULUM, n., himên-ulûm (a dim. from Gr. humên, a membrane), in bot., a shield containing asci.

HYO, hiô, a prefix denoting connection with the hyoid bone: hyoid, a., hiô'yôd (the Greek letter υ, ûpsilon, from the shape of the bone; eidos, resemblance), the U-shaped bone situated between the tongue and the larynx: HYOGLOSSUS, n., hiô-glôs'sûs (Gr. glôssa, tongue), a flat quadrat muscle, arising from the whole length of the great corner of the hyoid bone and the tongue.

HYOSCYAMUS, n., hiô'siôl-ăm-ús (L. hyoscyamus, Gr. huoskuamos, henbane—from Gr. hus, a hog; kuamos, a bean, in allusion to the fruit being eaten by swine), a genus of plants, Ord. Solanaceæ: HYOSCYAMUS NIGER, nîd'iér (L. nîger, black, dark), henbane, a biennial poisonous plant, with dingy yellow flowers, exhibiting beautiful purple reticulations, and having hairy viscous leaves; a tincture of henbane is often used as a mild narcotic, and its oil is an energetic poison: HYOSCYAMIA, n., hiô'siôl-ăm'i-ô, an alkaloid obtained from hyoscyamus, to which the plant owes its narcotic properties.

HYANTHODIUM, n., hip'ân-thôd'i-ûm (Gr. hupo, under; anthos, a flower), a fleshy receptacle enclosing the flowers, as in the fig; the receptacle of Dorstenia, bearing many flowers.

HYPEREMIA, n., hip'ér-em'î-ô (Gr. huper, over; haima, blood), an excessive accumulation of blood in a part of the body; a local or partial excess of blood.

HYPERESTHESIA, n., hip'ér-êz-thêzhyiôd-ô (Gr. huper, above, over; aisthêsis, perception, sensation), excessive or morbid sensibility, as intolerance of light, sound, etc.

HYPERCATHARSIS, n., hip'ér-kâth-ar'sûs (Gr. huper, above, over; kathairo, I purge), excessive purging of the bowels.

HYPERICACEÆ, n. plur., hip'ér-ik-â-lûm (Gr. huperikon, the plant St. John's wort—from ereikê, heath, heather), the Tutsan or St. John's wort family, an Order of plants distributed very generally over all parts of the globe, which yield a resinous coloured juice, having purgative properties and resembling gamboge: HYPERICUM, n., hip'ér-îk-ûm, an extensive genus, most of whose species produce showy plants: HYPERICUM CONNATUM, kôn-nât-ûm (L. connatus, born with—from nâtus, born), a species from which a gargle for sore throats is prepared in Brazil: H. hircinum, hér-sîn'ûm (L. hircinus, of or from a goat—from hircus, a he-goat), a species having a fetid odour: H. laxiusculum, lâks'î-usk'al-ûm (L. laxus, wide, loose; juscül-ûm, juice), a species, a decoction from whose leaves is esteemed a specific against the bite of serpents in Brazil: H. perforatum, perfôr-at'ûm (L. perforatus, bored or pierced through), St. John's wort, much esteemed by the ancients as an anodyne.
hyperostosis, n., híp-'ér-os-tó'sís (Gr. huper, over; osteon, a bone), an unnatural growth or projection from a bone; same as 'exostosis.'

hyperplasia, n., híp-'ér-plás'si-a (Gr. huper, over; plásso, I form), the excessive multiplication of the elements of a part.

hyperpyrexia, n., híp-'ér-prí-réks'i-a (Gr. huper, over; Eng. pyrexia), the temperature of any body when over 106° F.

hypertrophy, n., híp-'ér-tró-fé (Gr. huper, over; trophe, food, nourishment), excessive growth of a part; an increase in the healthy structure of an organ, due to increased exercise or nutrition, as in the arms of a blacksmith, or in the limbs of an athlete; in bot., enlargement of organs.

hypha, n., hij'á, hyphae, n. plu., hij'á (Gr. huphē, weaving), the filamentous tissue in the thallus of lichens: hyphal, a., hij'á'l, pert. to a filamentous tissue.

Hyphæne, n., hij-'én'é (Gr. huphaino, I weave), a genus of ornamental palm trees, Ord. Palmæ: Hyphæne thebaica, thē-bā'ik-á (L. Thebaicus, of or from Thebes, in Egypt), the doom-palm of Egypt, whose pericarp has the taste of gingerbread, and is used as food.

hyphasma, n., hij'á-dz'má (Gr. huphē, weaving), in bot., a weblike thallus of Agarics; the mycelium of certain fungi; same sense as 'hypha.'

Hyppum, n., hij'úm (Gr. hyppon, moss or lichen), the most extensive genus among mosses, Ord. Musci or Bryaceæ, known by their prostrate, pinnated, bright green branches.

hypocarpoegaean, a., hij'ó-kár'p-e-jé'-án (Gr. hupo, under; karpos, fruit; gē, earth), in bot., producing their fruit below ground, as in the ground nut.

hypoehilium, n., híp-'ó-kíl'-tá (Gr. hupo, under; cheilos, the lip), in bot., the lower part of the labellum when it is divided, as in Orchids.

hypoehondrium, n., híp-'ó-kón'-dri'-á (Gr. hupo, under; chondros, cartilage), the part of the belly under the short ribs containing the liver and spleen; a disease characterised by uneasiness about the region of the stomach and liver: hypochondriasis, n., híp-'ó-kón'-dri'-ás'-is, a form of insanity in which the patient converts an idea of purely mental origin into what appears to him to be a real material change; a morbid self-consciousness similar in some respects to hysteria, but with the belief in the patient that he is suffering under numerous severe diseases: hypochondric, a., hij'ó-kón'-drí'-ik, affected by severe depression of spirits: n., one who is suffering under severe depression of spirits; a sufferer from hypochondriasis.

hypocotyledonary, a., hij'ó-kót'íl'-éd'-ón-drí'-án (Gr. hupo, under; Eng. cotyledon), in bot., applied to peculiar thickened roots whose structure it is often difficult to determine, and which have the aspect of stems.

hypohercateriform, a., hij'ó-krét'-ér'-t-form (Gr. hupo, under; krater, a cup; L. forma, shape), in bot., shaped like a saucer or salver, as the corolla of primula.

hypodermic, a., hij'ó-dér'm-ik (Gr. hupo, under; derma, the skin), applied or inserted under the skin: hypoderm, n., hij'ó-dér'm-ik, in bot., the layers of tissue lying beneath the epidermis, and serving to strengthen it: hypodermis, n., hij'ó-dér'm-is, in bot., the inner layer of moss thecae.
hypogastrum, n., hip'o-gästr'-üm (Gr. hupo, under; gastér, the belly), the lower anterior part of the abdomen, extending from the pubes to within about two inches of the umbilicus, and to each side as far as a line drawn upright from the anterior extremity of the crest of the haunch bone (ilium): hypogastric, a., hip'o-gästr'-ik, pert. to the middle part of the lower region of the belly.

hypogeous, a., hip'o-jé'-ús, also hypogal, a., hip'o-jé'-ált (Gr. hupo, under; gé, the earth), in bot., applied to the parts of plants growing beneath the surface of the soil: hypogogenous, a., hip'o-jé'-én-ús, in bot., growing beneath.

hypoglossal, a., hip'o-glos'-stól (Gr. hupo, under; glossa, the tongue), applied to the ninth pair of nerves, situated beneath the tongue.

hypogynous, a., hip'o-adj'-én-ús (Gr. hupo, under; guné, a female), in bot., inserted below the ovary or pistil: hypognyn, n., hip'o-jín, a hypogynous plant.

hyponasty, n., hip'o-nást'-ik (Gr. hupo, under; nastos, pressed together, stuffed), in bot., a form of nutation when the organs grow most rapidly on the dorsal side; see 'epinasty.'

hypophleodal, a., hip'o-fle'ód-ál (Gr. hupo, under; phloios, bark), in bot., existing beneath the epidermis of the bark.

hypophyllous, a., hip'o-fil'ús (Gr. hupo, under; phullon, a leaf), in bot., situated under the leaf; growing from the under side of a leaf.

hypophysis cerebri, hip'o-fis'-ís (Gr. hupo, under; phuó, I grow; L. cérébrum, the brain, cerebr, of the brain), the pituitary body; a small reddish grey mass of a somewhat flattened oval shape, widest in the transverse direction, occupying the 'sella turcica' of the sphenoid bone.

hypospadias, n., hip'o-späd'-í-ús (Gr. hupo, under; spádizó, I pull or tear off), a malformation sometimes occurring in the under surface of the penis.

hyposporangium, n., hip'o-spór'-ánj'-í-üm (Gr. hupo, under; spora, seed; anngos, a vessel), in bot., the indusium of ferns growing from beneath the spore-case.

hypostome, n., hip'-óstôm'-é (Gr. hupo, under; stoma, a mouth), in zoöl., the upper lip or labium of certain crustacea, as in the Trilobites.

hypothallus, n., hip'o-thál'-lúús, -thalli, n. plu., -thál'-lí (Gr. hupo, under; Gr. thallos, L. thallus, a young shoot or branch), delicate fungoid filaments, upon which a lichen thallus is first developed; the mycelium of certain entomythic fungi, as Uredines.

hypothecium, n., hip'o-thé'-shúm (Gr. hupo, under; theké, a case), the cellular disc beneath the thalamium in lichens, which bears the theciae.

hypothener eminence, hip'o-thé'-nér-án-ár (Gr. hupo, under; thener, the palm of the hand), the fleshy mass at the inner border of the hand, consisting of three muscles passing to the little finger.

hypoxanthin, n., hip'o-xanth'-ín (Gr. hupo, under; xanthos, yellow), a peculiar organic compound found in the fluid of the spleen, and in very small quantity in muscle.

Hypoxidaceæ, n. plu., hip'o-xád'-áz-e (Gr. hupo, under; ozus, sharp-pointed—referring to the base of the capsule), the Hypoxis family, an Order of herbaceous and usually stemless plants, some having bitter roots, and others edible tubers: Hypoxis, n., hip'-oks'-ás, a genus of plants, natives of warm countries.

hypsometry, n., hips'-omé't-rí (Gr. hupsos, height; metron, a measure), the method of ascertaining
heights by the barometer, or by boiling water: *hypsometrical*, a., *hyps'-om-et'-rick-áл*, pert. to.

**Hypsophyllary**, a., *hyps'-of-il-lárr-i* (Gr. *hupsos*, top, summit; *phulon*, a leaf), in bot., applied to leaves which are bracts.

**Hyptis**, n., *hip'-ti*s (Gr. *huptios*, lying on the back with the face upward—from *hupo*, under), a genus of shrubby plants, Ord. Labiatae, so called because the limb of the corolla is turned on its back; **Hyptis membranacea**, *mém'brán-á'sé-á* (L. membrána, skin or membrane), a species which attains the height of 20 or 30 feet in Brazil.

**Hyracoidea**, n. plu., *hir'-ó-k-ód'- é-á* (Gr. *hirax*, a shrew; *eidos*, resemblance), an Order of the Mammalia with the single genus *Hyrax*: **Hyrax**, n., *hir'-áks*, the rock badger of the Cape: *hyraceum*, n., *hir'-ást'-i-um*, a substance resembling castor in smell and properties, obtained from its urine.

**Hyssop**, n., *his'-sóp* (Gr. *hussópos*, L. *hyssopus*, hyssop), a garden plant having an aromatic smell and pungent taste, formerly used as a stomachic: **Hyssopus**, n., *his'-sóp'-ús*, a genus of plants, Ord. Labiatae: *Hyssopus officinalis*, *of-fis'-in-ál'-i* (L. officinális, officinal), the common hyssop; the hyssop in Scripture is supposed to be a species of caper, Capparis *Ægyptiaca*.

**Hysteranthous**, a., *hist'-ér-an-th'-ús* (Gr. *husteros*, coming after; *anthos*, a flower), in bot., expanding after the flowers have opened, as leaves.

**Hystéria**, n., *hist'-ér'-i*á, also *hysters*, n., *hist'-ér'-i*ks (Gr. *husterikos*, caused by the womb—from *husteros*, the womb), a nervous disease or affection, not altogether peculiar to women, and not necessarily connected with the womb or ovaries, but due to an imperfectly balanced mental and moral system: *hysteric*, a., *hist'-ér'-ik*, and *hysterial*, a., *hist'-ér'-i-ál*, affected with or liable to hysterics.

**Hysterophyta**, n. plu., *hist'-ér-of'-it'-i-, also *hysterophytes*, n. plu., *his'-tér'-ó-f-itz* (Gr. *husteró*, the womb; *phuton*, a plant), another name for the order Fungi; plants living upon dead or living organic matter, as the Fungi.

**Iceland moss**, *ís-lánd mós* (moss from Iceland), the *Cetraria Islandica*, Ord. Lichenes, a lichen used as a demulcent and tonic in the form of a decoction or jelly, found chiefly in northern regions, and used in Iceland and Lapland as food.

**Ice plant**, *ís plánt*, the Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, Ord. Ficoidae or Mesembryaceae, a plant remarkable for the watery vesicles which cover its surface, having the appearance of particles of ice.

**Ichor**, n., *ik'-ó-r* (Gr. *ichor*, matter, gore), a thin, watery, humor-like whey flowing from an ulcer: *ichorous*, a., *ik'-ór'-ús*, like ichor; serous.

**Ichthyic**, a., *ik'-thi-ik* (Gr. *ichthus*, a fish), relating to fishes: *ichthyoid*, a., *ik'-thi-ód* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), resembling a fish: *ichthyology*, n., *ik'-thió-l'-ó* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), that branch of zoology which treats of the structure, the classification, the habits, and the history of fishes: *Ichthyomorpha*, n. plu., *ik'-thi-o'-mór-f'-á* (Gr. *morphé*, shape), an Order of Amphibians, called also Urodelia, comprising the fish-like newts: *Ichthyophthira*, n. plu., *ik'-thi-ó'-of-thir'-i, (Gr. *phtheir*, a louse), an Order of Crustacea comprising animals which are parasitic upon fishes: *Ichthyopsida*, n. plu., *ik'-thi-ó-ps'-í-d'-á* (Gr. *opsiá*, appearance), the primary
division of Vertebrata, comprising fishes and amphibia.

ichthyosis, n., *id'-i-thi-ös'-iz* (Gr. *ichthua*, the dried rough skin of the dog-fish—from *ichthus*, a fish), a cutaneous disease in which the skin is dry, harsh, and rough, and apparently too tight for the body; a form of the disease in which dry, hard, greyish or slate-coloured scales appear on different parts of the body.

icosandria, n. plu., *i-k'-ös-a-n'dr'-i-a* (Gr. *eikosi*, twenty; *hedra*, a seat, a basis), plants which have twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx: *icosandrous*, a., *i-k'-ös-a-n'dr'-us*, having twenty stamens.

icterus, n., *il'-cker'-üs* (Gr. *iktéros*, L. *icterus*, jaundice), jaundice: *icterus neonatorum*, *ne'-o-nat-ör'-üm* (Gr. *neos*, new, fresh; L. *natorum*, of the new-born—from *natus*, born), the jaundice of the new-born; yellow gum in new-born infants.

idiocy, n., *id'-i-o'-s'ít* (Gr. *idiotes*, a private individual—from *idos*, proper, peculiar to oneself), a form of insanity where the mind from the first is imperfectly developed, and remains permanently in this undeveloped state: idiot, n., *id'-i-o'-t*, a human being more or less defective in regard to his mental or moral powers.

idiopathy, n., *id'-i-o-path'-i* (Gr. *idos*, peculiar; *pathos*, suffering), a morbid state or condition not dependent on or caused by any other: idiopathic, a., *id'-i-o-path'-ik*, not depending on any other disease; arising without any apparent exciting cause; the opposite of 'sympathetic.'

idiosyncrasy, n., *id'-i-o-s'ing-kro-s'-i* (Gr. *idos*, peculiar; *sungkrasis*, a mixing together), an unusual peculiarity of an individual in consequence of which he is affected in a different manner from the majority by one or several influences; that condition of mind or body commonly known as 'antipathy.'

idiot, see 'idiocy.'

Idiothalamus, n. plu., *id'-i-o-tha-lä-m'-ës* (Gr. *idos*, peculiar; *thalamos*, a receptacle), a section of the Lichens, having their shields closed at first and open afterwards, containing free spores in a nucleus composed of the gelatinous remains of the paraphyses and sporangia: idiothalamous, a., *id'-i-o-tha-lä-m'-us*, possessed of a colour or texture differing from the thallus in lichens.

Ignatia. amara, *i-g'-nä-shi'-ä äm.-är'i'-ä* (St. Ignatius; *amárus*, bitter), St. Ignatius's bean, producing strychnia; also called Strychnos Ignatia.

ileo, *i-lë'-ö*, denoting connection with the ileum, or some relation to it: ileo-caecal, *sëk'-äl* (L. *cæcus*, blind), applied to two semilunar folds of mucous membrane found at the termination of the ileum in the large intestine, forming the division between the caecum and colon.

ileum, n., *il'-ë'-üm* (L. and Gr. *ileos*, a severe kind of colic—from Gr. *eileo*, I turn or twist), the lower portion of the small intestine, so called from its numerous convolutions: ileus, n., *il'-ë'-üs*, an obstruction in the bowels accompanied by vomiting, pain, and fever; intussusception of the bowels; iliac passion.

Ilex, n., *il'-ëks* (L. *ilex*, a kind of oak), a genus of elegant trees and shrubs, having evergreen prickly foliage, Ord. Aquifoliaceae: *Ilex aquifolium*, *äk'-wi'-föl'-i'-üm* (L. *acus*, a needle; *folium*, a leaf), the common holly, indigenous in Britain; the leaves and bark are said to possess tonic and febrifuge properties, and its berries emetic and purgative: I. Paraguensis, *pär'-ä-gwëns'-i*- (of or from Paraguay), a species which
furnishes Yerba maté, or Paraguay tea: I. vomitoria, vom·i·tō·rē·ā (L. vomitōrius, that provokes vomiting), a species from whose leaves the black drink of the Creek Indians is prepared.

iliae, a., il·i·ák (L. and Gr. ǐkos, a severe kind of colic—from Gr. eileō, I turn or twist: L. ilia, the flanks, the entrails), pert. to the ileum, or to the bone called ilium: iilac passion, a vomiting of bilious and fœcal matter in consequence of obstruction in the intestinal canal; colic: iliac regions, the sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips: iilac crest, an eminence on the ilium resembling lines, but broader and more prominent: iliacus, n., il·i·āk·ŭs, a flat radiated muscle which fills up the whole of the internal iliac fossa: iliacus internus, in·tēr·nūs (L. internus, that which is within), a muscle situated in the cavity of the ilium: iliacum os, another name for the 'os innominatum,' which see: ilium os, il·i·üm ɒs (L. ilia, the flanks; os, a bone), the large, partly-flattened bone, forming the principal part of the pelvis, and entering into the composition of the hip-joint: ilia, n. plu., il·i·ā (pl.) the flanks, the loins; the part extending from the lowest ribs to the groin: ilio, il·i·ō, a word denoting connection with the 'iliacum os.'

Illicineæ, n. plu., il·i·ık·sīn·ē·ē (L. ǐlex, a kind of oak, ǐlicis, of an oak), the Holly family, an Order of plants, now generally called Aquifoliaceæ.

Illecebreesæ, n. plu., il·le·sēb·rē·ē (L. ǐllecebhra, an attraction, an allurement; plants so named by Pliny), a section or sub-order of plants, Ord. Paronychiaceæ: Illec·e·brum, n., il·le·sēb·rē·m (L. illicēbrum, a genus of pretty and interesting dwarf plants.

Illicium, n., il·li·shē·rē·m (L. illicēto, I allure or attract), a genus of useful plants, Ord. Magnoliaceæ, so named from the agreeable perfume of the species: Illicium anisatum, an·is·āt·ŭm (L. an·isum, Gr. anison, the anise plant), the star anise, so called from its carpels being arranged in a star-like manner, and having the taste and odour of anise.

imago, n., Ĭm·āg·ō (L. imago, an image, an apparition), the third or perfect state of an insect, the first being the 'larva,' and the second the 'pupa.'

imbecile, n., im·bēs·ēl (L. imbēcil·lus, feeble, weak), an idiot of a higher grade; a weak-minded or facile person: imbecility, n., im·bēs·ē·lī·tē, a deficiency of mental and moral powers; a state short of idiocy.

imbibition, n., im·bīb·i·shō·n (L. imbībo, I drink in—from im, into; bibō, I drink), the action by which the passage of a fluid, or of gaseous matters, is affected through dead and living tissues; endosmosis.

imbri cate, a., im·brik·āt, also imbricated, a., ĭm·brī·kēd (L. imbricatum, to form like a gutter tile—from imbrex, a tile), in bot., having parts overlying each other like tiles on a house; in zoöl., applied to scales or plates which overlap one another like tiles: imbricative, a., im·brik·a·tī·vē, overlapping at the edge: imbricated aestivation, in bot., the parts of the flower-bud alternatively overlapping each other, and arranged in a spiral manner.

immarginate, a., im·mor·jē·nāt (L. im, not; margo, a border, marginis, of a border), in bot., not having a border or margin.

impaction, n., im·pāk·shō·n (L. impactus, driven into—from im, into; pango, I drive), a disease in cattle, sheep, horse, fowls, etc., a fatal case of indigestion in which the food becomes closely impacted in the stomach; be-
coming hard and dry, it is incapable of digestion, and the animal shortly dies; the stomach stagers.
impari-pinnate, a., im'pär-i-pîn'nat (L. impar, unequal; pin-natus, winged), unequally pinnate; a pinnate leaf ending in an odd leaflet.

Impatiens, n., im-pâ-shi-enz (L. impatiens, that will not endure, impatient), a genus of very beautiful and singular plants, Ord. Balsaminaceae, so named from the elastic valves of the capsules bursting when touched, and throwing out the seeds with great force.

imperorate, a., im-përfâr-éât (L. in, into; per, through; forâtus, bored), not bored or pierced through; without a terminal opening.
impetigo, n., im-pët-îgô (L. impetigo, a scabby eruption—from impêto, I attack), a skin disease, characterised by clusters of pustules which run into a crust; pustular eruptions: impetiginous, a., im-pëti-lô'n-ûs, having the nature of or pert. to impetigo.

impregnation, n., im-prëg-nâ-shîn (L. in, in; prægnâtus, pregnancy), the act of impregnating or rendering fruitful; fertilisation.
impressio colica, im-prês'-stô kol'îk-à (L. impressio, an impression; colicus, of or pert. to the colic), the colic impression; a shallow impression in front on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver.
inanition, n., in'ân-in-shîn (L. inânis, empty), starvation; a condition brought about by bad food, or food deficient in quantity.
inarching, n., in-ârt-shîng (L. in, into; arcus, a bow; arcuo, I bend like a bow), a mode of grafting by bending two growing plants towards each other, and causing a branch of the one to unite to a branch of the other.
inarticulate, a., in'-ârt-ik'-ûl-é (L. in, not; articulatus, furnished with joints), in bot., without joints or interruption to continuity.
inanescent, a., in'-kâns-é'sént (L. incanescent, becoming grey or hoary), in bot., having a grey or hoary appearance.
icisèd, a., in'-si'zd (L. incisus, cut into—from in, into; cedo, I cut), in bot., cut down deeply: incision, n., in'-si'zûn, a division of several tissues of the body, generally by a sharp-cutting instrument: incisive, a., in'-si-zëv having the quality of cutting; situated near the incisor teeth, or relating to them: incisors, n. plu., in'-si'zörs, the four front teeth both in the upper and lower jaws, for cutting, dividing, or tearing the food before chewing or masticating it: incisura, n., in'-si-zûr'-â, a cut, gash, or notch.

included, a., in-kîlôd'-èd (L. includo, I shut up or in), in bot., having the stamens enclosed within the corolla, and not pushed out beyond its tube.
incompatibles, n., in'-kôm-pêt-i-bûls (L. in, not; Eng. compatible), in med., remedies which when mixed together destroy each other's effects, or materially alter them.
inconspicuous, a., in'-kôn-spîk'-ûs (L. in, not; Eng. conspicuous), in bot., small in size; not easily observed.
incontinence, n., in'-kôn'tên-ëns (L. in, not; continens, keeping within bounds), want of restraint in the sexual appetite; inability to restrain natural discharges.

incassate, a., in'-krâs'-sât (L. in, into; crassus, thick, dense), thickened: incrassation, n., in'-krâs'-sâ-shûn, the act of thickening.
incubation, n., in'küb-a-shún (L. incubátus, lain or rested upon—from in, on; cubo, I lie down), in med., the period during which a contagious disease lies latent before showing itself: incubus, n., in'küb-ús (L. incubus, the nightmare—from incibo, I lie upon), the nightmare; any oppressive or stupefying influence.

incumbent, a., in'küm-bént (L. incumbens, leaning or lying upon—from in, on; cubo or cumbo, I lie down), in bot., applied to cotyledons with the radicle on their back.

incurvarite, a., in'kér-vá't (L. incurvátus, bent or curved—from in, into; curvus, bent, crooked), in bot., curved inwards or upwards.

incus, n., in'kús (L. incus, a smith's anvil), a small bone of the ear, so called from its supposed resemblance to an anvil.

indefinite, a., in'déf-in-ús (L. in, not; Eng. definite), in bot., having an inflorescence with a centripetal expansion; having more than twenty stamens; having numerous ovules and seeds; generally denoting uncertainty, or without limit.

indehiscent, a., in'dé-hís-sént (L. in, not; dehisco, I open, I gape, dehiscens, opening, gaping), in bot., not opening; having no regular line of suture; applied to fruits such as the apple, which do not split open.

independence, n., in'dé-pénd'ens (L. in, not; Eng. dependence), in bot., the separation of organs usually entire.

indeterminate, a., in'dé-térm-in-át (L. in, not; Eng. determinate), in bot., unlimited; indefinite.

index finger, in'déks fing'ír (L. indicó, I point out; index, an informer), the forefinger, being that employed in pointing at an object.

indicator, n., in'dik-át'ör (L. indicátus, pointed out), in anat., the muscle which extends the forefinger; the extensor indicis.

indigenous, a., in'díd-jén-ús (L. indígena, a native, born and bred in the same country or town), not exotic or introduced, applied to plants; an aboriginal native in a country.

indigestion, n., in'díjést-yún (L. indigestus, confused, disordered), a derangement of the powers of digestion; a painful or imperfect change of food in the stomach; dyspepsia.

indigo, n., in'díg-ó (F. indigo—from L. indicus, Indian), a beautiful blue dye, procured by fermentation from various species of Indigofera: Indigofera, n., in'díg-ó-fé-r-á (Eng. indigo; L. fero, I bear), an extensive genus of elegant plants, Ord. Leguminosae, most of whose species produce indigo, chiefly Indigofera tinctoria, in'ták-tör-í-á (L. tinctórium, belonging to dyeing—from tingo, I dye), also from I. anil, án'il (Arab. anill, the indigo plant); I. caerulea, sér-ó-él-é-á (L. caeruleus, dark-blue); I. argentea, ár-jén-té-á (L. argentéus, made of silver—from argentum, silver), and many others; the powdered leaf of I. anil has been used in hepatitis.

indumentum, n., in'dú-mén-túm (L. indumentum, a garment—from indúo, I put on), the plumage of birds; in bot., a hairy covering.

induplicate, a., in'dúp-li'k-át (L. in, in; duplicátus, doubled), in bot., having the edges of the sepals or petals turned slightly inwards, in estivation; having the margins doubled inwards.

induration, n., in'dúr-á-shún (L. indurátus, hardened—from in, into; duro, I harden), the hardening, or process of harden,
ing of a part; the hardening of tissues around a part formerly diseased.

indusia, n., in-dūs-i-a, indusiae, n. plu., -i.-ē (L. indusium, a shirt, a woman's under garment—from indūo, I put on), the cases or coverings of certain insects: indusium, n., in-dūs-i-um, in bot., the epidermal covering of the fructification in some ferns; a collection of hairs so united as to form a sort of cup, and which encloses the stigma of a flower.

inductive, a., in-dūt-īv (L. indūtus, a putting on—from indūo, I put on), in bot., applied to seeds which have the usual integumentary covering.

inequilateral, a., in-ēk'-ō-lā-t'ēr-āl (in, not; Eng. equilateral), having the two sides unequal, as in the case of the shells of the ordinary bivalves; not having the convolutions of the shells lying in the same plane, but obliquely wound round an axis, as in the Foraminifera.

inembryonate, a., in-ēm'-br'-ō-nāt (L. in, not; Eng. embryo), in bot., having neither embryo nor germ.

inenchyma, n., in-ēn'-kim'-ā (Gr. ines, a fibre; engychuma, what is poured in, juice, tissue), in bot., cells in which there is a spiral elastic fibre coiled up in the inside, the cells generally consisting of membrane and fibre combined.

inequivalve, n., in-ēk'-ō-vā-lāv (L. in, not; Eng. equivalve), a valve consisting of two unequal pieces or valves.

inermis, a., in-ēr'-mēs (L. inermis, unarmed), in bot., unarmed; without prickles or thorns.

infection, n., in-fēk'-shān (L. infectus, tainted, dyed—from in, into; facio, I make), the act by which poisonous matter or exhalations produce disease in a healthy body; see 'contagious.'

inferior, a., in-fēr'-i-ōr (L. inferior, lower—from infērus, beneath, below), in bot., growing below, as when one organ is below another; applied to the ovary when it seems to be situated below the calyx, and to the part of a flower farthest from the axis; below, lower, inner, as opposed to 'superior,' which signifies above, upper, outer: inferior extremities, the legs as the lower parts of the body.

infiltration, n., in-fił-trā-shān (L. in, into; Eng. filtration), the act or process of passing into the textures of a body; the liquid or substance which has so entered.

inflammation, n., in-flām'-māl'-shān (L. inflamma, I set on fire—from in, in or on; flamma, a flame), redness and heat in some part of the body, accompanied with pain and swelling; the succession of changes which occurs in a living tissue when injured, provided its structure and vitality are not destroyed.

inflated, a., in-flāt'-ēd (L. inflatus, blown into, swollen), in bot., puffed out; distended.

inflexed, a., in-fi-lēks'-ēd (L. inflexus, bent, curved), in bot., curved or bent upwards and inwards.

inflorescence, n., in-flōr'-ēs'-šēnς (L. inflorescens, beginning to blossom—from in, in or on; floresco, I blossom), a flowering or putting forth blossoms; the mode in which the flowers are arranged on the axis.

influenza, n., in-flō'-e-nza (It. influenza, influence; L. influens, flowing into), a specific epidemic fever, chiefly attacking the lining membrane of the nose, larynx, and bronchial tubes, and lasting from four to eight days.

infra-costales, n. plu., in-frā'-kōst'-ā-lēz, also infra-costals, n. plu., -kōst'-ālz (L. infra, underneath, below; costa, a rib), in anat., small bundles of fleshy and tendinous fibres, which vary
in number and length, arising from the inner surface of one rib, and inserted into the inner surface of the first, second, or third rib below: **infra-maxillary,** a., *mäks'†il-lär-i* (L. maxilla, the jaw), situated under the jaw, as certain nerves: **infra-orbital,** a., *örb'ül-däl* (L. orbitum, the orbit), situated underneath the orbit, as an artery; **infra-scoparlis,** a., *säkä-prä-lärdis* (L. scapula, the shoulder-blade), situated underneath the shoulder-blade: **infra-spinatus,** a., *spän'-ärd-is* (L. spinatus, the spine—from *spina*, a thorn), situated underneath a spinous process; designating a muscle situated beneath the spine of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus.

**infundibulum,** n., *infundib'-ul-iın,* infundibula, n. plu., *-dib'-ulen* (L. infundibulum, a tunnel or funnel), in *anat.,* a name given to various parts of the body which more or less resemble a funnel; in *zool.,* a tube formed by the coalescence or apposition of the epipodia in the Cephalopoda; known also as the ‘siphon’ or ‘funnel’: **infundibuliform,** a., *infun'-dib'-ül'-förım* (L. forma, shape), funnel-shaped.

**infusion,** n., *infju'-shan* (L. *in*, into; *füsus*, poured, *injus*, a pouring into), the operation of steeping a substance in hot or boiling water in order to extract its medicinal or other qualities.

**infusoria,** n. plu., *in-füz'-ör-i-läl* (L. infusus, poured into, crowded in—from *in*, into; *füsus*, poured), very minute animal organisms, or animalcules, inhabiting water containing decaying vegetable or animal matter, so named from their being obtained in ‘infusions’ of vegetable matter that have been exposed to the air; a class of Protozoa: **infusorial,** a., *inf-füz'-or-i-läl,* pert. to the infusoria; obtained by infusion: **infusory,** a., *in-füz'-ör-i*, applied to a class of animalcules obtained in infusions; containing infusoria.

**ingesta,** n. plu., *in-jést'-i-a* (L. ingestus, poured or thrown into), things taken in, as food into the stomach; substances introduced into the digestive organs.

**inguinal,** a., *ingwain'-äl* (L. inguen, the groin, *inguinis*, of the groin), pert. to the groin; connected with the groin or situated upon it.

**inhumation,** n., *in-hüms'-iän* (L. *in*, in or into; *hümus*, the ground), the act of burying or placing in the ground; a method of digesting a substance by burying the vessel containing it among dung or warm earth.

**inject,** v., *in-ject' i* (L. *injectus*, thrown or cast into—from *in*, into; *jactus*, thrown), to throw into: **injected,** a., *in-jekt'-ed,* applied to a dead body, or a part, whose vessels have been filled by a composition forced into them:

**injection,** n., *in-jēk'-shun,* the act of throwing or forcing a liquid into the vessels of a dead body; the coloured liquid so thrown or forced into such vessels; a claster, or method of administering remedies of various kinds, and of even feeding the patient by injecting medicinal or nutrient fluids into the lower bowel: **hypodermic injection**, a method of injecting various medicinal solutions beneath the skin by means of a syringe to which a hollow needle is attached.

**innate,** a., *innät* (L. innatus, in-born, natural—from *in*, into; *nätus*, born), in *bot.,* adhering to the apex; attached to the top of the filament, as anthers: **innato-fibrillose,** in-*nät'-fibr'-lölz* (L. *fibra*, a filament), clad with adherent fibrils.

**inner aspect,** in *anat.,* the inner appearance of a bone or a part.

**innervation,** n., *in-nérav'-iän* (L. *in*, into; *nérus*, a nerve), that
vital process by which nervous
energy is given to any part.

inoma, n., in-nōm'd, properly
inoma, in-ōm'd (Gr. is, a fibre, inos, of a fibre), in med., a new
growth of connective tissue form-
ing a distinct isolated mass, or
fibrous tumour.
innominata arteria, in-nōm'in-
āt'sār'tēr-ā (L. in, not; nomen, a name; arteria, an
artery), the unnamed artery; the
largest branch artery given off
from the arch of the aorta: in-
nominate, n., in-nōm'in-āt, also
innominata os, ōs (L. ōs, a bone),
a bone forming the pelvis, com-
posed of three portions—the
'ilium,' or haunch-bone; the
'ischium,' or hip-bone; and 'ōs
pubis,' or share-bone.

innovations, n. plu., in'nov'a-shuns
(L. innovatus, renewed—from in,
into; novus, new), in bot., new
growths or extensions of the stems
of mosses; buds in mosses.

Inocarpus, n., in'-ō-kārp'-ūs (Gr.
īs, a fibre, inos, of a fibre; karp-
os, fruit), a genus of trees, Ord.

Thymelaeaceae: Inocarpus edulis,
ed'ūl'-is (L. edulis, eatable), a
species whose seeds or nuts are
eaten when roasted in the S.
Sea Islands, and have the taste
of chestnuts; the Otaheite chest-
nut: Inocarpus, a., in'-ō-kārp-
'ūs, having fibrous fruit.
inoculation, n., in'-ōk'-ūl'ā-shūn
(L. inoculatus, grafted from
one tree to another, as an eye or
bud—from in, into; oculus, an
eye), the introduction of the small-
pox virus into a healthy system
by puncturing or scratching
the skin with a sharp-pointed
instrument dipped in the matter
in order to induce a mild type of
the disease: vaccination is with
the cow-pox virus, while inocul-
ation is performed with the
small-pox virus.
inoma, n., see 'innoma.'

Inoperculata, n. plu., in'-ō-pērk-
ūl'ā (L. in, not, without; operculum, a lid), in zool., the
division of pulmonate 'Gasterop-
oda' in which there is no shelly
or horny plate to close the shell
when the animal is withdrawn
within it: Inopercular, a., in'-
pērk'-ūl'-ār, without an operculum
or lid, as certain univalve shells.
inocinic, a., in'-ōs-sin'ik (Gr. is,
fibre, inos, of fibre; kineō, I
disturb, I change), applied to an
acid obtained from muscular
fibre: Inosinate, n., in'-ōs'-sin-
āt, the combination of inocinic
acid with a salifiable base.
inoculation, n., in'-ōs'-kūl'-ā-shūn
(L. in, into; osculatus, kissed—
from osculum, a little mouth), the
union, as two vessels in a living
body; in bot., grafting or
budding.
inosite, n., in'-ōs'-it (Gr. is, fibre,
inos, of fibre), a saccharine
principle obtained from the juice
of flesh, which is not susceptible of
alcoholic fermentation: Inosuria,
n., in'-ōs'-ūr'-ū-lā (Gr. oureo, I
make water), the same substance
when found in morbid urine.

insalivation, n., in-sal'-iv-af-shun
(L. in, into; salivatio, a filling
with saliva—from saliva, I spit
out), the process of mixing the
saliva intimately with the food
during mastication.

insane, a., in'-sān' (L. insanus,
unsound in mind—from in, not;
sānus, sound), deranged or
unsound in mind: Insanity, n.,
in'-sān'-it, unsoundness of mind;
the state of mind which in-
capacitates for the proper man-
agement of property, or which
renders the patient more or less
an object of public danger;
lunacy.

Insecta, n. plu., in-sekt'sā (L.
insectus, cut into, insecta, things
cut into—from in, into; seco, I
cut), the class of articulate
animals commonly known as
insects, which commonly under-
go transformations; a small creeping or flying animal, as the fly, bee, etc., whose body appears cut or almost divided into parts: 

Insectivora, n. plu., in-sekt-in'vör-ā (L. voro, I devoure), an Order of Mammals, such as the hedgehog and the mole, which live chiefly on insects: insectivorous, a., in-sekt-in'vör-ōs, living upon insects.

Insessores, n. plu., in-sēs-sōr-'ez (L. insessus, seated or perched upon—from in, on; sedeo, I sit), the Order of the perching birds, who live habitually among trees: insessorial, a., in-sēs-sōr-'i-āl, pert. to the perching birds.

Insolation, n., in-sōlā-shun (L. insolātus, placed in the sun—from in, into; sol, the sun), exposure to the sun's rays for drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, etc.; sunstroke.

Inspiration, n., in-spir-ā-shun (L. inspiro, I blow or breathe into—from in, into; spro, I breathe), the act of drawing air into the lungs.

Inspissate, v., in-spis'sät (L. in, into; spissātus, made thick), to thicken, as a fluid by evaporation: Inspissated, v., in-spis'sät-ed, thickened, as juice by evaporation: Inspissation, n., in-spis-sā-shun, the operation of rendering a fluid thicker by evaporation.

Insufflation, n., in-sūf-flā-shun (L. in, in; sufflātus, blown up, puffed out), the act of blowing gas or air into a cavity of the body.

Integument, n., in-tēg'-u-ment (L. integumentum, a covering—from in, in; tego, I cover), the covering skin, membrane, shell, etc., which invests a body; in bot., the external cellular covering of plants.

Intention, first, n., in-tēn-shun (L. intentus, stretched out, extended), applied to a wound which heals without suppuration.

Interaccessorii, n. plu., in-tēr-āk'-sēs-sōr-'i-i (L. inter, between; accessus, a coming to, an approach), another name for the muscles 'inter-transversales.'

Interambulacra, n. plu., in-ter-am'-bul-āk-rā (L. inter, between; ambulacrum, that which serves for walking), in zool., the unperforate places which lie between the perforate places, or 'ambulacra' in the shells or crusts of the sea-urchin and cidaris.

Interarticular, a., in-tēr-ārt-ik-āl-ār (L. inter, between; articulus, a little joint), in anat., a term applied to the cartilages which lie within joints; applied to certain ligaments, as that within the acetabulum.

Intercale, v., in-tēr-kāl-āt (L. intercalatum, to proclaim that something has been inserted among—from inter, between; calo, I call), to insert or place between: Intercaled, a., -āt-ēd, interposed; placed between: Intercalary, a., in-tēr-kāl-ār, in bot., applied to the growth of cell-wall, when a new deposition takes place in such a manner that an interposed piece of cell-wall from time to time appears.

Intercellular, a., in-tēr-sēl-āl-ār (L. inter, between; cellula, a little storehouse), in bot., lying between the cells, or the cellular tissue.

Intercostal, a., in-tēr-kōst-āl (L. inter, between; costa, a rib), in anat., lying between the ribs.

Interdigital, a., in-tēr-di'di-fōl-āl (L. inter, between; digitus, a finger), in anat., situated between the fingers; pert. to the spaces between the fingers.

Interfoliar, a., in-tēr-fōl'-ār (L. inter, between; folium, a leaf), in bot., situated between two opposite leaves.

Interlobar, a., in-tēr-lo'bār (L. inter, between; Gr. lobos, a lobe),
situated between the lobes of organs.

**interlobular, a.**, *in'-tèr-lob'-úl'-ár* (L. *inter*, between; *lobulus*, a little lobe), situated between the lobules of organs.

**intermaxillae, n. plu., in'-tèr-mák'-síl'-lé* (L. *inter*, between; *maxilla*, the jaws), the two bones which are situated between the two superior maxillae in vertebrata; also called 'premaxillae': **intermaxillary, a.**, *-l ír̩-t̩*, situated between the maxillary or jaw-bone.

**intermission, n.**, *in'-tèr-mísh'-i̇n* (L. *inter*, between; *missus*, sent), the period that intervenes between the end of one paroxysm of ague, and the beginning of the next; also called *apyrexia*, * appliance of fire*). (Gr. *α*, without, not; *pur-esso*, I have a fever—from *pur*, fire).

**intermittent, a.**, *in'-tèr-mít'-t̩-t̩nt* (L. *inter*, between; *mittens*, sending), ceasing at intervals: n., a specific fever occurring in paroxysms, and characterised by a cold, a hot, and a sweating stage, followed by a period of complete absence from fever; ague.

**interneural, a.**, *in'-tèr-núr'-díl* (L. *inter*, between; *Gr. neuron*, a nerve), situated between the neural processes in spines; applied to the sharp dermal bones in certain fish which support the rays of their fins on the upper or neural part.

**internode, n.**, *in'-tèr-nód* (L. *internodum*, the space between two knots or joints—from *inter*, between; *nodus*, a knot), in a plant, the part of the stem lying between two nodes or leaf buds: **internodia, n. plu., -nódt̩-t̩*), in *anat.*, the digital phalanges, or fourteen joints of the fingers and thumb.

**inter-osseous, a.**, *in'-tèr-ós'sé-sús* (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone, *osseus*, belonging to a bone), a name applied to muscles situated between bones, as those between the metacarpal of the hand: **inter-osseous membrane, n.**, the *inter-osseous ligament* which passes obliquely downwards from the ridge on the *radius*, or small bone of the arm, to that on the *ulna*, or large bone of the arm.

**inter-peduncular, a.**, *in'-tèr-péd'-ún-kúl'-ár* (L. *inter*, between; mid. *pedunculus*, a little foot), in *anat.*, applied to a lozenge-shaped interval of the brain, situated immediately behind the diverging optic tracts, and between them and the peduncles of the cerebrum.

**interpetiolar, a.**, *in'-tèr-pé-ti-líl'-ár* (L. *inter*, between; *petiolus*, a little foot—from *pes*, a foot), in *bot.*, situated between the petioles or basis of opposite leaves.

**interrupted, a.**, *in'-tèr-úp'-t̩-t̩d* (L. *interruptus*, separated by breaking or rending), in *bot.*, having the usual continuity of a part destroyed: **interruptedly pinnate, a.**, having a pinnate leaf in which pairs of small pinnæ occur between larger pairs.

**interspinal, a.**, *in'-tèr-spín'-ál*, also *interspinous, a.*, *-spín'-ús* (L. *inter*, between; *spina*, a spine), in *anat.*, inserted between the spinous processes of the vertebrae: **interspinales, n. plu., -spín'-ál'-z̩*, short vertical fasciculi of fleshy fibres, placed in pairs between the spinous processes of the contiguous vertebrae.

**interstaminal, a.**, *in'-tèr-stám'-i̇n'-ál* (L. *inter*, between; *Eng. staminal*), in *bot.*, an organ placed between two stamens.

**interstitial, a.**, *in'-tèr-stish'-i̇l* (L. *interstitium*, distance or space between—from *inter*, between; *sìsto*, I stand), pert. to or containing interstices; occupying the interstices of an organ.

**inter-transversales, n. plu., in'-
ter-transvers-al-éz (L. inter, between; transversus, lying across, transverse), small muscles situated between the transverse processes of the vertebrae, developed most in the cervical region: inter-transverse, a., transversus, applied to a few, thin-scattered fibres, interposed between the transverse processes.

intertrigo, n., intér-trígō (L. intertrigo, a fretting or galling of the skin—from inter, between; térō, I rub), a local condition of the skin, called 'chafe' or 'fret,' consisting in redness and excoriation of a part of the skin, caused by friction.

interval, n., intér-vál (L. inter, between; vallum, a wall), the period of time comprised between the beginning of one paroxysm of ague and the next, that is, the intermission and the preceding fit.

intervertebral, a., intér-vértir'è-brál (L. inter, between; Eng. vertebral), in anat., situated between the joints of the vertebrae or spine.

intestines, n., intést'ínzs (L. intestinus, inward, hidden—from intus, within), the long canal or tube which extends from the stomach to the anus, different portions of it having different names—(1) part nearest the stomach, the 'duodenum,' about twelve inches long; (2) the 'jejunum,' about two feet long; (3) the 'ileum,' several feet in length—which three portions make up the small intestines; the large bowel or large intestine, as the continuation of the small intestines, commences in the right iliac region of the abdomen, as the 'cecum,' and after a large curve it ends at the anus.

intextine, n., inték's'tin (L. intus, within; Eng. extine), in bot., one of the inner coverings or membranes of the pollen grain, situated between the extine and the exintine.

intine, n., intín (L. intus, within), in bot., the inner covering of the pollen grain.

intrafoliaceous, a., in'trá-fól-i-á'leus (L. intra, within; folium, a leaf), in bot., situated within the axil of a leaf so as to stand between the leaf and the stem.

intralobular, a., in'trá-lób-úlär (L. intra, within; Eng. lobular), situated within lobules or little lobes.

intrarious, a., in-trá'ri-us (L. intra, within), in bot., applied to the embryo when it is surrounded by the perisperm on all sides except its radicular extremity.

introrse, a., in-trórs' (L. introrsum, within), in bot., turned inwards or towards the axis of the part to which it is attached; opening on the side next the pistil, as some anthers.

intussusception, n., intús'sús-sep'shiún (L. intus, within; susceptus, taken or caught up), an invagination of a portion of the bowel, somewhat resembling the finger of a glove half turned inside out; the act of taking foreign matter into a living body.

Inula, n., in'úl-á (L. inula, the plant elecampane), a genus of plants, Ord. Composite, Subord. Corymbifera, which are generally bitter, and some have an aromatic odour: Inula Helenium, hél'-én'-i-úm (after the celebrated Helen of ancient Troy), elecampane, whose root has stimulant and expectorant qualities: Inulin, n., in'úl-in, a white amylaceous matter, analogous to starch, found in the roots and tubers of I. Helenium.

inunction, n., in'ünk'-sšún (L. in, in; unctus, smeared), the act of rubbing into a part of the surface of the body an ointment containing some remedial agent.
invaginate, v., in-vādʒˈi-nāt (L. in, into; vāgĭna, a scabbard, a sheath), to operate for hernia, in which after reduction, the skin is thrust into the canal by the finger of the operator, and there retained by sutures, etc. till adhesion ensues: invagination, n., in-vādʒˈi-nāˈshin, the operation for hernia as above, also sometimes applied to intussusception.

invermination, n., in-vərˈmən-i-əˈshin (L. in, in; vermin, I have worms), the diseased condition of the bowels caused by worms.

inversion, n., in-vərˈshən (L. inversus, turned bottom upwards—from in, in; verto, I turn), said of an organ which is completely or partially turned inside out, as the womb: inverted, a., in-vərˈtəd, in bot., having the radicle of the embryo pointing to the end of the seed opposite the hilum; having the ovules attached to the top of the ovary.

invertebral, a., in-vərˈtəb-rəl (L. in, not; vertebra, a joint in the backbone), without a vertebral column or spine bone: invertebrate, n., in-vərˈtəb-rət, an animal having no spinal bone: adj., destitute of a backbone: invertebrata, n. plu., in-vərˈtəb-rətəˈd, the animals that are destitute of backbones and an internal skeleton.

involute, a., in-vōlˈblət, also involutive, a., in-vōlˈblətˈiv (L. involutus, unwrapped, enclosed—from in, into; volvo, I roll), in bot., having the edges of leaves rolled inwards spirally on each side.

involvation, n., in-vōlˈblətˈən (L. involutus, unwrapped—from in, into; volvo, I roll), the return of an organ or tissue to its original state, as the womb after having expelled the child.

iodine, n., iˈōd-in (Gr. iōdēs, resembling a violet in colour—from iōn, violet; eidos, resemblance), a solid elementary substance of a greyish-black colour, obtained from marine plants, sea water, etc., whose vapour is of a beautiful violet colour; applied externally, it acts as an irritant: iodide, n., iˈōd-id, a direct compound of iodine with a base: iodism, n., iˈōd-izm, a morbid condition sometimes arising from the continued use of iodine, or some of its preparations.

Ionidium, n., iˈōn-ədˈdəm (Gr. iōn, a violet; eidos, resemblance), a genus of plants, Ord. Violaceae, some of whose species are used in S. America as substitutes for ipecacuan.

ipecacuanha, n., īpˈkā-kə-ˈdənˈdə, also ipecacuan, n., īpˈkā-kə-ˈdən (Brazilian or Portuguese), the root of a S. American plant, the 'Cephaelis ipecacuanha,' used in med. as an emetic, etc., belonging to the same Order, the Rubiaceae (Linn. Ord. Cinchonaceae), which yields the Peruvian or cinchona bark.

Ipomoea, n., īpˈō-mə-ˈdə (Gr. ips, a worm which infests the vine; homoios, like, so named from its habit of creeping round other plants like a worm), a most beautiful genus of climbing plants, Ord. Convolvulaceae: Ipomoea purga,
pityrus (L. purgo, I cleanse, I purify), the Jalap plant, a native of the Mexican Andes, whose root tubers in powder, or as a tincture, is an active irritant cathartic; also called Exogonium purga: I. Jalapa, jäl-üp-ä (Xalapa, in Mexico, where it grows abundantly), a species which yields Mechoacan root, having purgative properties: I. Orizabensis, ör-iz'-äb-ëns'ës (in Brazil), supplies a kind of Jalap, the Purgo Macho of the Mexicans: I. simularis, sim'-ül-ar'-is (L. simulo, I make like), a species which furnishes Tampico Jalap: I. Horsfalliae, hör'-s-fäl-vl'-ë (unascertained), a species admirably suited for training to a trellis, having beautiful bright scarlet flowers.

Iridaceae, n. plu., ir'-id'-ës'-ë (Gr. iris, the rainbow, the flag, iridos, of the rainbow), the iris or flower-de-luce family, an Order of herbaceous plants, so called in allusion to the variety and beauty of the flowers: Iris, n., ir'-ës, a genus of plants, a great favourite in the flower garden: Iris Germanica, jér'-män'-ik-n (of or from Germany); I. pallida, päl'-lëd-ä (L. pallidus, pale, pallid); I. florentina, flör'-ënt-n'-ä (L. Florentinus, Florentine — from Florentia, Florence), are species the root stock of which yields orris root which has a pleasant odour like violets, and an acrid taste, arising from the presence of a volatile oil: I. pseudacorus, süd'-äk'-ör-ës (Gr. pseudés, false; akôros, the sweet flag), the yellow water flag found in marshes, etc., whose seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee.

Iridaeæ, n., ir'-id'-ë-ä (L. iris, the rainbow, the flag), a genus of the Algæ: Iridææ edulis, ed'-ël'-ës (L. edulis, eatable), an edible species of Algæ.

Iris, n., ir'-ës (L. iris, the rainbow, the flag), the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; a structure partly vascular, partly muscular, loaded with pigments, stretched before the lens of the eye, separating the anterior from the posterior chambers; in bot., see under 'Iridacææ: Iritis, n., ir'-ët'-ës, inflammation of the iris of the eye.

Irish Moss, or Carrageen, the Sphærococcus crispus, also called Chondrus crispus, one of the Algæ which supplies a nutritious article of diet.

Irrigation, n., ir'-ri-ga'-shn (L. irrigatus, watered, irrigated), a medical treatment of an injured or inflamed part in which cold water or a cooling lotion is made to drop continuously on its surface.

Irritant, n., ir'-ët'-ënt (L. irritus, not ratified or settled), a substance which, applied externally or internally, gives rise to a greater or less degree of inflammation.

Isatis, n., is'-ët'-ës (Gr. isazô, I make equal), a genus of plants, Ord. Cruciferaæ, so called because it is believed by its simple application to destroy all roughness of the skin: Isatis tinctoria, tink'-tö'-ri'-ä (L. tinctorius, belonging to dyeing), woad which, when treated like indigo, yields a blue dye: I. indigotica, in'-dëg-ot'-ik-ä (L. indigo, a blue colouring matter), the Tein-Ching, or Chinese indigo.

Ischium, n., isk'-ë-tüm (Gr. ischion, the hip), the hip-bone—a spinal process of the os innomatum: Ischial, a., isk'-ë-äl, pert. to the hip-bone: Ischial tuberosity, n., the round knob of bone forming that part of the ischium on which we sit; also called tuber-ischiæ, n., tub'-ër-isk'-ë-ä (L. tuber, a hump): Ischialgia, n., isk'-ë-driver'-ä (Gr. algos, pain), pain in or near the hip: Ischiatic, a., isk'-ë-driver'-ë, of or pert. to the hip: Ischio,
isk'-i-o, attachment or connection with the ischium.

ischuria, n., isk'-ür'-i-a, also ischury, n., isk'-ür-i (Gr. ischo, I stop or retain; ouron, urine), the suppression or stoppage of urine: ischuretic, n., isk'-ür-ët'-ik, a medicine adapted to relieve ischuria: adj., having the power or quality of relieving ischuria.

isidoid, a., is'ïd-oïd (isidos, resembling coral—from Gr. isos, equal, similar; eidos, resemblance), in bot., covered with a dense mass of conical soredia, as the surface of lichens: isidiose, a., is'ïd-i-oïz, having powdery, coralline excrescences: isidiiform, a., is'ïd-i-i-form'-üs (L. fero, I bear), having isidiise excrescences: isidium, n., is'ïd-i-üm, coral-like soredia on the surface of some lichens.

iscoheimal, a., is'ë-kim'-äl, also iscoheiminal, a., -kim'-in-äl (Gr. isos, equal, similar; cheima, winter), of the same winter temperature; applied to imaginary lines drawn through places on the earth's surface which have the same mean winter temperature.

isochomous, a., is'ë-ôm'-üs (Gr. isos, equal, similar; chôma, a heap, a mound), in bot., applied to branches springing from the same plant, and at the same angle.

Isoetaceae, n. plu., is'ë-ët-ës-eë (Gr. isos, equal; ëtös, a year—the plants being the same throughout the year), the Quillwort family, an Order of plants, generally included under the Ord. Lycopodiaceae: Isoetes, n., is'ë-ët'-ëz, a genus of curious little aquatic plants, found in some lakes in this country; moss-like plants, intermediate between ferns and mosses.

isomeric, a., is'ë-mër'-ik (Gr. isos, equal; meros, a part), formed of the same elements in the same proportions, but having different physical and chemical properties: isomerism, is-öm'-ër-ëzm, identity in elements, but with difference of properties: isomeres, a., is'-öm'-ër'-ës, in bot., having each of the organs of a flower composed of an equal number of parts.

Isonandra, n., iso'n-änd'-rë (Gr. isos, equal; anér, a male, andros, of a male), a genus of trees, Ord. Sapotaceae: Isonandra gutta, gdy'të (L. gutta, a drop), the source of the Gutta Percha, a kind of caoutchouc, used largely in the manufacture of articles of daily use.

Isopod, n., is'-ô-pôd'; Isopoda, n. plu., is'-ôp'-ôd'-ë (Gr. isos, equal; podés, feet), an Order of Crustaceae in which the feet are like one another, and equal: isopodous, a., is'-ôp'-ôd'-ës, having legs alike, and equal.

isosporous, a., is'-ös'-pôr'-ës (Gr. isos, equal; poros, a pore), in bot., applied to cryptogamic plants which produce a single kind of spore, as ferns: isosporæ, n. plu., is'-ös'-pôr'-ë-eë, those ferns, 'Ophioglossaceæ,' and 'Equisetaceæ,' which produce a single kind of spore, which in its turn gives origin to a prothallus furnished with chlorophyll and roots, and capable of independent existence.

isostemonous, a., is'-ös'-tëm'-ön-ës (Gr. isos, equal; stëmôn, a thread or stem), in bot., having the stamens and petals equal in number; having the stamens and floral envelopes the same in the number of their parts, or in the multiples of the parts.

isotheral, a., is'-ôt'hër'-äl (Gr. isos, equal; thëros, summer), passing through places on the earth which have the same summer temperature.

isothermal, a., is'-ô-ôr'môl'-äl (Gr. isos, equal; thërmë, heat), having the same mean annual temperature; applied to imaginary lines
connecting all places on the earth which have the same mean temperature: *isotherm*, n., *is*ō-*thērm*, one of those lines.

isotropic, a., *is*ō-*trop*'-ik (Gr. *isos*, equal; *tropos*, a turning), applied to the condition of ‘fibrils’ which singly refract light; the condition of ‘fibrils’ which doubly refract light is called anisotropic, *än*′-is-ō-*trop*'-ik (Gr. *anisos*, unequal; *tropos*, a turning).

issue, n., *i*sh′-ū (F. *issu*, born, sprung; Norm. F. *isir*, to go out), an artificially-produced wound, kept raw and open that there may be a constant flow of pus from the surface.

*isthmus*, n., *is*lm′-īs (L. *isthmus*, Gr. *isthmos*, an isthmus), in anat., the narrow intervening or uniting portion of organs: *isthmic*, a., *is*lm′-ik, of or pert. to an isthmus: *isthmus* *faucium*, *fāw*′-shī-ūm (L. *fauces*, the upper part of the throat, *faucium*, of the upper part of the throat), the space between the soft palate and the root of the tongue.

itch, n., *i*sh (AS. *gictha*, an itching, a scab), a very troublesome skin disease produced by the presence of the *Acarus Scabiei*, or itch parasite.

iter ad *infundibulum*, *i*′ér ād *in*′fānbd-ō*š̅-ūl′-ūm* (L. *iter*, a path, a way; *ad*, to; *infundibulum*, a funnel), the passage between the third ventricle of the brain and infundibulum: *iter* *a palato ad *aurum*, *ā* pāl′-āl′ō ād *ā̄vōr′-ūm* (L. *a*, from; *palatum*, the palate; *auris*, the ear), the passage from the palate to the ear; the Eustachian tube: *iter* *a tertio ad *quartum ventriculum*, *tēr′-shī-ō ād kwāwōrt′-ūm* *vēn*′-rīk′-ūl′-ūm* (L. *tertius*, a third; *quartus*, a fourth; *ventriculus*, a ventricle of the heart), the passage between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain; the aqueduct of Sil-vius.

Ivory Palm, or vegetable ivory, the hard albumen of the ‘Phytoelphas Macrorcarpa’, used in the same way as ivory.

ivy, n., *i*vy′ (AS. *igf*; Ger. *epheu*, ivy), a well-known evergreen climbing plant; the common ivy is the *Hedra Helix*, Ord. Araliaceae.

*ixia*, n., *iks*′-ā (Gr. *ixia* and *ixos*, the mistletoe, bird lime), a genus very handsome plants when in flower, Ord. Iridaceae, so named from the viscous nature of some of the species: *ixous*, a., *iks*′-ūs, having bird lime; viscous: *ix-odea*, n., *iks*-ōdl′-ā, the ticks, usually parasitic, on domestic animals, occasionally on man, Ord. Arachnida.

jactitation, n., *jäkt-i-ti-*shūn (L. *jactitio*, I cast or toss to and fro), a tossing about the body; unconscious movements of a patient in the delirium of a fever.

jaggery, n., *jäg′-gēr′-t* (an Indian name), a coarse dark sugar obtained from the cocoa-nut, and other palms, which when fermented produces arrack.

jalap, n., *jâlāp* (Xalapa in Mexico, where found; F. *jalap*), the dried root of the plant *Exogonium purga*, also called the ‘Ipomea purga’, Ord. Convolvulaceae, which in the form of powder is much used in medicine as a brisk purgative.

Janipha, n., *jâni-fâ* (from *Janipa*, the Brazilian name), a genus of interesting plants, Ord. Euphorbiaceae: *Janipha Manihot*, *mânn*-ōt (a Brazilian name), a shrub much cultivated in tropical countries for its produce of starchy matter, made into Cassava bread: *J. lefblingii*, *lef-lin′-ji-t* (unascertained), a variety whose amylaceous matter is used as food under the name ‘Sweet Cassava’; ‘tapioca’ is obtained from the starch of the Bitter Cassava.

Jasminaceae, n. plu., *jâs-mîn′-ā*
sē-ē (Arabic name gasmīn), the jasmine or jessamine family, an Order of plants, much esteemed from the delicious fragrance emitted by several of the species, from which an essential oil is obtained, natives of the tropics: Jasminum, n., jās-min'-'um, an elegant and familiar genus of plants: Jasminum officinale, of jī's-in-āl'īc (L. officinalis, official); J. grandiflorum, grānd'i-flōr-'i-um, (L. grandis, great, large; fōs, a flower, fōris, of a flower); J. odoratissimum, ˌōdər-ə-tis-ˈsim-ūm (L. odoratissimus, very fragrant—from odorātus, sweet smelling, fragrant); and J. sambac, sām-bāk (a native name), are species from which the essential oil of jasmine is procured: J. angustifolium, āŋg-gūst'-i-ˌfōl'-i-um (angustus, small, narrow; folium, a leaf), a species whose bitter root, ground small, and mixed with powdered Acaurus calamus root, is considered good in India as an external application for ringworm: Jasmine, n., jās-min, the English name for the genus; also spelt Jessamine.

Jateorhiza, n., jāt'-ər-ə-rīd'ə (Gr. iatēr, a physician; rhiza, a root), a genus of plants, closely allied to Cocculus, Ord. Menispermaceae: Jateorhiza palmata, pāl-ˌmāl-ˈa (L. palmātus, marked with the palm of the hand—from palmus, the palm of the hand), a plant of East Africa whose root, known as Calumba root, is used in the form of infusion or tincture, as a pure bitter tonic.

Jatropha, n., jāt-rof'ə (Gr. iatēr or iatro, a physician; tropē, food), a genus of valuable medicinal plants, Ord. Euphorbiaceae, so named in allusion to their medicinal properties, and their use as food: Jatropha curcas, kerk'əs (S. American name), physic or purging nut, a plant from whose seeds an oil is produced which has cathartic properties: J. multifida, mult'-ə-fid-ə (L. multifidus, cleft or split into many parts—from multus, many; findo, I cleave or divide), a species from whose seeds a purgative oil is obtained, said also to be good as an external application for itch: J. manihot, produces tapioca, now called Janipha manihot, which see.

jaundice, n., jāʊnd'-əs (F. jaunisse, the yellow disease—from jaune, yellow), a disease, or rather a symptom of disease, characterised by yellowness of the eyes, skin, etc., and general languor.

jejūnum, n., jē-jēn'-u̇m (L. jejūnus, fasting, empty), the second portion of the small intestines, following the 'Duodenum,' so named as supposed to be empty after death.

jigger, n., jig'gər, another name for 'chigoe,' which see.

juga, n. plu., jōg'-ə (L. jugum, a yoke), in bot., the ribs or ridges on the fruit of the umbelliferae: jugate, a., jōg'-ət, having pairs of leaflets, as in compound leaves: jugum, n., jōg'-u̇m, a pair of opposite leaflets.

Juglandaceae, n. plu., jōg'-länd-ə-ˌsē-ē (L. juglans, a walnut said to be a corruption of jovis glans—from jovis, of Jupiter; glans, a nut), the Walnut family, an Order of trees, yielding edible, oily nuts, and a valuable timber: Juglans, n., jōg'-lānz, an ornamental genus of tall, stately trees: Juglans regia, rēdʒ'-i-ə (L. regius, royal—from rex, a king), the common walnut tree whose seeds yield a bland oil, used for olive oil: J. nigra, nīɡ'-rə (L. nigra, black), the black walnut whose wood when polished is of a fine dark-brown colour.

jugular, a., jōg'-əl-ər (F. jugulaire, jugular; L. jugulum, the collarbone, the neck), pert. to the neck or throat; applied to the large
vein of the neck; applied to the ventral fins of fishes, placed beneath or in advance of the pectorals.

**Julep**, n., *jól'e*p (Pers. *jullab*—from *gulab*, rose water and julep; Sp. *julépe*, julep; Mod. Gr. *zoulo*, I squeeze out juice), a mixture as of water and sugar, to serve as a vehicle for a medicine; an alcoholic beverage compounded and flavoured.

**Juncaceae**, n. plu., *júng-kás'c-e* (L. *juncus*, a rush; *jungo*, I join or weave), the Rush family, an Order of herbaceous plants: Juncas, n., *júng-kása*, a genus of plants found in moist situations, or growing among water used for domestic purposes: Juncas glaucus, *glaük'-ús* (L. *glaucus*, Gr. *glaukos*, bluish-grey), the hard rush, used in the manufacture of rush fabrics: J. effusus, *ěf'-júz'-ús* (L. *effusus*, poured out, shed), the soft rush: J. conglomeratus, *kön'-glóm'-ěr-áti'-ús* (L. *conglomeratus*, rolled together—from con, together; glomero, I wind into a ball), the hollow rush: junceiform, a., *jún'-si'-fórm* (L. *forma*, shape), like a rush; long and slender: juncous, a., *júng-kús*, full of rushes.

**Juncaginaceae**, n. plu., *júng-kádʒ'-in-ã'-sé-* (L. *juncus*, a rush, and probably ago, I move, I drive), a Sub-order of the Ord. Alismaceae or Water-Plantain family, found growing in ponds and marshes with minute green flowers; some resemble rushes, others are floating plants.

**Jungermanniaceae**, n. plu., *júng'-gér-mán-ni'-če*-e (after Jungermann, a German botanist), the Scale mosses, a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Hepaticae: Jungermannia, n., *júng'-gér-mán-ni'-d* (*Jungermannia*), a genus of plants, usually found in little patches upon trees or rocks, or in damp places on the earth.

**Juniperus**, n., *jón'-ěp'-ér-ús* (L. *juniperus*, the juniper tree), a well-known genus of shrubs, Ord. Conifereae: *Juniperus communis, kór-mán'-tis* (L. *communis*, common), the common juniper whose berries are used in the manufacture of Hollands or gin, and medicinally as a diuretic, as well as an oil procured from them: *J. Sabina, sáb-in'-t* (L. *Sabinus*, Sabine, because employed by the Sabine priests in their ceremonies), the plant Savin, the young branches and leaves of which contain an active, volatile oil, used as an anthelmintic and emenagogue: *J. Bermudiana, bérd'-múd'-t'-a* (of or from Bermuda), a species whose wood furnishes Pencil Cedar: *juniper, jón'-ěp*-é*r*, the English name of the *J. communis*.

**Justicia**, n., *júst'-šísh'-t* (after *Justice*, a Scotch botanist), an extensive ornamental genus of flowering plants, Ord. Acanthaceae; a deep-blue dye is obtained from a species in China.

**Jute**, n., *jó*t* (an Indian name), the fibres of the *Corchorus capsularis* and *C. olitorius*, extensively used in the manufacture of coarse cloths and cordage, and in mixing with other fibres in finer cloths.

**Kalmia**, n., *kál'-mé-* (after *Kalm*, a Swedish naturalist), a genus of very handsome hardy shrubs, Ord. Ericaceae, some of whose species are poisonous and narcotic.

**Kamela**, n., *kám'-ěl* (*Bengalee kamala*), bright-red, semi-translucent, resinous glandules covering the surface of the tricoceous fruit of Rottlera tinctoria, Ord. Euphorbiaceae, an Indian tree, used as a remedy against the tapeworm.

**K elves**, n., *kél'-íz* (Gr. *kelis*, a stain, or *chelē*, a claw or talon), another name for keloid; a disease of the
skin, presenting a cicatrix-like appearance: keloid, n., kel'r'oid (Gr. eidos, resemblance), a disease, consisting of an indurated mass putting forth processes at its edges resembling crab's claws.

keratin, n., kër'át-in (Gr. kera, a horn), the substance of the horny tissues: keratode, n., kër'át-ód (Gr. eidos, resemblance), the horny substance making up the skeletons of many sponges: keratosa, n., kër'á-t-s’á, the division of sponges having the skeleton composed of keratode: kerato-cricoid, kër'át-ó-krik’-ýd (see 'cricoid'), a short slender bundle of muscle arising from the cricoid-cartilage.

kidneys, n., kid'niz (Old Eng. kidnere, the kidneys—from Old Eng. quid, Icel. kódr, Scot. kyte, the belly; Old Eng. nere, Ger. niere, the testicles, kidneys), literally the testicles of the belly; two oblong flattened bodies lying behind the intestines of an animal, which secrete the urine.

Kigelia, n., kig'el-i'-á (kigelikea, the negro name), a genus of African trees, Ord. Bignoniaceae: Kigelia pinnata, pín-nát'-á (L. pinnatus, feathered, winged—from pinna, a wing), a tree yielding excellent timber in Africa, its long pendent fruit when roasted is there used as an external application for rheumatic complaints: K. Africana, áf'rík-añ'-á (of or from Africa), a species whose bark is used on the Gold Coast for dysentery.

kind, n., kind, another name for 'genus,' which see.

kingdom, n., king'düm, one of the three great divisions of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral.

kinic acid, kín'ik, (from kina-kina, a name for cinchona), an organic acid found in the bark of various species of cinchona, principally yellow and pale Peruvian bark.

kino, n., kín'ó (an Indian name), the concrete exudation from Pterocarpus marsupium, a tree of the Indian forests, Ord. Leguminosa, which forms a very powerful astringent; 'P. erinaceus' furnishes African kino.

kirschwasser, n., kërsh'wá-s'-sér (Ger. cherry water—from kirsche, cherry; wasser, water), cherry brandy, an alcoholic liquor distilled from a variety of Cerasus avium, Ord. Rosaceæ, the sweet black cherry.

kleistogamous, a., klist'-og'-ám-ús (Gr. kleistos, closed; gamos, marriage), in bot., having the fertilisation effected in closed flowers, as certain grasses.

kleptomania, n., klép'-t-mán'-i'-á (Gr. klepto, I steal; mania, madness), a morbid impulse or desire to steal or appropriate.

knaurs, n. plu., návors, or gnauers, n. plu., návors (Dut. knarren, to growl; Sweed. knorla, to twist, to curl), a hard woody lump projecting from the trunk of a tree, as in the oak, thornbeam, etc.

kombe, n., kóm'-bé (native name), the famous arrow poison of S. Africa, furnished by the Strophanthus kombe, Ord. Apocynaceæ.

koochla, n., kótsh'-lá (native name), the poison-nut tree of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts; the 'Strychnos nux-vomica,' Ord. Loganiaceæ.

koumiss or kumiss, n., kóm'-ís (Russ. kumyss), a sparkling drink obtained by the Kalmucks, by fermenting the whey of mare's milk; may also be made from cow milk.

kousso, n., kóws'-só, also kusso, n., kús'-só (native name), the flowers of an Abyssinian tree, used in that country as a remedy for tapeworm; the produce of Brayera anthelmintica, Ord. Rosaceæ.

Krameria, n., kräm'-ér'-i'-á (after Kramer, a German botanist),
a genus of ornamental shrubs, Ord. Polygalaceae: Krameria
triandra, tri-and'-râ (Gr. treis, three; anér, a male, a stamen, andros, of a male), a Peruvian plant which furnishes Rhatany-root, employed as an astringent in haemorrhage and mucous discharges, and its infusion of a blood-red colour has been employed to adulterate port wine: K. cistoidea, sist'-oýd'-ê (Gr. kistê, a box or chest; eidos, resemblance), a Chilian plant which yields a kind of rhatany.

Ikreatin, n., see 'creatin.'

Labellum, n., läb'-ël-lüm (L. labellum, a little lip—from labrum, a lip), in bot., one of the divisions of the inner whorl of the flower of Orchids; the lip or lower petal of an Orchid, etc.: label, n., läb'-el, the terminal division of the lip of the flower in Orchids.

Labia, labial, see 'labium.'

Labia cerebri, läb'-i-ä sér'-ëb'-rï (L. labia, lips; cerebri, of the cerebrum), the margins of the hemispheres of the brain which overlap the Corpus callosum.

Labiate, a., läb'-ë-at (L. labium, a lip), lipped; in bot., applied to irregular gamopetalous flowers, with an upper and under portion separated more or less by a gap; having two unequal divisions: Labiatae, n. plu., läb'-i-atê, the Labiate family, an extensive Order of plants, in general fragrant and aromatic.

Labiatiflorae, n. plu., läb'-i-at-fi-râ (L. labium, a lip; flôreo, I blossom; Flora, the goddess of flowers), one of the great sections into which De Candolle divides the extensive Ord. Compositae, characterised by hermaphrodite flowers divided into two lips.

Labium, n., läb'-i-üm (L. labium, a lip), in bot., the lower lip of a labiate flower; in zoöl., the lower lip of articulate animals: labia, n. plu., läb'-ë-ä, the two divisions of irregular gamopetalous flowers separated by a hiatus or gap.

Laboratory, n., läb'-ë-r-ë-rï (L. laboratoire, a laboratory; L. labou, labour), a druggist's shop; the workroom of a chemist.

Labrum, n., läb'-rum (L. labrum, a lip), the mouth cover, or lip-like shield of an insect's mouth; the outer lip of a shell; the upper lip of articulate animals, as the 'labium' is the lower lip.

Laburnum, n., läb'-ë-ëm (L.), a beautiful ornamental shrub, the 'Cytisus laburnum,' Ord. Leguminose, whose seeds are acrid and poisonous.

Labyrinth, n., läb'-ë-r-ënth (L. labryinthus, any structure with many winding passages), the internal ear, consisting of three parts—the vestibule, the semicircular canals, and the cochlea—so named from the complexity of its shape.

Laccate, a., läk'-kat (Ger. lack, It. lacca, a varnish; F. laque, a rose or ruby colour), in bot., appearing as if varnished, or like sealing-wax.

Lacertilia, n. plu., läs'-ë-r-ël'-la (L. lacerta, a lizard), an Order of Reptilia, comprising the lizards and slow-worms.

Lacertus, n., läs'-ë-r-ës, lacerti, m. plu., läs'-ë-r-ët'-ë (L. lacertus, the muscular upper part of the arm), a packet or bundle of muscular fibres enclosed in a membranous sheath; another name for 'fastigium.'

Lachrymal, a., läk'-rim'-ä (L. lachryma, a tear), pert. to tears generating or conveying tears.

Lacinia, n., läs'-ën'-ë, laciniae, n. plu., läs'-ën'-ë (L. lacinia, the lappet or flap of a garment), calycine segments, as in the violet: laciniate, a., läs'-ën'-ët'-ë; also laciniated, a., läs'-ën'-ët'-ëd, in bot., irregularly cut into narrow
segments; fringed; also lactinose, a., las-in'-tē-ă, fringed: lacinolate, a., las-in'tē-d'l-ăt (dim. of lacinia), having very minute laciniae: lacinula, n., las-in'-al-ă (dim.), the small inflexed point of the petals of Umbellifers.

Lacistemaceæ, n. plu., las'-tēm'-ă-sē'-ă (probably Gr. lakistos, torn, rent, from the appearance of the shrubs), the Lacistema family, an Order of small trees or shrubs, natives of warm parts of America: Lacistema, n., las'-tēm'-ă, a genus.

lacquer, n., lāk'-ér (F. laque, rose or ruby colour; Pers. lac, lac; Sp. lacre, sealing-wax), a varnish from shell-lac; the hard black varnish of Japan is procured from Stigmaria verniciflua, Ord. Anacardiaceæ.

lactation, n., lāk'-tā-shūn (L. lactatum, to contain milk, to suck milk—from lac, milk, lactis, of milk), the period of suckling a child; the act of giving milk: lacteals, n. plu., lāk'-tē-āls, minute vessels or absorbers which arise in small conical projections of the mucous or lining membrane of the intestines, whose function is to absorb the various soluble portions of the digested food or chyme as it passes along the intestinal canal: lactescence, n., lāk'-tē-sē'ns, a milky colour: lactescent, a., lāk'-tē-sē'nt, producing milk; in bot., yielding a milky juice: lactic, a., lāk'-tīk, pert. to milk; of or from milk or whey, as 'lactic acid': lactiferous, a., lāk'-tīf'-ēr-ăs (L. fero, I bear), bearing or producing milk or milky juice: lactin, n., lāk'-tīn, sugar of milk: lactometer, n., lāk'-tōm'-ēt-ēr (Gr. metron, a measure), an instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk.

Lactuca, n., lāk'-tūk'-ă (L. lactica, a lettuce—from lac, milk; from their milky juice), a genus of plants, Ord. Compositæ, Sub-order Chichoraceæ: Lactuca sativa, sät'-iv-ă (L. sativus, that is sown or planted), the common lettuce, from which a milk-like juice exudes when broken: L. virosa, vir'-ōz-ă (L. virosus, slimy, fetid—from virus, slime, stench), the wild or strong-scented lettuce; the 'Lecturarium' or lettuce opium is the inspissated juice of this and preceding, used for allaying pain and inducing sleep: lactucin, n., lāk'-tūs'-ēn, the active principle of the wild lettuce.

lacuna, n., lāk'-ūn-ă, lacunae, n. plu., lāk'-ūn-ĕ (L. lacuna, a hole, a cavity), in bot., a large space in the midst of a group of cells; a depression; a blank space; in anat., minute recesses or cavities in bone: lacunar, a., lāk'-ūn-ār, pert. to or arising from lacuna: lacuna magna, māg'-nă (L. magnus, great), in anat., a large and conspicuous recess situated on the upper surface of the Fossa navicularis: lacunose, a., lāk'-ūn-ōs, furrowed or pitted; having cavities.

lacus lachrymalis, lāk'-ūs lāk'-rīm'-ōl-īs (L. lācus, a basin, a tank; lachrymalis, pert. to tears—from lachryma, a tear), the tear-lake; a triangular space situated between the eyelids towards the nose, into which the tears flow.

ladanum, n., lād'-ān-ŭm, or lab-danum, n., lāb'-dān-ŭm (L. lădānum, a resinous juice), a resinous matter obtained from the genus 'Cistus,' chiefly from the species 'Cistus creticus,' Ord. Cistaceæ.

Læmodipoda, n. plu., lēm'-ō-dip'-ōd-ă (Gr. laimos, the throat; dis, twice; podes, feet), an Order of Crustacea, so named from having two feet placed so far forward as to be, as it were, under the throat.

levigatus, a., see 'levigatus.'

Lagenaria, n., lād'-ēn-ārī-tă (L. lagēna, a bottle), a genus of plants, Ord. Cucurbitaceæ, so named.
from the bottle-shaped fruit of some of the species: Lagenaria vulgaris, *vulg.-á-r-is* (L. vulgaris, common), the Bottle Gourd, the hard covering of whose fruit is used as a vessel or flask for containing fluid.

_lageniform_, a., _lä-dj-én'-i-förn_ (L. _lagéna_, a bottle, a flask; _forma_, shape), in bot., having a shape like a Florence flask.

_Lagerstroemia_, n., _lär'-gér-strem'-i-ä_ (after _Lagerström_ of Gottenburg), a very splendid genus of plants, Ord. Lythraceae: _Lagerstroemia reginæ, ré-jin'-é_ (L. _regina_, a queen, _reginae_, of a queen); and _L. indica, in'-di-k-ä_ (L. _indicus_, of or from India), produce flowers in panicles of a pale rose colour, gradually deepening to a beautiful purple.

_Lagetta_, n., _lä-dj-ät'-i-dä_ (name in Jamaica), a genus of plants, Ord. Thymeleaceae: _Lagetta lintæaria, lin'-tè-ár-i-ä_ (L. _lintæarius_, of or pert. to linen—from _lintem_, linen cloth), a species whose inner bark, cut into thin pieces and macerated, assumes a beautiful net-like appearance, and is called lace-bark.

_lambdoidal_, a., _läm'-döyd'-ä-lä_ (Gr. letter Λ, called lambda; _eidos_, resemblance), having the form of the Greek letter Λ.

_lamella_, n., _läm'-é-lä_, _lamellæ_, n. _plu._, _läm'-él-ë_ (L. _lamella_, a small plate or leaf—from _lamina_, a plate), thin plates or scales, as those composing shells or bones; in bot., the gills of an Agaric; the flat divisions of the stigma.

_Lamellibranchiata_, n., _läm'-él-lä-bräng'-kë-ät-ä_ (L. _lamella_, a small plate or scale; Gr. _branchià_, gills), the class of Mollusca, comprising the ordinary bivalves, which have lamellar gills: _lamellibranchiate_, a., _bräng'-kë-ät_, having gills in symmetrical semicircular layers: _Lamellirostres_, n. _plu._, _läm'-él-li-röst'-ërs_ (L. _rostrum_, a beak), the flat-billed swimming birds, such as ducks, geese, and swans: _lamellirostral_, a., _röstr-ral_, having the margins of the back furnished with plates, as ducks and geese.

_Lamiaceæ_, n. _plu._, _läm'-i-lü'-sé'-ä_ (Gr. _laimos_, the neck, the throat, in allusion to the shape of their flowers), an extensive Order of plants, now named 'Labiateæ,' which see: _Lamium_, n., _läm'-i-üm_, a genus of plants.

_lamina_, n., _läm'-in-ä_, _laminae_, n. _plu._, _läm'-in-ë_ (L. _lamina_, a plate or leaf), a thin plate or scale; a thin layer or coat lying over another; the horny and sensitive folds by which the hoof wall is attached to the deeper-seated parts; in bot., the blade of the leaf; the broad part of a petal or sepal: _laminated_, a., _läm'-in-ät-ëd_, consisting of plates or layers disposed one over another: _lamination_, n., _läm'-in-ät'-shin_, arrangement in layers: _lamina cinerea, sin-ér'-ë-ä_ (L. _cinereus_, ash-coloured—from _cinis_, ashes), in _anat._, a thin layer of grey substance extending backwards above the optic commissure, from the termination of the corpus callosum to the tuber cinereum: _lamina cribleosa, krib'-rö-zä'-ä_ (L. _cribrum_, a sieve), a sieve-like layer formed by the sclerotica at the entrance of the optic nerve, pierced by numerous minute openings for the passage of the nervous filaments: _lamina spiralis ossea, spir-ál-is ös'-sé'-ä_ (L. _spir-ális_, spiral; _osseus_, like bone, bony), a thin bony process projecting from the modiolus, consisting of two thin lamellas of bone.

_Laminaria_, n. _plu._, _läm'-in-ár'-tä_ (L. _lamina_, a plate, a leaf), a genus of Ord. Algae, so named from the flat blade-like form of the fronds, which have stalks of considerable size: _Laminaria digitata, dìдж'-iti-ä'-ä_ (L. _digitatus_, having
fingers or toes—from digitus, a finger or toe), tangle, an esculent sea-weed, dried portions of which, from its property of absorbing moisture and thus increasing in bulk, are employed for the dilatation of narrow canals and apertures in dissections: L. saccharina, sâk'-kâr-in'Ê, an esculent sea-weed, from which a sweet extract is obtained, in Iceland.

laminitis, n., læm'ín-Êt'ês (L. lamina, a thin plate of metal), inflammation of the layers of the stomach, as in the horse.

lampas, n., læm'pãs (Gr. lampas, a torch, a fiery meteor), among horses, the swelling of the gums and palate incidental to dentition, a term in use among horsemen.

lanceolate, a., læns'-êl-ê (L. lanceolatus, armed with a little lance or spear—from lancea, a lance or spear), having the form of a lance-head; narrowly elliptical, and tapering to both ends.

lanceet, n., læns'-ët (F. lancette, dim. from lance, a lance), a small, sharp, two-edged knife, used by surgeons.

lancewood, n., læns'-wood, a wood furnished by the Dugueta quiterensis, Ord. Anonaceae.

lancinating, a., læns'-in-êt'ing (L. lancea, a lance), piercing or seeming to pierce with a sudden shooting pain.

lansium, n., læns'-i-um (from native name), a genus of plants, Ord. Meliaceae, which yields the Lansa, Langsat, or Ayer-ayer, a yellow fruit highly esteemed in the East.

Lantana, n., læn-tân'ê (unascertained), a genus of shrubs, Ord. Verbenaceae, having an agreeable aromatic perfume, some of whose species are used as tea.

lanuginous, a., læn-'úd-jîn'Ê, also lanuginose, a., læn-'úd-jîn-ôz (L. lanuginosus, woolly, downy—from lânûgo, a wool-like production, down), in bot., woolly; covered with long curled, interlaced hairs: lanugo, n., lân-ú-gô, the fine down or hair which covers the human foetus during the sixth month.

Larch, n., lâr-tsh (L. and Gr. larix, It. larche, the larch), a forest tree, the Larix Europae, Ord. Coniferae, also called Abies larix; the American larch Abies pendula.

lardaceous, a., lârd'-a-shês (L. lardum, F. lard, lard), resembling lard or bacon.

Lardizabala, n., lârd'-iz-âb'-a (after Lardizabala, of S. America), a genus of hardy creepers, Ord. Berberidaceae, which yield good edible fruit in Chili.

Larix, n., lâr'-iks (L. larix, the larch), a genus of forest trees, Ord. Coniferae, Sub-ord. Abietineae: Larix Europae, âr'-ôp-ê (pert. to Europe), the larch.

Larkspur, n., lârk'-spêr (lark and spur), a plant with showy flowers, usually of a vivid blue, genus Delphinium, Ord. Ranunculaceae.

larva, n., lærvâ, larvæ, n. plu., lærvê (L. larva, a ghost, a mask), an insect in the caterpillar or grub state after it has emerged from the egg.

laryngismus, n., lâr'-ing-jîz'-mûs (Gr. laringgismos, shouting, vociferation—from laringgîzâ, I bowl out with open throat), a false or spasmodic croup, called ‘child crowing,’ from the crowing inspiration by which it is characterised; a spasm of the glottis; also laryngismus stridulus, strid'-ul-ôs (L. stridulus, a creaking or hissing), same meaning as preceding; due to destructive disease of vocal apparatus.

laryngo, n., lâr'-ing-gô (Gr. laringux, the upper part of the windpipe), a word indicating connection with the larynx.

laryngoscope, n., lâr'-ing-gô-skôp (Gr. laryngux, the larynx; skopeo,
I view or see), an instrument for exploring the larynx and upper part of the windpipe, consisting of a small reflecting mirror on a slender stem, upon which rays of artificial light may be thrown from another mirror: laryngotomy, n., lær'ing-göt'óm-i (Gr. to'mé, a cutting), the operation of cutting into the larynx to permit breathing in cases of obstruction.

larynx, n., lær'inks (Gr. laruγγος, the upper part of the windpipe, larunggos, of the upper part, etc.), the upper part of the trachea or windpipe, and concerned in mammals in the production of vocal sounds: laryngeal, a., lær'ing-jé'äl or lær'ing-gé'äl, pert. to the larynx: laryngitis, n., lær'ing-jilt'is, inflammation of the larynx: laryngo-tracheotomy, lær'ing-gó-trák'ë-ölt'óm-i (see 'tracheotomy'), the operation of opening the air-passage through the cricoid cartilage and upper ring of the trachea.

Lasiandra, n., läs'ì-and'rå (Gr. lasios, hairy; anér, a male, andros, of a male), an elegant genus of shrubs, Ord. Melastomaceae, having hairy stems, and producing large purple blossoms in panicles.

latent, a., làt'ënt (L. látenis, concealing, hiding, litentis, of concealing), not visible or apparent; in bot., applied to buds that remain in a dormant state.

lateral, a., làt'ër-ål (L. laterālis, belonging to the side—from látus, a side, látēris, of a side), arising from the side of the axis; not terminal: lateralis nasi, litér'ëlis náz'i (L. násus, the nose, náśi, of the nose), the lateral of the nose; an artery derived from the facial as that vessel is ascending along the side of the nose.

lateritious, a., làt'ër-ësh'ës (L. lätēr, a brick, a tile, lätēris, of a brick or tile), resembling brick dust in colour.

latex, n., lät'ëks (L. látex, a liquid or juice, látices, of a liquid), in bot., a granular or viscid fluid contained in laticiferous vessels.

Lathrea, n., läth-ré'lå (Gr. lathr-aios, secret, private), a genus of curious little root-panicles, furnished with white fleshy scales in the place of leaves, Ord. Orobanchaceae, so named as being found in concealed places: Lathrea squamaria, skwōm'-ár'i-å (L. squama, a scale), the tooth-wort, parasitical upon the roots of hazels, cherry laures, and other trees.

Lathyrus, n., läth'ër-ús (Gr. lath-uros, a kind of small vetch or pulse), a considerable genus of handsome plants when in flower, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae: Lathyrus cicera, sis'-ër-å (L. cicēra, pulse — from cicer, the chick-pea); also L. aphaka, äf'ëk-å (L. aphaka, Gr. aphaka, a kind of pulse), possess narcotic qualities in their seeds, etc.; the seeds of the latter produce intense headaches if eaten in quantity: L. tuberosus, tūb'é-ër-öz'-ës (L. tuberōsus, having fleshy knobs—from tūber, a protuberance), a species whose roots produce wholesome food: L. odoratus, ðödr'-ël-ët'ës (L. odor-ētus, scent, smell), the sweet-pea of our gardens: L. sativus, săt'ëv-us (L. satīvus, sown orplanted), the Gesse or Jarosse of the S. of Europe whose seeds are eaten.

laticiferous, a., lät'i-lëf'-ërs (L. látex, a liquid, juice, laticis, of a liquid; féro, I bear), conveying latex, or elaborated sap; having anastomising tubes containing latex.

latiseptae, n. plu., lät'i-sep'ò-të (L. látus, a side, lätēris, of a side; septum, a partition), in bot., cruciferous plants which have a broad septum in their silicula.

latissimus dorsi, n., lät'-ës-sim'-ës dórs'i (L. latissimus, very broad
—from latus, broad; dorsum, the back, dorsi, of the back), a flat muscle, situated on the back and side of the lower part of the trunk, which moves the arm backwards and downwards, or which brings forward the body when the hand is fixed.

latrines, n. pl., lātrīnes (F. latrines, a privy), a privy; necessary conveniences or privies on a large scale.

laudanum, n., làudān-um (L. ladanum, the resinous substance from the plant Cistus creticus; said to be formed from L. laude dignum, worthy of praise, from its soothing qualities), a preparation of opium in spirits; tincture of opium.

Lauraceae, n. plu., lāwr-ē-sē.ē (L. laurus, a laurel tree), the Laurel family, an Order of noble trees and shrubs, natives of the tropics in cool places, generally aromatic and fragrant, the species producing cinnamon, cassia, and camphor: Laurea, n. plu., lāwr-ē-sē, a Sub-order of the true laurel trees: Laurus, n., lāwr-ēs, a handsome and interesting genus of plants: Laurus nobilis, nōb'īl-is (L. nobilis, famous, renowned), the common sweet bay; the Victor's laurel whose leaves were used to crown the conquerors in the Olympic games; the common bay or cherry laurel is the 'Prunus, or Cerasus lauro-cerasus,' whose fresh leaves are employed in medicine, also called 'cherry laurel.'

Lavandula, n., làvd-ānd-'āl-ā (It. lavanda, the act of washing, lavender — from lāvo, I wash, alluding to the uses made of its distilled water), a genus of plants, Ord. Labiatae, much esteemed for the fragrance of their flowers: Lavandula vera, vēr-ā (L. vērus, real, genuine), yields the best oil of Lavender: L. latifolia, lāt'ī-fōl-ē-ā (L. latus, a side; fōlium, a leaf), furnishes spike-oil: L. stechas, stēk'ās (Gr. stochas, a species of lavender), a species of the S. of Europe, which also supplies an oil: Lavender, n., làv-ānd-ēr, an odoriferous plant, the Lavandula vera, an under shrub having linear grey leaves, and close spikes of bluish flowers, from which the essential oil of lavender is distilled; 'lavender' is tonic, stimulant, and carminative.

Lawsonia, n., làw-sōn-ī-ā (after Dr. Isaac Lawson), a genus of ornamental trees, Ord. Lythraceae, producing flowers in panicles or racemes: Lawsonia inermis, i-nērm'-is (L. inermis, without weapons, unarmed), produces the 'Henna' or 'Alhenna' of the Arabs, used in Egypt for dyeing orange.

laxative, a., làks-āt-ēv (L. laxus, loose, open), a medicine which gently opens the bowels; an aperient.

laxator tympani, làks-āt-ōr tīm-pān-ī (L. laxātus, stretched out, extended; tympanum, a drum, tympani, of a drum), the major, a muscle that arises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, etc., and is inserted into the head of the malleus of the ear; the minor arises from the upper and back part of the external meatus of the ear, both of these muscles are by some anatomists regarded as ligaments.

leader, n., lēd'-ēr (Icel. leida, to lead), a popular name for a tendon; in bot., the terminal or primary shoot of a tree.

Lecanora, n., lēk-ān-ōr-ā (Gr. lekanē, a dish, a basin, in allusion to the form of the shields), a genus of Lichens comprising some valuable plants: Lecanora tartarea, tār-tārē-ā (L. Tartārē-us, belonging to the infernal regions—from Tartārus, Tartarus), a species which supplies the dye Cubear.
Lecidea, n., λεκίδε, (Gr. λέκις, a basin, a saucer; eidos, resemblance), an extensive genus of Lichens found at all seasons of the year.

lecotropal, a., λέκ-οτ-ρόπ-άλ (Gr. lekos, a dish; tropē, a turning), in bot., shaped like a horse-shoe, as some ovules.

Lecythis, n. pl., λέκ-θΐς, (Gr. λέκθεις, an oil jar), a tribe or Sub-order of the Mystaceae, so named from the form of the seed vessels: Lecythis, n., λέκθις, a genus of large trees of S. America, which furnish some of the nuts of commerce: Lecythis ollaria, ολλαρία (L. ollarius, of or belonging to pots—from olla, a pot), a species producing large fruits, commonly known as Monkey Pots: L. usitata, υσιτάτα (L. usitatus, used often), a species which produces the Sapucaia nuts, closely allied to Brazil nuts; also called L. zabucajo, ζαμ-κ'αγο (native name).

Ledum, n., λέδομ (Gr. ledon, a species of Cistus), an ornamental genus of plants, Ord. Ericaceae:

Ledum palustre, πάλ-πουστρέ (L. paluster, swampy), a low shrub called the Labrador tea.

leeches, n. plu., λέθες (Icel. leknir; Goth. lekeis, a leech—from Goth. leikinon, to heal; Bav. lek, medicine), worm-like animals found in ditches and swamps, used to abstract blood from inflamed parts; the 'Hirudo officinalis' and ‘medicinalis,’ Ord. Hirudinea.

leek, see 'house-leek.'

legume, n., λέγ-ομέν, also legumen, n., λέγ-ομέν (L. legumen, pulse), a pod composed of one carpel opening usually by ventral and dorsal suture, as the pea; a dehiscent two-valved carpel: legumin, n., λέγ-ομέν, an essential principle of the seeds of leguminous plants, and of oily seeds; casein: Leguminosae, n. plu., λέγ-ομέν.
vex lens: lentiform, n., lentī'-form, same sense.

lentignose, a., lēnt'i-g-nōz' (L. lentignōsus, full of freckles—from lentigo, a lentil-shaped or freckly spot), in bot., covered with dots as if dusted: lentigo, n., lēnt-i-g'-ō, a freely eruption on the skin: lentiginous, a., lēnt-i-dʒ'-i-n-ūs, freely, scurfy.

Lentisk, n., lēnt-i-sk' (L. lentiscus, the mastic tree), the Pistacia lentiscus, Ord. Anacardiaceae, a native of the Mediterranean coasts and islands, furnishes the concrete resinous exudation, called Mastic or Masticum.

Leopard's bane, lēp'-ārdz bān, the Arnica Montana, Ord. Composite, Sub-order Corymbifera, called also mountain tobacco, a plant which is an acrid stimulant, frequently applied much diluted to bruises, etc.

Leopoldinia, n., lēp'-ō-lōd-d'-i-n-i-t-ā (fem. of Leopold, after an empress of Brazil), a genus of fine palms of Brazil, Ord. Palmae: Leopoldinia piassaba, pi'-ās-sāb'-ā (native name), a fibre used in manufactures under the name Piassaba.

Lepidium, n., lēp'-i-d-i-t-ām (Gr. lepidion, a small scale, a plant—from lepis, a scale), a genus of plants, Ord. Cruciferae, so called in allusion to the scale-like shape of the pods: Lepidium sativum, sāt-i-v-ūm (L. sativum, that is sown or planted), the well-known garden cress.

Lepidocaryine, n. plu., lēp'-i-d'-kār'-i-t-i-n-ē (Gr. lepis, a scale; kār'ōn, a nut), a Sub-order of trees of the Ord. Palmae: Lepidocaryum, n., lēp'-i-d'-kār'-i-ūm, a genus of the Palmae.

Lepidoptera, n. plu., lēp'-i-d'-ōp'-tār-ā (Gr. lepis, a scale; ptēron, a wing), an Order of insects, comprising butterflies and moths, possessing four wings, which are usually covered with minute scales: Lepidopteran, a., lēp'-i-d'-ōp'-tēr-āl, of or pert. to the Lepidoptera.

Lepidote, a., lēp'-i-d'-ōt (Gr. lepidōtos, covered with scales—from lepis, a scale), in bot., scurfy from minute scales; covered with scales or scurf: Lepidota, n. plu., lēp'-i-d'-ōt'-ā, in zool., an old name for the Ord. Dipnoi, which contains mud fishes.

Leptota, n. plu., lēp'-i-ōt'-ā (Gr. lepis, a scale), in bot., the annules of some Fungi.

lepis, n., lēp'-ēs (Gr. lepis, a hair), a name applied to expansions of the epidermis in plants producing a scale or scurf whose surface is then said to be 'epidote.'

lepra, n., lēp'-r-ā (Gr. lepra, leprosy; lepros, rough, scaly), a term formerly applied to leprosy, now confined to a form of psoriasis, which see: leprosy, n., lēp'-rōs'-ē, a disease of the skin of two kinds—the tuberculated one, in which the surface is marked with tubercles, and the anesthetic, in which there is a number of spots having no feeling: leprosus, a., lēp'-rōs, affected with leprosy; covered with white scales, or with a white mealy substance: leprose, a., lēp'-rōz, in bot., scurf-like.

Leptosiphon, n., lēp'-tō-sīf'-ōn (Gr. leptos, thin, slender; sīf'-ōn, a tube), a genus of very elegant annuals, Ord. Polemoniaceae, so named from the slenderness of the tube of the corolla.

Leptospermae, n. plu., lēp'-tō-spēr'mē-ē (Gr. leptos, thin, slender; sperma, seed), a Sub-order of the Ord. Myrtaceae, having opposite or alternate leaves, usually dotted: Leptospermum, n., lēp'-tō-spēr'm-ūm, a genus of the Myrtaceae, having a neat foliage, and beautiful blossoms; leaves of several species are used in Tasmania and Australia as tea: Leptospermum lanigerum, lān-ī-di'-ēr-ūm (L.
leucoderma, n., lök'-ö-dërm'i-a (Gr. leukos, white; derma, skin), a disease characterised by a mere discolouration of the skin, giving rise to no other symptoms.

Leucojum, n., lök'-ö-jüm (Gr. leukos, white; jüm, a violet), a genus of hardy bulbs producing spikes of pretty white flowers, like the snowdrop, Ord. Amaryllidaceæ: Leucojum vernum, vërn'-üm (L. vernus, belonging to spring—from ver, spring), the snow-flake.

Leucopogon, n., lök'-ö-pög'ôn (Gr. leukos, white; pogon, the beard, the limb of the corolla being bearded with white hairs), a genus of plants, Ord. Eparidaceæ: Leucopogon Richei, rïch'-ë-i (a proper name), a fruit-bearing plant of Australia called Native Currant.

leucorrhæa, n., lök'-ör-rë'ä (Gr. leukos, white; rheo, I flow), the 'whites,' a disorder frequently met with in women, and the result either of debility, or of inflammatory changes in the genital organs.

leukæmia, n., lök'-ém'i-a (Gr. leukos, white), a peculiar white substance derived from nitrogenous bodies.

leucocytosis, n., lök'-ö-sit'-öz'ís (Gr. leukos, white; kutos, a cell), an increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood in several morbid as well as physiological conditions—in the latter, after partaking of food for instance: leucocytæmia, n., lök'-ö-sit'-ëm'i-a (Gr. haima, blood), the condition of the blood in which the white corpuscles are enormously increased in number.

Leucodendron, n., lök'-ö-dën'dron (Gr. leukos, white; dendron, a tree), a genus of splendid evergreen shrubs, having heads of yellow flowers, so called from their white leaves: Leucodendron argentum, är-jën'të-üm (L. argentēus, made of silver—from argentum, silver), the silver tree or Witteboom of the Cape, having beautiful silky leaves.

levator, n., lev'-ät'ör (L. levātor, a lifter—from levō, I lift up), in anat., a muscle which raises up a part; the muscle which lowers a part being called 'depressor': levator anguli oris, ang'-gäl'-ë or'-ës (L. anguli, of the angle, os, the mouth, oris, of the mouth), a muscle arising in the canine fossa, and inserted into the angle of the mouth; levatores costarum, lev'-ät ör'-ëz köst'-ärr'-ëm (L. costa, a rib, costarum, of ribs), muscles which raise the ribs.

levis, a., lev'-ës (L. levis, smooth), in bot., even: levigatus, a., lev'-ëg'-ät'-ës (L.), made smooth; having a smooth, polished appearance: levigation, n., lev'-ëj'-ä'-shën, the reduction of a hard substance by grinding or rubbing,
with the aid of a little water, to an impalpable powder.

lianas, n. plu., lián'á, or lianes, n. plu., lián'á (probably a native name; Sp. liar, to fasten), in bot., luxuriant woody climbers, like those met with in tropical forests.

liber, n., lib'ér (L. liber, the inner bark of a tree, a book), the fibrous inner bark of trees or plants; the endophaeum: libriform, a., lib'ri-förn (L. forma, shape), having the form of fibrous bark.

lichen, n., lik'-én or litsh'-én (L. lich-en, a lichen), a skin eruption consisting of small pimplles or papules, sometimes appearing in clusters, so named from its supposed resemblance to lichens: lichenous, a., lik'-én-ús, of or belonging to the skin eruption called lichen.

Lichenes, n. plu., lik'-én'és, also Lichens, n. plu., lik'-énz or litsh'-énz (L. lichen, a lichen, lichénis, of a lichen; Gr. leichen, the liverwort), the Lichen family, an Order of plants forming a thallus which is either foliaceous, crustaceous, or pulverulent: lichenic, a., lik'-én-ík, pert. to lichens: lichenin, n., lik'-én-in, the peculiar starch extracted from 'Cetraria islandica,' or Iceland moss: lichenoid, a., lik'-én-óyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), irregular lobed, as the leafy lichens.

lienal, a., lién'á (L. lien, the milk or spleen, liénis, of the spleen), of or pert. to the spleen: lienculus, n., lién'kúl'-ús (L. dim.), a small or supplementary spleen.

ligament, n., lig'á-mént (L. ligámentum, a band, a tie—from ligo, I bind), the strong fibrous substance which connects the ends of the moveable bones, and which sometimes protects the joints by a capsular envelope: ligamentum nuchae, núcké (mod. L. nucha, the nape of the neck, nuchae, of the nape—said to be from Arabic), the band of elastic fibres by which the weight of the head in Mammalia is supported: ligamenta lata, plurals, lig'-á-mént'-á lát'-á (L. látus, wide, broad), broad ligaments.

ligature, n., lig'á-túr (L. ligátus, bound), a cord or thread of silk, hemp, catgut, etc., employed to tie a blood-vessel or tumour.

 ligneous, a., lín'-né-us (L. lignum, wood), woody; resembling wood:
lignin, n., lín-gín, woody matter which thickens the cell-walls:
lignum vitae, vit'é (L. vita, life, vitæ, of life), the Guaiacum officinale, a beautiful W. Indian tree whose wood is prized for its hardness.

ligula, n., lig'-úl-á (L. ligúla, a little tongue, a shoe-strap), in bot., the strap-shaped florets of Composite; in anat., a thin lamina:
ligate, a., lig'-úl-at, in bot., having strap-shaped florets as in the dandelion: ligule, n., lig'-úl, a tie; a process arising from the petiole of grasses where it joins the blade: liguliflorë, n. plu., lig'-úl-t-flór'-é (L. flós, a flower, floris, of a flower), composite plants having ligulate florets:
liguliflorate, a., -flór'-at, having ligulate florets.

Ligustrum, n., lig'-ústr-rúm (L. ligustrum, the plant privet), a genus of privets, Ord. Oleaceae:

Ligustrum vulgare, vulg'-ár'-é (L. vulgáris, common), the common privet, well suited for hedges, whose leaves are astringent: L. lucidum, lós'-íd'-úm (L. lucidus, clear, bright), yields a kind of waxy excretion, usefully employed in China: L. ibota, ib'-ót-á (un-ascertained), a Japan privet on which the wax insect feeds.

lilac, n., lil'-ák (Sp. lilac, F. lilas, the lilac), the Syringa vulgaris, a shrub producing abundance of purple-coloured or white flowers:
lilacine, n., lil'-á-sín, a principle
in the bark of the lilac to which
is due its febrifuge qualities.

**Liliaceae**, n. plu., *lil'i-ā'śēē* (L. *lilium*, a lily; Basque, *lili*, a flower), the Lily family, an Order of plants containing many showy garden flowers, as tulips, lilies, tube-roses, hyacinths, etc.: *Lilium*, *lil'i-ūm*, the lilies, an ornamental and well-known genus: *Lilium Chalcedonicum*, *kāl'sēd-ōn'tk-ūm* (from Chalcedon, a town of Bithynia), said to be the lilies of the field of Scripture: *L. auratum*, *āwert'āt'ūm* (L. *aurātus*, overlaid with gold—from *aurum*, gold), a lily of Japan having enormous white flowers, spotted with rich brown, and with numerous golden bands: *L. pomponium*, *pōm-pōn'tk-ūm* (after *Pomponius*, an ancient geographer), a species cultivated for its tubers in Kamtschatka as the potato in this country.

**limb**, n., *lim* (AS. *lim*, a limb—from *lim*, to join), the leg or arm of an animal; in *bot.*, the blade of the leaf; the broad part of a petal or sepal.

**limbus luteus**, *līmb'būs lōt'ē-ūs* (L. *limbus*, a border that surrounds anything; *lūtēus*, golden-yellow), a yellow spot in the axis of the ball of the eye.

**lime**, n., *lim* (Ger. *leim*, a viscous substance; L. *limus*, slime, mud), a white caustic earth used with sand as mortar or cement, obtained by burning limestone, marble, chalk, etc.; lime water, is used medicinally; the Linden tree, *Tilia Europaea*, so called from the glutinous juice of the young shoots—also said to be properly spelt ‘line tree,’ from the fact of its bark being used for making cordage; the fruit of the Citrus limetta.

**Limonia**, n., *lim'-ōn't-ā* (Gr. *leimōn*, a green field from its colour; said to be Arab *limoun*, the citron), a genus of plants nearly allied to Citrus, Ord. *Aurantiaceae*: *Limonia laureola*, *lāwert'sōl'-ā* (L. *laureola*, a laurel—branch—from *laureā*, a laurel), a species found near the summit of lofty mountains.

**Linaceae**, n. plu., *lin'-ā'śēē* (L. *linum*, Gr. *linon*, flax, lint), the Flax family, an Order of plants which yield mucilage and fibre: *Linum*, n., *lin'-ūm*, an ornamental genus of plants, many having showy flowers: *Linaceae grandiflorum*, *grānd'i-flō'ūm* (L. *grandis*, great, large; *flōs*, a flower, *flōris*, of a flower), a linum of North Africa having beautiful crimson flowers: *L. usitatissimum*, *ūz'-īt'-i-ti'sīm'-ūm* (L. *usitati-ssimum*, very common or familiar—from *usītātus*, common, familiar), the plant from the inner bark of whose stalk, after a process of steeping and breaking off the bark, the flax of commerce is procured; from the mucilaginous seeds, a demulcent and diuretic infusion is obtained: linseed oil, an oil obtained from the cotyledons of the seeds of *L. usitatissimum* used extensively in *med.*, the arts, etc.; the residue is made up into cakes, called oilcake, for feeding cattle, and powdered receives the name linseed meal: *L. catharticum*, *kāth'ārt'īk'-ūm* (Gr. *kathartikos*, purifying or cleansing), a species which has purgative properties, the active principle being called linin, n., *lin'-in* : *L. selaginoides*, *sēlt'-i-jēn-ōyd'-ēz* (selago, the up-right club moss; Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), esteemed a bitter and aperient in Peru.

**Linaria**, n., *lin'-ār'-t-ā* (L. *linum*, flax), a genus of annuals well adapted for rock-work, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*: *Linaria vulg-aris*, *vulg'-ār'-īs* (L. *vulgāris*, common), a species having five-spurred flowers instead of one-spurred: *L. triornithophora*, *trī'ōrn'-nith'-ōf'-ōr'-ā* (Gr. *tris*, thrice;
239

**Linden, lin'dèn, or Lime tree,** the Tilia Europæa, Ord. Tiliaceæ, from whose tough fibrous inner bark are manufactured Russian mats; the bark is also called 'bast' or 'bass.'

**linea alba,** lin'è-a ál-bè (L. linea, a line; albus, white), a white line formed by the meeting of the tendons of the abdominal muscles, which extend from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes: **linea asperea,** ás-pèrè-a (L. asper, rough, uneven), on the femur, a prominent ridge extending along the central third of the shaft posteriorly, and bifurcating above and below: 1. quadrata, kvódr-atè (L. quadrātus, square, four-cornered), a well-marked eminence passing vertically downwards for about two inches along the back part of the shaft of the femur: 2. splendens, spîl-denèns (L. splendens, bright, shining), a conspicuous, fibrous band running down in front over the interior medium fissure of the pia mater of the spinal cord.

**lineæ semilunares,** lin'è-è sèm-lù-nèrè-z (L. lineæ, lines; semi, a half; luna, the moon), two curved tendinous lines on each side of the linea alba: **lineæ transversæ,** tran-svèr-sè (L. transversus, turned or directed across—from trans, across; versus, turned), three or four narrow transverse lines which intersect the rectus muscle.

**linear,** a., lin'è-ar (L. linea, a line), narrow; line-like; in bot., having very narrow leaves much longer than broad.

**ling,** n., ling (Icel. ling, any small shrub), common heather, the Culluna vulgaris, Ord. Ericaceæ.

**lingual,** a., ling'gwål (L. lingua, the tongue), connected with the tongue: lingualis, n., ling'-gwål̄-ús, a longitudinal band of muscular fibres situated on the under surface of the tongue, which contracts the tongue and compresses its point: linguiiform, a., ling'-gwî-form (L. forma, shape), in bot., shaped like a tongue—also lingulate, a., ling'-gûl'-át, in same sense.

**liniment,** n., lin'i-men't (L. linimentum, an ointment—from linère, to besmear), a thick, oily, or other liquid substance, to be rubbed into the skin.

**Linnæa,** n., lin'nè-a (after Linnaeus the illustrious naturalist), a genus of elegant little plants, natives of northern regions, Ord. Caprifoliaceæ: **Linnæa borealis,** bor'e-àlîs (L. borealis, northern), the two-flowered Linnæa.

**linum,** see 'linææ.'

**lipoma,** n., lip'-öm-dà, lipomata, n. plu., lip'-öm-at-a (Gr. lipos, fat), fatty tumours or growths.

**Liquidamber,** n., lik'-wû-d-am'ber (L. liquidus, liquid; ambar, amber, alluding to the gum which exudes from the trees), a genus of ornamental hard trees, Ord. Hamamelidaceæ: **Liquidambar orientalis,** òri-èn-tálîs (L. orientalis, eastern—from orior, I arise), a species which yields liquid storax, used as a remedy for scabies: **L. altingiana,** ál-tîn'-jì-à (after Alting, a German botanist); L. Formosana, för'-môz-ànî (of or from Formosa); and L. styraciflua, stî-rà-sî-fî-lô-a (L. styrax, a resinous gum, storax, styrácis, of storax; fluo, I flow), the sweet gum tree, the three preceding yield resins which are used as fragrant balsams.

**liquor,** n., lik'-àr (L. liquor, a fluid—from liqueo, I melt), a fluid or liquid; a natural fluid or secretion of the body; a watery solution; an extract; a spirituous fluid: **liquor ammoniæ,** âm'-môn't-è (L.
ammonice, of ammonia), a solution of ammoniacaal gas in water: L. calcis, káll'sis (L. calx, lime; calcis, of lime), lime-water: L. Cotunnii, kō-tiun'ni-i (first described by Cotunniius), a thin, slightly albuminous or serous fluid which separates the membranous from the osseous labyrinth in the vestibule and semicircular canals of the internal ear; the perilymph: L. pericardii, péri-kár'd'i-i (new L. of the pericardium), a serous fluid contained in the pericardium: L. sanguinis, säng'gu-nis (L. sanguis, blood, sanguinis, of blood), the liquor of the blood; the transparent colourless fluid part of the blood, in which the red corpuscles float during life: L. seminis, sém'-nis (L. semen, seed, seminis, of seed), the transparent albuminous fluid containing the seed.

lirella, n., lir-òl'la (dim. of L. lira, a ridge of land), in bot., the apothecia of lichens when they are linear, as in Graphidese: lirel-late, a., lir-rell'lat, like a burrow—also lirelliform, a., lir-ell'i-form (L. forma, shape), formed like a burrow.

Liriiodendron, n., lir-iö-dèn'drôn (Gr. leirion, a lily; dendron, a tree), a genus of trees, Ord. Magnoliaceae, whose flowers bear some resemblance to the lily and tulip: Liriiodendron tulipifera, tul-ip-fi'pér-ô (F. tulipe, a tulip; Pers. tuliban, a turban; L. fero, I bear), the tulip tree, marked by its truncate leaves, used as a febrifuge, the wood used in ornamental and carved work.

Listera, n., list'er-ô (after Dr. Lister, an English naturalist), a genus of curious little plants, Ord. Orchidaceae, in which the viscid mass of the rostellum bursts with force, allowing the pollinia to escape.

lithate, n., lith'at (Gr. lithos, a stone), a salt formed by lithic acid with a base; the red or pink, sandy deposit which settles from the urine on cooling, often found in dyspepsia—also named 'urate': lithia, n., lith'i-a, an alkali, allied in its properties to potass, used as a remedy in gout: lithic, a., lith'ik, a term equivalent to uric, which see: lithiasis, n., lith'i-âs-is, gravel or urinary calculi, deposits of solid elements in the parts of the urinary apparatus: lithocysts, n. plu., lith'i-sis (Gr. kustis, a cyst), in zool., the sense organs or marginal bodies of such as the 'Lucernariida': lithology, n., lith-o'-lò-ji (Gr. logos, discourse), a treatise on the stones or calculi found in the body: litholysis, n., lith'o-l'isis (Gr. lysis, a loosening or release), the treatment for the solution of the stone in the bladder.

lithotriptic, n., lith'o-trîp'tik (Gr. lithos, a stone; tribo, I grind or wear by rubbing), a medicament supposed to act as a solvent of urinary calculi in the natural passages.

lithotomy, n., lith-o'-thô-mô (Gr. lithos, a stone; tomē, a cutting), the operation of cutting into the bladder for the removal of a calculus or stone: lithotritry, n., lith'o-trît'ri (L. tritus, bruised or ground), an operation in which the stone is crushed or broken, and removed without cutting.

litmus, n., lit'mus (Dut. lakmoes, an infusion of a lake or purple colour), a peculiar blue colouring matter extracted from lichens, the 'Rosella tinctoria,' 'R. fuciformis,' and 'R. hypomecha,' used as delicate tests for acids and alkalies, turned red by the former, and blue by the latter.

liver, n., liv'er (AS. lifere; Ger. leber, the liver), the largest gland in the body, seated on the right side of the abdomen, below the diaphragm, one of whose functions is to secrete bile: liver
fluke, an animal parasite found in the liver, the 'Fasciola hepatica,' common in the sheep, sometimes met with in the human body.

lixiviation, n., lik-siv'-i-shun (L. liciuus, made into lye — from lix, lye), the operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by mixing or washing them with water, and then running off and evaporating the water.

Loasaceae, n. plu., lōs'-a-se-e (origin unascertained), the Chili nettle family, an Order of plants of America, distinguished by their stinging qualities: Loasa, n., lōs'-a, a genus, highly interesting from the beauty of their curiously formed flowers: Loasa placei, plās'-e-i (unascertained), a species possessing powerful stinging properties.

lobe, n., lob (Gr. lobos, the tip of the ear), in bot., a large division of a leaf or seed; a division of the anther; a part or division of the lungs, liver, etc.: lobate, a., lob'āt, divided into small lobes; having lobes or divisions; lobulae, n. plu., lob'-ul'-ē, or lobules, n. plu., lob'-ūl'-ēz, subdivisions of a lobe; very minute lobes.

Lobeliaceae, n. plu., lō-bēl'-i-se-e, also Lobeliads, n. plu., lō-bēl'-i-adz (after Lobel, the French physician and botanist to James I.), the Lobelia family, an Order of plants in which acridity prevails more or less: Lobelia, n., lō-bēl'-ē, a genus of plants producing beautiful blossoms: Lobelia inflata, in-flāt'-ē (L. inflatus, puffed up, inflated — from in, into; flo, I blow), Indian tobacco, a native of North America, used medicinally, chiefly as a sedative: L. longiflora, lōn'-ji-flōr'-ā (L. longus, long; flos, a flower, floris, of a flower), one of the most venomous of plants: L. syphilitica, sīf'-i-līt'-i-kā (Gr. sun, with; philo, I love: or sus, a swine; philos, dear), a plant whose root is acrid and emetic: L. urens, ēr'-ēnz (L. urens, burning), a plant whose milky juice is said to be vesicant: lobelina, n., lōb'-ēl'-ēn'-a, a volatile alkaloid obtained from the Lobelia inflata.

lobule, n., lob'-ūl (a dim. of Gr. lobos, a lobe, which see), a small lobe: lobulatē, a., lob'-ūl-āt, divided into small lobes.

lobulus, n., lob'-ūl-ūs (a mod. L. dim. of Gr. lobos, a lobe), a small lobe or division: lobulus auris, ār'-ēs (L. auris, the ear, auris, of the ear), the lower dependent portion of the pinna of the ear: L. spigelii, spī-jel'-i (after Spigel, a Belgian physician), a small lobe of the liver, on the left of the great lobe: L. caudatus, kōd'-a-tūs (mod. L. caudātus, tailed — from L. cauda, a tail), the tailed appendage; a small tail - like appendage to the lobulus spigelii: lobuli testis, lob'-ūl-i tēs'-ītis (L. testis, a testicle, testis, of a testicle), the lobules of the testis; the numerous lobules of which the glandular structure of the testis consists.

lochia, n., lōk'-ī-a (Gr. locheia, child-birth), the discharges from the uterus and vagina after childbirth while the mucous membrane is returning to its primary condition.

lock-hospital, n., lok'-hōs-pit'-āl (Dut. locken, Icel. loka, to shut, to fasten; AS. loc, a place shut in: F. loquet, the latch of a door), a charitable institution for the treatment of venereal diseases.

Note.—The origin of this name is much disputed. There seems to be but little doubt that the name was first applied to a leper or lazaret-house in the sense, as given in the root-words, 'of being shut off or isolated from all others.' The hospitals for venereal diseases, after the disappearance of leprosy from this.
lock-jaw, lōk'-jāw, the disease called 'trismus,' in which the jaws become locked or closely joined together by the persistent contraction of the voluntary muscles of the jaws.

lock-jawed, lōk'-jād, adj. 

lockern, lōk'-er-n, n., a small coverlet, a scale at the base of the ovary of grasses, and of the grape vine.

Locaniiaceae, n. pl., lōk'-ān'-i-ā:se-, also Loganiads, n. pl., lōk'-ān'-ādz (after Logan, a botanist), the Nux Vomica family, an order of plants possessing intensely poisonous properties, of which strychnos is an example: Loganiæ, n. pl., lōk'-ān'-ē, a suborder: Logania, n., lōk'-ān'-ā, an interesting genus of shrubs producing their flowers in axillary or terminal branches.

Locum, n., lōk'-ūm (L. lōtium, dandelion), a genus of grasses, rye-grass, Ord. Gramineæ: Logum perenne, pēr'-ēn'nē (L. perennis, that continues the whole year, perennial), the perennial rye-grass, an esteemed fodder-grass: L. temulentum, tēm'-ūl-ent'ūm (L. temulentus, intoxicated), dandelion grass, the supposed tares of Scripture, said to be narcotic.

Lomentaceae, n. pl., lōm'-ent'-ā:se-, (L. lomentum, bean meal), a suborder or division of the Cruciferæ, founded on the seed vessels: Lomentum, n., lōm'-ent'-ūm, a legume or pod with transverse partitions, each division containing one seed: Lomentaceous, a., lōm'-ent-ē-šūs, furnished with a loment.

Loganiaceae, n. pl., lōg'-ān'-i-ā:se-, also Loganiads, n. pl., lōg'-ān'-ādz (after Logan, a botanist), the Logania, n., lōg'-ān'-ā, an interesting genus of shrubs producing their flowers in axillary or terminal branches.

Locustæ, n. pl., lōk'-ūst'-ē (L. locusta, a cray-fish, a locust), in bot., a spikelet of grasses formed of one or more flowers: locust tree, the

Locustæ, n. pl., lōk'-ūst'-ē (L. locusta, a cray-fish, a locust), in bot., a spikelet of grasses formed of one or more flowers: locust tree, the Ceretonia silqua, Ord. Leguminose, Sub-ord. Cesalpiniæ.
dorsī (L. longissimus, very long—from longus, long; and dorsum, the back, dorsī, of the back), the very long muscle of the back; a muscle which extends the vertebrae, and raises and keeps the trunk of the body erect.

longus collis, long'gūs kōl'li (L. longus, long; collium, the neck, collis, of the neck), the long muscle of the neck; a long flat muscle on the anterior surface of the spine, which supports and bends the neck.

Lonicereae, n. plu., lōn'īs-ēr'ē-ē (after Lonicera, a German botanist), a Sub-order of the Ord. Caprifoliaceae, which embraces the true honeysuckles: Lonicera, n., lōn'īs-ēr'ē, a genus of very ornamental shrubs.

lophiotomate, a., lōf'-ē-ō'stōm-āt (Gr. lophion, a ridge, a crest; stoma, a mouth), in bot., having crested apertures or openings:

lophophore, n., lōf'-ō-fōr (Gr. phoreo, I carry), in zool., the disc or stage upon which the tentacles of the Polyzoa are placed.

Lophyropoda, n. plu., lōf'-i-rōp'-ōd-ā (Gr. lophion, a crest, tuft of hair; oura, a tail; podes, feet), a section of the Crustacea, embracing those which have cylindrical, or conical ciliated or tufted feet.

Loranthaceae, n. plu., lōr'-ānth-ā'sē-ē (Gr. lōron, a thong; anthos, a flower, alluding to the long linear form of the petals), the Mistletoe family, an Order of shrubs, usually parasitical, and growing into the tissues of other vegetables, many in Asia and America having showy flowers: Loranthus, n., lōr'-ānth'ūs, a genus of parasitical plants including the well-known mistletoe:

Loranthus tetrandrus, tēt-rān'drūs (L. tetrans, a fourth part), a species used in Chili to dye black.

lorica, n., lōr'īk-ā (L. lorica, a coat of mail; loricātum, to cover with a breastplate of metal), the protective case with which certain Infusoria are provided: Loricata, n. plu., lōr'-īk-āt'ā, the division of reptiles, comprising the Chelonia and Crocodilia, which are protected by an armour of bony plates: loricate, a., lōr'-īk-āt, covered with horny plates or scales; covered by a shell or husk: lorication, n., lōr'-īk-ā-shún, the act of covering with a plate or crust for defence.

Lotus, n., lōt'ūs (Gr. lotos, L. lotus, the lotus), an ornamental genus of leguminous creeping plants, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae: Loteae, n. plu., lōt'ė-ē, a tribe of the Sub-order: Lotus or Lote-bush, n., lōt, an Egyptian water-plant, sacred with the anc. Egyptians; the plant of the anc. classics, the 'Zizyphus lotus,' being the true lotus of the ancients: Lotus corniculatus, kōr-nīk'ūl-āt-ūs (L. corniculatus, horned—from cornu, a horn); also L. major, mād-j'ōr (L. major, greater), are species sometimes sown with white clover, etc., in laying down permanent pastures.

lubricous, a., lōb'-rīk-ūs (L. lubricus, slippery), in bot., smooth; slippery.

Lucernaria, n. plu., lōs'-ēr-nār'-ēd-ā (L. lucerna, a lamp), in zool., an Order of the Hydrozoa.

Lucerne or Lucern, n., lōs'-ērn (F. luzerne), the Medicago sativa, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae, a well-known artificial grass, much cultivated as food for cattle.

Lucuma, n., lōk'-ūm'ā (the native name in Peru), a genus of fruit-bearing trees, Ord. Sapotaceae: Lucuma mammosa, mām-mōs'ā (L. mammosus, having large breasts—from mamma, a breast), a species whose kernels contain prussic acid.

Luffa, n., lūf'-fā (Arabic louf'), a
genus of plants producing a remarkable kind of gourd of a very disagreeable odour, Ord. Cucurbietae: *Luffa* *Egyptiaca*, *éjip-ti'-ák-á* (of or from Egypt), the towel gourd, its split fruit being used as a flesh brush.

**Luhea**, n., *ló-hí'-á* (after Luhe, a German botanist), a genus of pretty plants, Ord. Tiliaceae: *Luhea* *grandiflora*, *gránd'-í-flór'-á* (L. *grandis*, great, large; *flos*, a flower, *flóris*, of a flower), a species whose bark is used in Brazil for tanning leather, and an infusion of whose flowers is used as an antispasmodic and expectorant.

**Lumbago**, n., *lúm-bá-gó* (mid. L. *lumbago*—from *L. lumbus*, the loin or haunch), a form of chronic rheumatism, chiefly affecting the loins: *lumbar*, a., *lúm'-bár*, of or pert. to the loins: *lumbar region*, the lower part of the trunk: *lumbar vertebræ*, the bones of the spine of the lower part of the trunk.

**Lumbicales**, n. plu., *lúm-brik'-ál-éz* (L. *lumbricus*, an earthworm), four muscles of the hand and foot which assist in bending the fingers or toes, so named from their resemblance to earth-worms:

**Lumbricus**, n., *lúm-brík'-ús*, a genus of worms: *Lumbricus terrestris*, *tér'-rèst'-ris* (L. *terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth—from *terra*, the earth), the common earth-worm.

**Lunate**, a., *ló-nú'-át* (L. *luna*, the moon), like a half moon; crescent-shaped: *lunar caustic* (L. *luna*, old term for silver), nitrate of silver, used surgically as a caustic; the Argentii nitras, or fused nitrate of silver, moulded into small sticks.

**Lunula**, n., *ló-núl'-á, lúnlulé*, n. plu., *ló-núl'-é* (L. *lúnlùla*, a little moon—from *luna*, the moon), a small portion of the nail near the root which is whiter than the rest, so named from its shape; the thinner portions of the arterial valves of the heart.

**Lupinus**, n., *lóp-in'-ús* (L. *lupinus*, a kind of pulse), the lupine, a genus of very beautiful annual and herbaceous border flowers, Ord. Leguminosæ, Sub-ord. Papilionaceæ: *Lupinus albus*, *álb'-ús* (L. *albus*, white), a species extensively cultivated in S. Europe for forage, the seeds or peas being used as food after their bitterness has been removed by boiling.

**Lupulin**, n., *lóp-ul'-in* (L. *lupulus*, the hops—from *lupus*, the hop plant), the bitter aromatic principle of hops: *lupulinic glands*, a., *lóp-ul'-in'-ik*, the name applied to the resinous glandular scales surrounding the fruit of the hop plants, also called 'lupulin.'

**Lupus**, n., *lóp'-ús* (L. *lupus*, a wolf), a general name applied to certain forms of obstinate inflammatory and ulcerative affections of the nose, cheeks, and lips, which often destroy soft parts, and cause much disfigurement, usually associated with scrofula, and occasionally with syphilis: *erythematous lupus* (see 'erythema'), a variety least troublesome, in which slightly elevated deep-red or livid patches appear on the skin of the nose or face, which increase and run together, forming large purple patches, sometimes becoming covered with thick crusts of scar skin: *lupus non-exedens*, *nón-éks'-éd'-éns* (L. *non*, not; *exedens*, eating up, devouring), a variety of the disease in which there is no destruction of parts: *l. exedens*, the most severe form of the disease in which the parts affected, usually the nose or lips, are destroyed.

**Lusus naturæ**, n., *lóz'-ús* *nát'-úr'-é* (L. *lusus*, sport or freak; *natura*, nature, *nature*, of nature), a term applied to anything unnatural in an animal at birth, or in a vegetable production; a monstrosity.
Lychnis, n., lik’-nîs (Gr. luchnîs, a plant with red flowers, used in making garlands; said to be from Gr. luchnos, a torch, from the brilliancy of their flowers), an extremely beautiful genus of plants, Ord. Caryophyllaceae, some of which are said to be poisonous; among the showiest and most beautiful are Lychnis chalcedonica, kul’-sêd-ôn’-kî-á (of or from Chalcedon); L. fulgens, ful’-gèns (L. fulgens, flashing, shining); L. grandiflora, grând’-ô-flôr’-á (L. grandis, great, large; flos, a flower, flôr’-îs, of a flower), and L. cælì rosa, sêl’-î rôz’-á (L. cælì, of the sky; rosa, a rose).

Lycoperdon, n., lik’-ô-perd’-ôn (Gr. lukos, a wolf; pêrdô, I break wind, I explode backwards), the puff-balls, a genus of roundish tuber-like plants, which, when ripe, explode and emit their spores like smoke, Ord. Fungi: Lycoperdon giganteum, jîg’-ân’-tê-úm (L. giganteus, of or belonging to the giants—from gigantes, the giants), the common puff-balls, found in pastures, and on the stumps of trees.

Lycopersicum, n., lik’-ô-përs’-ik’-ûm (Gr. lukos, a wolf; persîkon, the orange or lemon tree; persîkoi, peaches), the tomatoes or love-apples, a genus of plants, cultivated for the sake of their fruit, Ord. Solanaceae: Lycopersicum esculentum, esk’-ûl’-ënt’-ûm (L. esculentus, fit for eating), a species whose fruit is the edible tomato or love-apple.

Lycopodiaceae, n. plu., lik’-ô-pî-dî-á’-sê-ê, also Lycopods, n. plu., lik’-ô-pôdz (Gr. lukos, a wolf; pous, a foot, pods, feet, so named from the appearance of the roots), the Club-moss family, an Order of moss-like plants, intermediate between ferns and mosses, having chiefly creeping stems: Lycopodium, n., lik’ô-pôd’-ô-dî-um, a genus of moss-like plants, some of which are emetic and cathartic; the powdery matter in the thecæ is inflammable, and has been used under the name Lycopod or vegetable brimstone: Lycopodium clavatum, kláv-ât’-îm (L. clávatus, fastened or furnished with nails—from clávus, a nail), a species whose spores, in the form of a yellow powder, are used for dusting excoriated surfaces, and putting in pill-boxes to preserve the pills from adhesion to one another: L. giganteum, jîg’-ân’-tê-úm (L. giganteus, of or belonging to the giants), a species in whose ash potassium phosphate is found in large quantity.

Lycopus, n., lik’-ô-pûs (Gr. lukos, a wolf; pous, a foot, pôdes, feet), a genus of plants, Ord. Labiatae, so named from the appearance of their leaves: Lycopus virginicus, vîr-jîn’-ik’-ûs (L. virgínicum, belonging to a virgin—from virgo, a virgin), the plant bugle-weed; and L. Europæus, ûr’-ô-p‘-ûs (of or belonging to Europe), the plant gipsy-wort, are used as astringents and sedatives.

lycotropal, a., lik’-ô-trôp’-ál (Gr. lukos, the knocker of a door; tropos, a turning), in bot., an orthotropal ovule curved like a horse-shoe.

lyencephala, n. plu., li-en-ëf’-ël’-à (Gr. luô, I loose; kephalè, the head), Owen’s primary division of mammals; the loose-brained implacentals.

Lygeum, n., lîd’-ë-úm (Gr. lûgîzô, I bend or twist; lugôs, a twig, a wand), a genus of plants, Ord. Gramineæ, so named from their flexibility; grasses with rushy leaves, much used in Spain, etc., for baskets, ropes, nets, mats, etc.: Lygeum spartum, spár’tûm (L. spartum, Gr. sparton, a plant of Spain—from Gr. spartos, a rope or cord), a species yielding fibres, which are used in making paper and mats.
Lygodium, n., līg-ōdī-tūm (Gr. lugōdēs, flexible, plant), snake's tongues, a climbing genus of ferns, Ord. Tilices, so named in allusion to the twining habit of the plants.

lymph, n., limf (L. lympha, water), in animal bodies an alkaline, colourless fluid which fills the absorbents or lymphatics: lymphatics, n. plu., limf-āt'iks, the minute absorbent vessels which carry lymph from all parts of the body, generally closely accompanying blood-vessels: lymphadenoma, n., limf-ād'ē-nōm'ā (L. lympha, spring-water; adēn, an acorn, a gland, adēnos, of a gland), a disease in which there is a gradual and it may be great enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the body, also lymphoma, n., limf-ōm'ā.

lymphosarcoma, n., limf-ō-sārk-ōm'ā (L. lympha, spring-water; sarcoma, which see), medullary sarcoma of the lymphatic glands, which may be either round-celled or spindle-celled.

lyra, n., līr'ā (Gr. lura, a lyre), a triangular portion of the corpus callosum of the cerebrum, marked with transverse, longitudinal, and oblique lines: lyrate, a., līr-āt, in bot., applied to a leaf having a large terminal lobe, and several pairs of smaller lobes decreasing in size towards the base; pin-natifid, having the upper lobe largest.

Lythraceae, n. plu., lith-ō-lū'sē-ē (Gr. luthron, gore, black blood), the Loosestrife family, an Order of plants, so named in allusion to the purple colour of most of the flowers, many of the plants have astringent properties, some are used for dyeing: Lythrum, n., lith'rūm, a genus of perennial and annual plants, the former of which are very handsome: Lythrum salicaria, sāl'ū-kār'-ū'-ā (L. sālīx, a willow, salicis, of a willow), the Loosestrife, or willow-strife, contains tannin and has been used in diarrhea.

mace, n., mās (L. macis, a spice; F. macis), the arillus or arillode, being an additional covering of the seed of the tree Myristica officinalis, Ord. Myristicaceae, commencing at the exostome, natives of Moluccas; nutmeg and mace are used as aromatic stimulants and condiments, and in large doses are narcotic.

maceration, n., mās'er-ā-shūn (L. maceratum, to soften by steeping—from macer, lean, thin), the process or operation of softening, or extracting the soluble portion of anything by steeping in a liquid, as cold water: infusion is performed by pouring a hot or boiling liquid over a substance, as in making tea; decoction, by boiling a substance in a liquid.

Maclura, n., mak-lōr'ā (after Maclure, a N. American botanist), a genus of very ornamental trees, Ord. Moraceae: Maclura tinctoria, tink-tōr'-ī'-ā (L. tintor-ius, of or belonging to dyeing—from tīngo, I dye), a species producing the yellow dye-wood called Fustic.

Macrochloa, n., mak'rōk-ō'ā (Gr. makros, long; chloā, green grass), a genus of plants having a long herbage, Ord. Gramineae: macrochloa tenacissima, tēn'ā-sis-sīm'-ā (L. tenacissimus, very tenacious or sticky—from tenax, tenacious), Esparto or Spanish grass which yields fibres extensively employed in making paper, and mats, etc.

Macrocystis, n., mak'rōs-stī-is (Gr. makros, long; kustis, a bladder), a genus of sea-plants, Ord. Algae: Macrocystis pyrifera, pīr'-ī-for'-ā (L. pyrum, a pear; fēro, I bear), one of the Algae or sea-weeds
which in the Pacific and Northern Oceans reaches the enormous length of from 500 to 1500 feet, so named in reference to the extremity of its frond, swelling out like a pear.

Macroductyli, n. plu., māk-rō-dāk-ti-lī (Gr. makros, long; daktulos, a finger), a group of the wading birds.

Macroglossia, n., māk-rō-glōs'-stā (Gr. makros, long; glossa, the tongue), an extraordinary hypertrophic enlargement of the tongue, in consequence of which it protrudes from the mouth.

Macrophyllin, a., māk-rō-füll'-īn (Gr. makros, long; phullon, a leaf), in bot., having elongated leaflets.

Macropiper, n., māk-rō-pip'-ēr (Gr. makros, long; pippul, a Bengali name), a genus of plants, Ord. Piperaceae: Macropiper methysticum, meth'i-stēk-ān (Gr. methysis, intoxication), the Kava of the S. Sea Islanders, used for preparing a stimulating beverage.

Macropodous, a., māk-rō-pōd-ūs (Gr. makros, long; pous, a foot, podes, feet), in bot., having the radicle large in proportion to the rest of the body, as in the thickened radicle of a monocotyledonous embryo.

Macrosclere, n. plu., māk-rō-spōrz (Gr. makros, long; spora, seed), the large spores of Lyco- pods, etc.: macrosporangia, n., māk-rō-spōr'-änjī-ā (Gr. anggos, a vessel), the cells or thecae which contain macroscleres.

Macrtherm, n., māk-rō-thērm (Gr. makros, long; therme, heat), same as 'megatherm,' which see.

Macrura or macroura, n., māk'-rōrū'-ā (Gr. makros, long; oura, a tail), a family of decapod crustaceans having long tails, as the lobster, the shrimp, etc.: macrourous, a., māk-rōrū'-ūs, having long tails.

Macula, n., māk-ūl'-ā, maculæ, n. plu., -ūl'-ē (L. macula, a spot), a spot, as on the skin; skin diseases characterised by too much or too little pigment in the parts affected, as in the case of moles and freckles, which arise from too much colouring matter in the skin: maculate, a., māk-ūl'-āt, stained; spotted: macula cribrosa, krib-rō-zā (L. crbrum, a sieve), in the internal ear, the minute holes for the passage of the filaments of the auditory nerve: m. germinativa, jērm-in-āt-īv'-ā (L. germino, i bud or germinate), the seminal spot, found in the vesicle of the ovum: m. lutea, lōt'-ē-ā (L. lūtum, a yellow colour), the yellow spot, a part of the retina lying directly in the axis of vision.

Madder, n., mād'-dēr (AS. maddere), the root of the Rubia tinc- toria containing the colouring matters, madder purple, orange, and red, Ord. Rubiaceae.

Madia, n., mād'-ī-ā (Gr. mados, bald, smooth), a genus of rather handsome plants, natives of Chili, Ord. Compositae, Sub-ord. Corymbiferae: Madia sativa, sīt'-iv'-ā (L. sativum, sown or planted), a species cultivated for the bland oil extracted from its fruit.

Madrepore, n., mādrē-pōr (F. madrēpore—from madré, spotted; pore, a pore), a genus of corals having numerous star-shaped cavities dotting the surfaces of its spreading branching form: madreporiform, a., mādrē-pōr'-ī-form (L. forma, shape), perforated with small holes, like a coral; applied to the tubercle of the Echinoderms by which their ambulacral system generally communicates with the exterior.

Magma, n., māg'-mā (L. and Gr. magma, the dregs of an unguent), a crude mixture of an organic or inorganic substance in a pasty state; a thick ointment or confection.
Magnesi.a, n., m₃ɡₙès'li-ā (Magnesia, a country of Thessaly; F. magnésie, magnesia), in the form of an oxide, is obtained by burning the carbonate, which then appears as a white powder having hardly any taste: sulphate of magnesia, Epsom salts, obtained from dolomite limestone, formerly from sea-water, or mineral-waters.

Magnoliaceae, n., m₃ɡₙ₇ₙ₇l-ōt-ē-ē (after Pierre Magnol, professor of medicine at Montpellier), the Magnolia family, an Order of splendid trees and shrubs, bearing large showy flowers with fine glossy leaves, and possessing bitter, tonic, and often aromatic properties: Magnoliææ, n. plu., m₃ɡₙ₇ₙ₇l-ōt-ē-ē, a Sub-order of shrubs and trees: Magnolia, n., m₃ɡₙ₇ₙ₇l-ōt-ā, a genus of plants, remarkable for their large odoriferous flowers, and tonic, aromatic qualities: Magnolia glanca, gla'vık-ā (L. glaucus, bluish-grey), the Swamp Sassafras or beaver tree whose bark is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark: M. Yulan, yōl-ān (probably of Chinese origin), a species with deciduous leaves, whose seeds are used in China as a febrifuge.

Maize, n., mₐz (from mahiz, a native word), Indian corn, the 'Zea mays,' Ord. Gramineæ.

Malachadenia, n., m₃l-āk-ā-dēn'-i-ā (Gr. malache, a mallow; dénaios, lasting long), a genus of very singular plants, Ord. Orchidaceæ: Malachadenia clavatus, klav-āt-ūs (L. clavatus, furnished with clubs—from clāva, a club), a plant having a very fetid odour resembling carrion.

Malacosteon, n., m₃l-āk-ōs'tē-ōn (Gr. malakos, soft; osteon, bone), an abnormally soft condition of bone.

Malacostraca, n. plu., m₃l-āk-ōs'-trāk-ā (Gr. malakos, soft; ostrakon, a shell), a division of Crustacea, originally applied to the entire class because their shells were softer than those of the Mollusca: malacostracous, a., -trāk-ūs, belonging to such Crustacea as the shrimp, lobster, etc.

Malaise, n., m₃l-āz' (F. malaise, uneasiness), in med., an indefinite feeling of uneasiness; being ill at ease.

Malanders, n. plu., m₃l-ānd-ērz (F. malandres; It. malandra, malanders—from male, badly; andare, to walk), chaps or scabs on the lowest parts of a horse’s legs; sores on the inside of the forelegs.

Malar, a., m₃l-ēr (L. mala, the cheek), pert. to the cheek.

Malaria, n., m₃l-ār-ē-ā (It. male, ill, bad; aria, air), exhalations from marshy districts which produce fevers and ague: malar’ioïd, a., -ē-ōyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling malaria.

Malic, a., m₃l-īk (L. māllum, an apple), of or from apples, as malic acid.

Malacorium, n., m₃l-īk-ōr-ē-ūm (L. mālicorium—from māllum, an apple; corium, skin), the tough rind of a pomegranate.

Malignant, a., m₃l-īg'-nānt (L. malignus, envious, spiteful—from malus, bad), dangerous to life; dangerous in symptoms; malignant tumour, a tumour which though extirpated is sure to return, and probably diffuse itself more widely than before.

Mallenders, n. plu., see ‘malanders.’

Malleolus, n., m₃l-ēl-ōl-ūs, malleoli, n. plu., m₃l-ēl-ōl-ī (L. malleolus, a small hammer—from malleus, a hammer), the ankle-bone, so called from its resemblance to a mallet: malleolus externus, ēks-ērn'-ūs (L. malleolus, a small hammer; externus, outward), the outward projection of the lower part of the leg-bone forming the ankle: m. internus, ēn- ērn'-ūs (L. internus, inward),
the inward hump at the ankle: malleolar, a., -ol-är, of or belonging to the ankle.
malleus, n., mäll'-lë-ës (L. malleus, a hammer), one of the three movable bones, viz. the malleus, the incus, and the stapes, which traverse the tympanum of the ear; the malleus consists of a head, neck, and three processes, so named from its fancied resemblance to a hammer.

Mallophaga, n. plu., mäll'-lëf'-gä (Gr. mallos, a fleece; phago, I eat), an Order of insects, mostly parasitic upon birds.

Malphighian, a., mäl'-pig'-ë-än (after Professor Malpighi of Pisa, the discoverer or first describer), designating certain globular structures in the spleen and kidneys: Malpighiaceae, n. plu., mäll'-pig'-ë-ë-së-ë, the Malpighia family, an Order of trees and shrubs, many species being astringent: Malpighia, n., mäl'-pig'-ë-ä, a genus of interesting plants: Malpighia glabra, gläbr'-ä (L. gläber, without hairs or bristles, bald); and M. punicea, pùn'-is-i-föll'-ä (L. pùnicus, belonging to Africa; folium, a leaf), are species whose fruit is called the Barbados cherry, used as a table-fruit: malpighiaceous, a., mäl'-pig'-ë-ä-shë-ës, applied to peltate hairs such as are seen on the Malpighiaceae.

Malvaceae, n. plu., malv'-ä-së-ë (L. malva, Gr. malaché, mallow—from Gr. malassí, I soften), the Mallow family, an extensive Order of plants which yield mucilage in large quantity, some furnish materials for cordage, and others yield cotton, so called from the emollient qualities of the species: Malva, n. plu., malv'-ä-ë, a tribe or Sub-order: Malva, n., malv'-ä, an extensive genus of plants: Malva sylvestris, syl'-vëst'-ris (L. sylvestris, woody—from silva, a wood), the common mallow, used medicinally: M. alcea, äl'-së-ä (L. alcalla, a species of mallow), possesses an astringent property, used by Chinese to blacken their eyebrows, and the leather of their shoes: malvaceous, a., malv'-ä-shës, of or belonging to mallow.

Manillae, n. plu., män'-il-le (L. manilla, a nipple or teat), in bot., granular prominences on pollen-grains, and suchlike: manillated, a., män'-il-lët'-ëd, in the form of a hemisphere with a wart at the top.

Mama, n., mâm'-má, mamma, n. plu., mâm'-më (L. mamma, the breast, a mother), the breasts in the male or female: mamiform, a., -forëm (L. forma, shape), formed as breasts: mamifer, n., mäf'-fer (L. fero, I bear), one of the mammals: mammal, n., mâm'-mäl, an animal which suckles its young: mammalia, n. plu., mâm'-mäl'-ë, or mammals, n. plu., mâm'-mæls, the great class of vertebrate animals which suckle their young by teats or nipples: mammmary, a., mâm'-mär'-ë, pert. to the breasts.

Manakin, n., mân'-ä-kin, also manikin, n., män'-tshm-ël' (It. mancinello, Sp. manzanillo), a large W. Indian tree, the Hippomane mancinella, Ord. Euphorbiaceae, whose wood is hard, durable, and beautifully clouded, but whose sap is very acrid and poisonous, its application to the skin exciting violent inflammation followed by ulceration.

Manchineel, n., män'-tshin-ël' (It. mancinello, Sp. manzanillo), a large W. Indian tree, the Hippomane mancinella, Ord. Euphorbiaceae, whose wood is hard, durable, and beautifully clouded, but whose sap is very acrid and poisonous, its application to the skin exciting violent inflammation followed by ulceration.

Mandibles, n., mân'-di-llës (L. mandibulum, a jaw), the upper pair of jaws in insects; applied to one of the pairs of the jaws in
Crustacea and spiders; the beak of cephalopods; the lower jaw of vertebrates.

mandioc, n., māndi'-ōk, and manioc, n., mān'-ōk, spellings of ‘manihot,’ which see.

Manicaria, n., mān'-drā'g'-dr. ā (L. and Gr. manicarias, a mandrake—from Gr. mandra, a stable or cattle house; agōreuo, I speak, as indicating the sort of place where they grow best), a genus of plants, Ord. Solanaceae: Manicaria officinalis, of: fis'in-āl'is (L. officinalis, official), the mandrake which acts as a stimulant on the nervous system, and its forked root was long celebrated for such virtues; a powerful narcotic plant.

mandrake, n., mān'-drāk, a corruption of ‘mandragora,’ which see.

manganese, n., mān'gān'-ēz (new L. manganesia—from L. magnes, the magnet from its presumed resemblance), a metal of a greyish-white colour, very hard and difficult to fuse; applied to the black-oxide of the metal: manganese, n., mān'gān'-ēz'-ī-ūm, the chemical term for the metal manganese.

mange, n., mānj (F. démanger, to itch—from manger, to gnaw), the scab or itch in dogs, cattle, etc.

Mangifera, n., mān'-jif'-ēr'-ā (mango, the native name of the tree; L. fero, I bear), a genus of much esteemed tropical fruit-trees, Ord. Anacardiaceae: Mangifera indica, indi'-ik'-ā (L. Indicus, Indian), the common mango tree, whose fruit of a sweet perfumed flavour and grateful acidity is eaten within the tropics during the hot months with great avidity.

Mangold-wurzel, n., properly mangel, māng'gl-werp'zēl (Ger. mangel, want, scarcity; wurzel, root), the Beta campestris, Ord. Chenopodiaceae, a plant of the beet kind, having a large root.

mania, n., mān'-ē (Gr. mania, madness), a form of madness characterised by undue excitement of the mental powers, with or without delirium; a general term to denote all kinds of insanity: maniac, n., mān'-ēk, a madman: delirium is a symptom of some bodily disease, as in a fever: mania is a mental alienation or derangement.

Manicaria, n., mān'-ikār'-ēk (L. manica, a glove), a genus of fine palms, Ord. Palmae: Manicaria saccifera, stīk-sīf'-ēr'-ā (L. saccus, a bag; fero, I bear), a species whose spathes come off in the form of conical caps, and are used as coverings for the head in the W. Indies.

maniculate, a., man'ik'-ē (L. manicatus, furnished with long sleeves—from manica, a glove), in bot., covered with entangled hairs; surrounded with matted scales which are easily removed from the surface in a mass.

manna, n., mān'-nā (Heb. man hu, what is this? L. and Gr. manna), the hardened exudations from the barks of various trees, which form mild laxatives; ‘Tamarix gallica,’ Ord. Tamaricaceae, produces Mount Sinai manna; ‘Alhaji maurorum,’ Ord. Leguminosae, produces a kind of manna; ‘Ornus rotundifolia,’ ‘O. Europea,’ and other species of ‘Ornus,’ Ord. Oleaceae, natives of S. Europe, produce the common manna of the shops; a kind of manna is produced from the larch and the cedar of Lebanon: mannite, n., mān'-nīt, the peculiar sweet principle of manna, called manna-sugar, which does not ferment; is found also in mushrooms and sea-weeds.

mantle, n., mān'-ēl (L. mantellum, a cloak), the outer soft integument of the Mollusca, largely
developed and forming a cloak which protects the viscera; also called the 'pallium.'

manubrium, n., manūbrium (L. manūbrium, a handle—from manus, a hand), in anat., the upper piece of the sternum representing the handle, having a somewhat triangular form; the polypide suspended from the roof of the swimming-bell of a medusa, also from the gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore in the Hydrozoa; in bot., cells projecting inwards from the centre of shields of the globule in Characeae.

manus, n., manus (L. manus, the hand), the hand of the higher Vertebrates.

manyplies, n. plu., manyplies, in Scot. moniplies, n. plu., moniplies (Eng. many; plies, folds), the popular name for the Omasum, or third part of the stomach of ruminants, so named from its numerous flaps or folds.

Marantaceae, n. plu., maranta, a genus of interesting plants: Maranta arundinacea, arum, a genus of interest of plants: Maranta arundinacea, arum, a genus of interest of plants: Maranta arundinacea, arum; arundinacea, pert. to or like a reed—from arundo, the reed-cane); also M. Indica, indica, a species which produce the best arrowroot from their tuberous rhizomata.

marasmus, n., marasmus (Gr. marasmos, decay, weakness), a wasting disorder of children; emaciation or wasting; atrophy.

Marchantia, n. plu., marchantia, also Marchantia tribe, marchantia (after Marattia, of Tuscany), a Sub-order of ornamental ferns, having their sporangia united in mass.

marcescent, a., marcescent (L. marcescens, pining away or decaying), in bot., gradually withering, but not falling off until the part bearing it is perfected.

Marcgravia, n., Marcgrave, a genus of curious shrubby and creeping plants, Ord. Ternstroemiae or Tea family, which are occasionally furnished with bracts folded and united so as to form ascidia, containing a sweet liquid which attracts insectivorous birds, as in the Marcgravia nepenthoides, nepenthoides (Gr. nepenthes, a magic potion or drug—from ne, not; penthes, grief, sadness; eidos, resemblance); M. umbellata, umbellata (L. umbella, a little shadow—from umbra, a shade), a species whose stem, root, and leaves are regarded in the W. Indies as diuretic.

Marchantia, n. plu., marchantia (after Marchant, a French botanist), the Liverworts, a section or Sub-order of the Ord. Hepatice, which have these collected in heads, found growing on the ground or on trees in damp, shady places, and have a leathery structure: Marchantia, n., marchantia, a genus of creeping plants, having green, cellular, fleshy fronds: Marchantia hemispherica, hemispherica (Gr. hemi, half; sphaira, a globe), a species recommended in dyspepsia.

margaric, a., margaric (Gr. margaron, a pearl), applied to an acid obtained by the action of potash upon cyanide of cetyl, and also obtained by saponification from vegetable wax, so named from presenting the appearance of pearly crystalline scales: margarine, n., margarine, one of the solid proximate principles of human fat.
margo, an edge, margĭnis, of an edge), in bot., having a distinct edge or border of a different texture to the body.

Marrubium, n., mār-rōb'ī-ām (L. marrūbium, the plant horehound), a genus of plants, Ord. Labiatae: Marrubium vulgare, vūl-gār'ē (L. vulgāris, common, vulgar), white horehound, a plant having bitter tonic properties, a popular remedy for coughs and asthma.

Marsdenia, n., mār-dēn'ī-ā (after Marsden, author of a history of Sumatra), a genus of interesting plants, Ord. Asclepiadaceae: Marsdenia flavescens, ēflāv-ēs'ēnz (L. flavescens, becoming golden yellow), a plant suited for covering rafters, pillars, and trellis-work: M. tinctoria, tingk-tōr'ī-ā (L. tinctorius, of or belonging to dyeing—from tingo, I dye), a species yielding a dye similar to indigo.

Marsileaceae, n. plu., mār-sīl'ē-ā: sē-ē (after Count Marsigli, of Bologna), also called Rhizocarpeae, n. plu., rīz'ō-kārp'ē-ē (Gr. rhiza, a root; karpos, fruit), the Pepperwort family, creeping or floating plants found in ditches and pools, and are apparently a link between ferns and club-mosses: Marsilea, n., mār-sīl'ē-ā, a genus of curious aquatic plants: Marsilea macropus, māk-ro-pūs (Gr. makros, long; pous, a foot), also called M. salvatrix, sālv-āt'; rīks (L. a saviour), the Nardoo plant of Australia, the sporo-carps of which have been used as food by travellers in that country.

marsupium, n., mār-sūp'ī-ām (L. marsupium, a pouch), the pouch of marsupial animals; a dark-coloured membrane in the vitreous body of the eyes of birds: Marsupialia, n. plu., mār-sūp'ī-āl'ī-ā, an Order of Mammals in which the females generally have an abdominal pouch in which they carry their young, as the kangaroo.

masked, a., māskt, in bot., same as 'personate.'

masseter, n., mās-set'ēr (Gr. massētēr, one that chews—from massāomai, I chew), a short, thick muscle at the posterior part of the cheek, which raises the lower jaw: masseteric, a., mās-set'ē-rik, applied to an artery, a vein, or a nerve connected with the masseter muscle.

mastax, n., mās-tāks (Gr. mastax, the jaw, the mouth), the muscular pharynx or buccal funnel, into which the mouth opens in most of the Rotifera.

mastication, n., māst'īk-ā-shūn (L. masticātum, to masticate; Gr. mastax, the jaw, mastakos, of the jaw), the process by which the food, when taken into the mouth, is chewed into small pieces by the teeth, and thoroughly mixed with the saliva: masticatory, a., māst'īk-ā-tōr-ī, adapted for chewing: n., a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

mastic or mastic, n., māst'īk (L. and Gr. mastichē, an odoriferous gum from the mastich tree; mastichtō, I chew; F. mastic), a concrete resinous exudation furnished by the Pistacia lentiscus, Ord. Anacardiaceae, the Lentisk, a native of the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean, used as a masticatory for consolidating the gums and cleansing the teeth; it enters into the composition of varnishes.

mastoid, a., māst'ōyd (Gr. mastos, a breast; eidos, resemblance), nipple-like: mastitis, n., māst'-ētis, inflammation of the breast:

mastodynia, n., māst'-ō-dīn'ī-ā (Gr. odunē, pain), pain in the breast: mastosis, n., māst'-ōsēs, an osseous tumour of the breast:

mastoid process, the pointed portion of the temporal bone behind the organ of hearing,
which consists of a thin external crust of bone containing large cellular spaces communicating with the middle ear.

mate, n., mät'ā, Yerba maté or Paraguay tea, the leaves of the Ilex Paraguensis, Ord. Aquifoliaceae, used extensively in S. America.

materia medica, mät'er-i-ā mēd'ē-ā (L. materia, stuff, matter; medica, healing, curative), the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in medicine; the science which describes these substances and their properties.

matico, n., mät'ik-ō, the leaves and unripe fruit of a kind of pepper plant of Peru, etc., which are aromatic, warm, and astringent, the Piper angustifolium, Ord. Piperaceae; the leaf is applied to small bleeding surfaces, or given for internal haemorrhages.

matrix, n., mät'riks (L. matrix, the womb), the womb; the hollow or cavity in which anything is formed or cast; in bot., the body upon which a lichen or fungus grows.

mattulla, n., mät-tül'ā (unascertained), the fibrous matter covering the petioles of palms.

maturation, n., mät'ür-ā'shān (L. matūrus, ripe), the process of coming to maturity; the act of ripening.

Mauritia, n., māw'-rish'-ā (after Prince Maurice, of Nassau), a genus of splendid plants, Ord. Palmae: Mauritia vinifera, vin'i-fēr'-ā (L. vinum, wine; fero, I produce), the Buriti-palm, whose stem, when pierced, yields a reddish juice, having the taste of a sweet wine.

maw, n., māw (Dut. maag, Ger. magen, the stomach), the stomach of animals; the craw or crop of fowls: maw-worm, the Asaris vermicularis, a parasite occasion-

ally found in the maw or stomach.

maxilla, n., māks'-il'-ā, maxillae, n. plu., -il'ī (L. maxilla, a jaw), in anat., a jaw-bone; the inferior pair or pairs of jaws in the Arthropoda; the upper jaw-bones of Vertebrates: maxillary, a., māks'-il'-ēr-i or māks'-il', pert. to the jaw or jaw-bone.

maxilliped, n., māks'-il'-li-pēd, maxillipedes, n. plu., māks'-il-lip'-ēd-ez (L. maxilla, a jaw; pedes, feet), a jaw-foot; the foot-like appendages of the mouth of a crab, a lobster, etc., which are converted into masticatory organs.

maximum, n., māks'-ēm'-ēm (L. maximum, the greatest — from magnus, great), a term denoting the greatest quantity of effect; opposed to minimum, the least quantity of effect; and contrasted with medium, a middle or mean between those extremes.

measles, n. plu., mez'-lz (Dut. meselen, measles — from mese, a spot, a stain), a disease manifested by a peculiar crimson rash on the skin, chiefly affecting children; a contagious febrile disorder, forming one of the group of the exanthemata: measly, a., mez'-li, having the character or appearance of measles — applied to the eruptions of typhus; infected with measles — applied to pork which contains the parasite Cysticercus cellulosus.

meatus, n., me-at'-us (L. meatus, a going, a passing), in anat., a natural passage or canal wider than a duct; an opening leading to a duct or cavity: meatus auditorius externus, āwōd'ēr-ōt'-ē-zūs ēks-tērn'-ēz (L. auditorius, relating to hearing—from audio, I hear; externus, external), the external auditory meatus; the aperture of the ear forming a short canal which leads into the cavity of the tympanum: m.
urinarius, ār'īn-ār'i-ās (L. urin-ārius, urinary — from ārīna, urine), the orifice of the urethra in both sexes: meatuses, n. plu., mē-āl'-ās-ēz, those of the nares or nostrils, called respectively the superior, middle, and inferior.

meconic, a., mēk'-ōn'īk (Gr. mēkōn, a poppy, the ink-bag of the cuttle-fish), applied to a peculiar acid contained in the juice of Papaver somniferum, Ord. Papaveraceae, and in its concrete milky juice called opium: meconate, n., mēk'-ōn-āt, a salt consisting of meconic acid and a base.

meconium, n., mēk'-ōn'-i-ām (Gr. mēkōnion, L. mēcōnium, poppy juice — from Gr. mēkōn, the poppy, the ink-bag of the cuttle-fish), the inspissated juice of the poppy; opium; the first dark slimy discharge from the bowels of a newly-born infant.

medial, a., mēd'-i-āl (L. medius, the middle), in bot., along the middle: median, a., mēd'-i-ān, relating to or connected with the middle of anything: median line, n., an ideal line dividing a body longitudinal into two equal parts.

mediastinum, n., mēd'-i-ās-tīn'-i-ām (L. mediastinus, one standing in the middle, a servant — from medius, the middle; sto, I stand), the space left in the median line of the chest by the non-approximation of the two plurae, extending from the spine to the upper surface of the breast-bone: mediastinal, a., mēd'-i-ās-tīn'-i-āl, of or connected with the mediastinum: mediastinum testis, tēs'-tīs (L. testis, of a testicle), a vertical process, from which is given off numerous septa, situated in the centre of a fibrous covering enclosing the body of the testis, called the 'tunica albuginea.'

mediate, a., mēd'-i-āt (L. medius, middle), middle; situated between two extremes: mediate auscult-
ation, auscultation through a stethoscope—opposed to 'immediate auscultation,' an auscultation made directly by the ear.

Medicago, n., mēd'-i-k'-āg'-ō (Gr. mēdikē, name given by Dioscorides to a Median grass), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminose, affording some fodder plants: Medicago sativa, sāt'-i-vā (L. sativum, sown or planted), the Lucerne, cultivated as green food for horses and cattle: M. lupulina, lōp'-ul'-i-nā (new L. lupulus, the hop), the plant Nonsuch, introduced into pastures along with grasses and clovers, so named from having the appearance of the hop in its floral capitules.

medicament, n., mēd'-i-k'-ē-mēnt (L. medicamentum, medicine, a drug; medico, I heal or cure; It. and Sp. medico, a physician), a substance given for curing a disease or a wound: medication, n., mēd'-i-k'-ē-shān, the act or process of impregnating with a medicinal substance; treatment by means of medicine: medicinal, a., mēd'-i-s'-in-āl, having the properties of medicine; used in medicine: medicine, n., mēd'-i-s'-in or mēd'-i-n, a substance administered for the cure or mitigation of disease: medical jurisprudence, the applications of medical science to the determination of certain questions in courts of law: medico-legal, pert. to law as affected by medical facts.

medick, n., mēd'-i-k, same as 'medicago,' which see.

medulla, n., mēd'-ū-lā (L. med-ullo, the marrow, the pith — from medius, the middle), the fat substance or marrow in the long bones; the spinal cord; the pith of plants; the fibrous matter covering the petioles of palms: medullary, a., mēd'-ūl-lā-rē, pert. to marrow or pith: medulla oblongata, ōb'-lōng-gāl-ā (L. oblongus, long, oblong), the part
continuous with the spinal cord within the skull resting on the basilar process of the occipital bone: **m. ossium**, os'si-üm (L. os, a bone, ossium, of bones), the marrow lodged in the interior of the bones: **m. spinalis**, spin'al-is (L. spina, the backbone), the spinal marrow or cord: medullary rays, in bot., the rays of cellular tissue seen in a transverse section of exogenous wood, and which connects the pith with the bark: **m. sheath**, in bot., a thin layer of vascular tissue which surrounds the pith in exogenous stems: **m. substance**, the interior white portion of the brain or kidney: **m. system**, the marrow bones, and the membranes which enclose the marrow: medullated, a., méd-ul'-łat-d, applied to the nerve fibres which form the white part of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

**Medusa**, n., méd-ús'-á, Medusae, n. plu., méd-ús'-é (L. Medusa, in anc. mythology a beautiful woman whose hair was turned into snakes), an Order of Hydrozoa; sea animals, usually called sea-blubber, sea-nettles, or jelly-fish, whose usual form is that of a hemisphere with a marginal membrane and many trailing feelers, so named from the supposed resemblance of their tentacles or feelers to the snaky hair of Medusa: medusiform, a., méd-ús'-i-fór̄m (L. forma, shape), resembling the medusa in shape: medusoid, a., méd-ús'-oíd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), like a medusa; medusiform: n., one of the medusiform gonophores of the Hydrozoa.

**Megasporas**, n. plu., měg'-á-spör̄z (Gr. megas, great; spora, seed), the larger kind of reproductive spores found in Lycopods: megasporangia, n., měg'-á-spör'-ánj'-i-á, same as 'macrosporangia.'

**Megatherms**, n. plu., měg'-á-thér̄ms (Gr. megas, great; therme, heat), plants requiring a high temperature; also called 'macrotherms.'

**Megistotherms**, n. plu., mé-lj-é-st'-o-thér̄ms (Gr. megistos, very great; therme, heat), plants requiring extreme or a very high degree of heat.

**Megrim**, n., měg'-rım (F. migraine, megrim; L. hemicranium, half the skull), a neuralgic pain confined to one side of the head; sick headache.

**Meibomian glands**, mě-böm'-i-án (first described by Meibomius), glands situated upon the inner surface of the eyelids, between the tarsal cartilages and conjunctiva, presenting the appearance of parallel strings of pearls, about thirty in the upper cartilage, and somewhat fewer in the lower.

**Meiophyllly**, n., měi'-ó-f'il-li (Gr. meiôn, less; phyllon, a leaf), in bot., the suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

**Meiostemonous** or **miostemonous**, a., měi'-ó-stèm'-ōn-ús (Gr. meiôn, less; stemon, a stamen), in bot., a term applied to stamens less in number than the parts of the corolla.

**Meiotaxy**, n., měi'-ó-ták'si (Gr. meiôn, less; taxis, arrangement), in bot., the complete suppression in a plant of a set of organs, as the corolla or the stamens.

**Melana**, n., měl'-ěn'-á (Gr. melan, black), the discharge of matter, black like tar, from the bowels.

**Melaleuca**, n., mé lá'-lök'-á (Gr. melan, black; leukos, white), a genus of greenhouse plants, Ord. Myrtaceae, producing splendid flowers—so named because the trunk is black, and the branches white: **Melaleuca leucadendron**, lök'-á-dènd'-rón (Gr. leukos, white; dendron, a tree); M. cajuputi, kâj'-jü'-pü'í (Malay caju-puti, white tree), species, particularly
the latter, whose leaves yield a volatile oil, called cajeput oil, of a green colour, a very powerful medicine; the latter also named M. minor, min'ör (L. minor, less).

**Melampyrum**, n., mel'âm-pi'rl'üm (Gr. melampuron, cow-wheat—from *melan*, black; *puros*, wheat), a genus of plants, Ord. Scrophulariaceae, one of whose species, **Melampyrum arvense**, är-vëns'ë (L. arvum, an arable field), is called cow-wheat, as being relished by cows.

**melancholia**, n., mel'ân-köl'ë-të (Gr. melanchoilia, black bile—from *melan*, black; *cholë*, bile), a variety of insanity characterised by dejection or depression of spirits.

**melanos**is, n., mel'ân-öz'ës (Gr. melanosis, black), the deposition of black or dark-brown colouring matter in various tissues and organs of the body; the disease, melanotic cancer, in which tumours containing black pigment are developed: melanotic, a., mel'ân-ölt'ik, of or pert. to melanosis.

**Melanosporeae**, n. plu., mel'ân-ö-spörl'-ë (Gr. melanospora, black spore; spora, seed), a Sub.-ord. of Algae of an olive-green or olive-brown colour, and cellulae of filamentous structure, found in the sea.

**Melanthaceae**, n. plu., mel'ân-önth-ö-së-ë (Gr. melananth, black; anthos, a flower—in allusion to the dusky colour of the flowers), the Colchicum family, an Order of bulbous, tuberous, or fibrous rooted plants having medicinal properties, and sometimes bearing pretty flowers: Melanthium, n., mel'ân-thët'-ëm, a genus of plants.

**melasma**, n., mel'âtz-mä (Gr. melasma, a black spot), a black spot on the lower extremities, especially of old people; a disease in which is associated a peculiar degeneration of the supra-renal capsules with extreme cachexia, and a peculiar pigmentation or bronzing of the skin; also called 'Addison's disease.'

**Melastomaceae**, n. plu., mel'ât-stöm-ö-së-ë (Gr. melan, black; *stoma*, the mouth), an Order of very beautiful trees, shrubs, and herbs, many bearing sweet eatable berries, so named from the fruit of some dyeing the lips black: Melastomae, n., mel'ât-stöm-të-ë, a Sub-order: Melastoma, n., mel'ât-stöm-ä, a genus of plants having very showy flowers: Melastoma elongata, el'ông-gät'ë (L. elongatus, made long—from el, out; longus, long), a species bearing large, beautiful flowers, varying from blue to purple and white.

**Meliaceae**, n. plu., mel'ët-ö-së-ë (Gr. melia, an ash tree), the Melia family, an Order of plants which are bitter, tonic, and astringent: Melia, n., mel'ë-të, a genus of trees: Melia Indica or Azadirachta, ind'ë-të or az-ad'ër-ët'-ë (L. indica, of or from India; Indian name), used in India as a febrifuge; its fruit yields an oil much in household use, and as an antispasmodic; its bark is tonic: M. azedarach, az-ad'ër-ët (an Indian name), native of China, an anthelmintic.

**Melilotus**, n., mel'ë-lët-ös'ës (L. mel, honey; lotus, the lotus), the honey lotus, a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosae, the favourite haunts of bees; the Melilot is cultivated as fodder for cattle.

**Melissa**, n., mel'ës-së (Gr. melissa, a bee), a genus of plants, Ord. Labiatae: Melissa officinalis, of-fish'ën-ös'ës (L. officinalis, officinal—from officina, a workshop), common balm.

**Melloca**, n., mel'ël'-ökt'-ë (uns-certain), a genus of plants, Ord. Portulacaceae: Melloca tuberosa, tüb'-ët-röz'-ë (L. tuberösus, having fleshy knots—from
tuber, a protuberance), a plant much cultivated in the elevated districts of Peru, Bolivia, etc., for its esculent tubers, which have been recommended as a substitute for the potato.

Melocanna, n., mel'-lo-kân'-nâ (Gr. melon, an apple; kanna, a reed), a genus of plants, Ord. Gramineae: Melocanna bambusoides, bâm'-bûz-ôyd'ëz (Malay bambu, a bamboo; Gr. eidos, resemblance), one of the bamboo kind in whose joints is a substance called tabasheer, which is composed of silica.

membrane, n., mem'-brân (L. membrâna, skin, a film or membrane), a thin layer or skin, serving to cover some part of an animal, or of a plant: membranaceous, a., mem'-brân ál'-shûs, also membranous, a., -brân'-us, having the consistence and structure of a membrane: membrana basilaris, mem'-brân-a bäs'-il-ar'-ûs (L. basílaris, of or pert. to the base of a thing, as the skull—from basis, the base), a thin membrane which extends over the bony wall of the cochlea, completing the scala tympani: membrana fusca, ûsk'-â (L. fuscus, dark, of a greyish-brown colour), a fine cellular web connected with the inner surface of the sclerotic: m. germinativa, jèr'-mûn-ôd'-ivâ (L. germâno, I sprout, I germinate), the germinal membrane, the earliest development of the germ in fishes, and the amphibia: m. limitans, lim'-it-ânz (L. limitans, limiting or bounding), an extremely thin and delicate structureless membrane which lines the inner surface of the retina, and separates it from the vitreous body: m. nictitans, nik't ôyd' (L. nictitans, winking often—from nictu, I wink), the third eyelid found in all the mammalia except man, the quadrumana, and the cetaceae, attaining its greatest development in birds; a thin plate of cartilage between the two layers of the 'plica semilunaris,' which is the only trace of the third eyelid found in man: m. pituitaria, pit'-û-ti'-âr-û (L. pitûta, slime, phlegm), the membrane which lines the cavity of the nose: m. sacciformis, sâk'-si-ôr'-iz (L. saccus, a sack; forma, shape), the first of the synovial membranes; a membrane which covers the margin of the articular surface of the ulna, so named from its extreme looseness, forming a loose 'cul-de-sac': m. tympani, tim'-pân-i (L. tympanum, a drum), the membrane of the tympanum, separating the cavity of the tympanum from the external meatus.

meninges, n. plu., mën'-in-jëz (Gr. mënninga, a membrane), the membranes which envelope the brain—called the 'pia-mater' and 'dura-mater': meningeal, a., mën'-in-jé'âl, of or pert. to the membranes of the brain: meningitis, n., mën'-in-jî-tis, inflammation of the membranes covering the brain: meningoe, mën'-ing'-gö, denoting relation to, or connection with, membranes of the brain.

meniscus, n., mën'-isk'-ûs, menisci, n. plu., mën'-isk'-ë, or meniscuses, n. plu., -is'-ëz (Gr. meniskos, a little moon—from mene, the moon), a lens, concave on the one side, and convex on the other, having a sharp edge; in anat., an appearance resembling the new moon, applied to inter-articular fibrous cartilages, as the 'glenoid': meniscoid, a., mën'-isk-ôyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), having the shape of a watch-glass.

Menispermacese, n. plu., mën'-i-sperm-ôd'-ë (Gr. meniskos, a little moon; sperma, seed), the Moon-seed family, an Order of
plants whose seed or fruit is kidney or half-moon shaped, hence the name: **Menispermum**, n., a genus of hardy plants, possessing strong narcotic properties: **menispermín**, n., -spérm-in, a non-poisonous substance obtained from the pericarp of the Anamirta cocculus.

**menorrhagia**, n., mēn ör-rāджē-ā (Gr. mēn, a month; mēnes, a woman’s menses; rhegmuni, I break or burst forth), an immemorative flowing of the catamenia or menses.

**menstrual**, a., mēn’strōō-āl (L. menstruālis, every month—from mensis, a month), happening once a month; lasting a month; catamenial: **menstruant**, a., mēn’strōō-ānt, subject to monthly flowings: menstruation, n., mēn’strōō-ā’shin, the periodical flow of the menses: **menstruous**, a., mēn’strōō-ās, pert. to the monthly discharges of women.

**menstruum**, n., mēn’strōō-ām, menstrua, n. plu., -strōō-āmz, or menstrua, n. plu., -strōō-ā (L. menstruum, that which lasts or continues a month—from mensis, a month), a solvent; any liquor used in dissolving—so named by the old chemists, because they supposed that the moon had a mysterious influence on the making of their preparations for dissolving metals, etc.

**mentagra**, n., mēn’tāgr-ā (L. mentum, the chin; Gr. agra, a seizure), a disease affecting the beard, moustache, whiskers, and inner part of the nostrils—caused by minute fungi, or vegetable parasites at the roots of the hair; Tinea sycosis.

**mentagraphyte**, n., mēn’tāgr-ā-fit (L. mentum, the chin; Gr. agra, a seizure; Gr. phuton, a plant), cryptogamous plants, or mould, supposed to be the cause of the cutaneous disease mentagra; synonym of ‘mentagra.’

**Mentha**, n., mēn’tāk (from Menthe, a nymph, from which the name of the genus is derived), a genus of hardy plants, possessing a strong narcotic properties: **mentagra**, n., mēn’tāgr-ā (L. mentum, the chin; Gr. agra, a seizure; Gr. phuton, a plant), cryptogamous plants, or mould, supposed to be the cause of the cutaneous disease mentagra; synonym of ‘mentagra.’

**Menyanthes**, n. plu., mēn’thān-thē-ē (Gr. mēn, a month, or mēnū, I show; anthos, a flower—referring to the duration of the flowers), a Sub-order of the Order Gentianaceae: **Menyanthes**, n., mēn’tānth-ēz, a genus of plants: **Menyanthes trifoliata**, trifōl-ē-āt-ā (L. tris, three; folium, a leaf), buck-bean, marsh-trefoil, or bog-bean, whose leaves are used as a substitute for Gentian.

**mephitic**, a., mē-f’it-ik (L. mephit-ik, a noxious, pestential exhalation), offensive to the smell; noxious; deadly: **mephitis**, n., mē-f’it-is, or mephitism, n., mē-f’.
**MER**

MES

**Mesenchyma, n., mér-en'chē-kim-ă** (Gr. mēris, a part, a particle; enchuma, what is poured in—from en, in; cheuma, tissue: perhaps Gr. mēruō, I wind or twine round), in bot., cellular tissue composed of more or less rounded cells.

**Mericarp, n., mēr′-i-kārp** (Gr. meris, a part; karpos, fruit), in bot., the half of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant, like the hemlock.

**Merismatic, a., mēr′-is-māl′-ik** (Gr. merismos, division—from meris, a part), in bot., taking place by division or separation, as into cells or segments.

**Merispore, n., mēr′-i-spōr** (Gr. meris, a part; spōra, seed), in bot., a cell capable of germination, formed by the division of an ascospore or a basidiospore.

**Meristem, n., mēr′-i-stēm** (Gr. meristos, separated, divisible—from merizo, I divide into parts), in bot., tissue formed of cells which are all capable of dividing, and producing new cells; also called ‘generative tissue.’

**Merithal, n., mēr′-i-thāl** (Gr. meris, a portion; thallos, a young shoot, a bough), in bot., a term used for ‘internode’; a term applied to the different parts of the leaf:

**Merithalli, n. plu., mēr′-i-thāl′-i** (Gr. mēris, a part; thallos, a young shoot), the three principal parts of a plant—the radicular merithal corresponding to the root, the cauline to the stem, and the foliar to the leaf.

**Merosomata, n. plu., mēr′-o-stōm′ āt-ă** (Gr. mēros, the upper part of the thigh; stoma, a mouth), an Ord. of Crustacea in which the appendages placed round the mouth, and performing the office of jaws, have their free extremities developed into walking or prehensile organs.

**Mertensia, n., mēr′-tēn′-sē-ă** (after Mertens, a professor of medicine at Bremen), a highly esteemed genus of plants producing brilliant flowers, Ord. Boraginaceae: Mertensia maritima, mēr′-it′-ēm′-ă (L. maritimus, belonging to the sea—from mārē, the sea), a species having the taste of oysters, hence called in Scotland the oyster plant.

**Merulius, n., mēr′-ōl′-i-ūs** (origin unknown: said to be a corruption of metulius, the original name—from L. mēta, anything of a conical or pyramidal form, so named from its shape), a genus of fungi, one of whose species causes the dry rot in wood: *Merulius lacrymans*, lāk′-ri-mān′z (L. lacrymans, weeping, lamenting), the most destructive of the parasitical fungi, producing what is called the dry rot, and a pest to wood and wooden structures, sometimes penetrating thick walls and destroying the mortar and lath.

**Mesembryaceae, n., mēs′-ēm′-bri-ă′-sē-ē** (Gr. mesēmbria, mid-day), the Ficoidae or Fig-marigolds, and Ice-plant family, an Ord. of plants, natives of hot sandy plains:

**Mesembryea, n. plu., mēs′-ēm′-brē-ē-ē**, a Sub-order having numerous conspicuous petals: *Mesembryanthemum, n., mēs′-ēm′-brē-anthēm′-ēm′-ūm* (Gr. anthēmon, a flower), a genus of beautiful and well-known succulents: *Mesembryanthemum edule*, ēd′-ūl′ē (L. ēdulis, eatable), the Hottentot-fig, whose leaves are used as an article of diet: *M. crystallinum*, krist′-ēl′-ēn′-ūm (L. crystallinus, crystalline—from *crystallum*, a crystal), the Ice-plant, remarkable for the watery vesicles which cover its surface, and which have the appearance of particles of ice: *M. tripolium*, tri′-pōl′-ē-ūm (of or from *Tripolē* in Africa), has the property of expanding in a star-
like manner when in water, and closing when dry.

mesencephalon, n., mēz'-ēn-sef'-āl-ōn (Gr. mesos, middle; enkephal- 
ālon, the brain), the middle primary vesicle of the brain, forming one of its principal 
structures, and comprising the Crura cerebri, the Corpora 
quadrigemina, and the Aqueduct of Sylvius.

mesentery, n., mēz'-ēn-tēr-ē, mesen-
terics, n. plu., -tēr-ēz (Gr. mesos, 
middle; enteron, an intestine), a 
membrane in the cavity of the 
abdomen which serves to retain 
the intestines and their append-
dages in their position; a double 
fold of the peritoneum; the 
vertical plates which divide the 
somatic cavity of a sea-anemone 
into chambers: mesenteric, a., 
mēz'-ēn-tēr-īk, of or belonging to 
the mesentery: mesenteritis, n., 
mēz'-ēn-tēr-ēt'-ēs, inflammation of 
the mesentery.

mesial, a., mēz'-ēl (Gr. mesos, 
middle), in anat., middle; divid-
ing into two equal parts: mesial 
line, an imaginary plane dividing, 
from top to bottom, the head, 
neck, and trunk into right and 
left similar halves.

mesocæcum, n., mēz'-ō-sēk'-ēm (Gr. 
mesos, middle; L. cæcum, a 
portion of the large intestines), 
in anat., a duplicature of the 
peritoneum at the posterior part 
of the cæcum, which serves to 
connect the back part of the 
cæcum with the right iliaco fascia.

mesocarpon, n., mēz'-ō-kārp (Gr. 
mesos, middle; karpos, fruit), 
in bot., the middle layer of the 
pericarp or coat of the 
fruit.

mesoscelphalon, n., mēz'-ō-sef'-āl-ōn, 
or -ēf'-āl-ōn (Gr. mesos, middle; 
kephalē, the head), in anat., an 
eminence of transverse fibres above 
and in front of the medulla oblong-
ata, below and behind the Crura 
cerebri, and between the lobes 
of the cerebellum; also called the 
Pons Varolii.

mesochilium, n., mēz'-ō-kīl'-ē-um 
(Gr. mesos, middle; cheilos, a 
lip), in bot., the middle portion of the labellum of orchids.

mesocolon, n., mēz'-ō-kōl'-ōn (Gr. 
mesos, middle; Eng. colon), in 
anat., that part of the mesentery 
to which the colon is attached.

mesogastrium, n., mēz'-ō-gas'-trī-
ōm (Gr. mesos, middle; gastēr, 
the belly), in bot., the middle layer 
of the bark, situated between the 
liver and epiphaeleum.

mesophleum, n., mēz'-ō-fēl'-ēm 
(Gr. mesos, middle; phloios, 
bark), in bot., all the inner portion 
or parenchyma of leaves, situated 
between the upper and under 
epidermis.

mesopodium, n., mēz'-ō-pōd'-ē-um 
(Gr. mesos, middle; podes, feet), 
the middle portion of the foot of 
Molluscs.

mesorchium, n., mēz'-ō-or'-ē-um 
(Gr. mesos, middle; orchis, a testicle), 
a fold of the peritoneum which, 
in the fifth month of fetal life, 
supports the testicle in its position 
in the lumbar region before it 
passes into the scrotum.

meso-rectum, n., mēz'-ō-rēkt'-ēm 
(Gr. mesos, middle; Eng. rectum), 
a narrow fold of the peritoneum 
which connects the upper part of 
the rectum with the front of 
the sacrum.

mesosperm, n., mēz'-ō-spērm (Gr. 
mesos, middle; sperma, seed), in 
bot., the second membrane, or 
middle coat of a seed.
mesosternum, n., mězō-stěrν'īm (Gr. mesos, middle; sternon, the breast-bone), the lower half of the middle segment of the thorax in insects; the middle portion of the sternum intervening between the attachment of the second pair of ribs, and the xiphoïd cartilage.

mesotherms, n. plu., mězō-thěrmz (Gr. mesos, middle; thermē, heat), plants requiring but a moderate degree of heat for their perfect development.

mesothorax, n., mězō-thŏr'ăks (Gr. mesos, middle; thŏrax, the trunk, the breast), the middle ring of the thorax in insects.

Mesua, n., měz'-ŭ-a (after Mestîc, an ancient Arabian physician and botanist in the eighth century), a genus of trees, Ord. Guttiferae or Clusiaceae: Mesua ferrea, fěr'ē-rē'-ă (L. ferrĕsus, made of iron—from ferrum, iron), a tree producing beautiful orange and sweet-scented flowers which, dried, are esteemed for their fragrance, and used in India in medicine, yields a hard and durable timber.

metabolic, a., mět'-ă-bŏl'īk (Gr. metabolē, change—from meta, beyond; ballō, I throw), pert. to change or affinity; applied to chemical changes occurring in living bodies: metabolic force, vital affinity.

metacarpus, n., mět'-ă-karp'ŭs (Gr. meta, beyond; karpos, the wrist), in anat., that part of the hand situated between the wrist or carpus and the fingers or phalanges: metacarpal, a., -karp'āl, pert. to the metacarpus: metacarpal bones, the five long bones which form the back of the hand externally, and the palm internally: metacarpal phalangeal, făl'ŏng'-ăl (Gr. phalangē, a body of soldiers), pert. to the bones of the hand situated between the wrist and the fingers, so named from their arrangement.

metamorphosis, n., mět'-ă-mŏr'fĭs (Gr. metamorphŏsis, a transformation—from meta, beyond, change; morφē, form, shape), a transformation; in zool., the change of form which certain animals undergo in passing from their younger to their fully-grown condition; in bot., the change of one organ into another, as petals into stamens, or stamens into pistils—sometimes called metamorphy, n., mět'-ă-mŏr'fĭs (Gr. meta, beyond; phorēo, I bear), in bot., the displacement of organs.

metaplasm, n., mět'-ă-plăzm (Gr. meta, beyond, change; plasma, that which has been formed, a model), the matter which gives the granular character to protoplasm.

metapodium, n., mět'-ă-pŏd'-ĭ-um (Gr. meta, beyond, after; podes, feet), the posterior lobe of the foot in Mollusca.

metapophysis, n., mět'-ă-pŏf'-ĭs-īs (Gr. meta, beyond; apophysis, a sprout, a process), the mammillary processes, according to Owen.

metasperms, n. plu., mět'-ă-sër̄mz (Gr. meta, beyond; sperma, seed), in bot., another name for 'angiosperms': see under 'angiocarpus.'

metastasis, n., mět'-ă-stās'-īs (Gr. meta, beyond, over; stasis, a placing or sitting, a posture), a change in the seat of a disease; in bot., the sum of the changes undergone by the products of assimilation of the cells in plants: metastatic, a., mět'-ă-stăl'ĭk, of or belonging to metastasis.

metastoma, n., mět'-ă-stŏm'-ă (Gr. meta, beyond; stŏma, a mouth), the plate which closes the mouth posteriorly in the Crustacea.

metatarsus, n., mět'-ă-tărs'-ăs (Gr. mēta, beyond; tarsos, the sole of the foot), the bones which lie between the tarsus or ankle and
the toes, consisting of five long bones, which corresponds to the 'metacarpus' of the hand: metatarsal, a., met*l'-tars'al, of or belonging to the metatarsus.

metathorax, n., met*l'-thor*âks (Gr. mëta, beyond; thorax, the chest), the posterior primary vesicle of the brain, comprising the medulla oblongata, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve.

metencephalon, n., met*l'-en-sef*âl*ôn (Gr. mëta, beyond; enkephalon, the brain), the posterior primary vesicle of the brain, containing the medulla oblongata, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve.

metria, n., met*r'i-*a (Gr. mëtra, the womb), child-bed or puerperal fever: metric, a., met*r*ik, of or belonging to the womb: metritis, n., met*r-ri*tis, inflammation of the womb: metralgia, n., met*r-al*ji-*â (Gr. algos, pain, grief), also metrodynia, n., met*r-dyn*â (Gr. odûné, pain), pain in the womb: metrophlebitis, n., met*r*phl*eb*î-tis (Gr. phlebs, a vein; phlebos, of a vein), inflammation of the veins of the womb.

Metroxylon, n., met*röks*âl*ôn (Gr. mëter, a mother; xulon, wood), a genus of trees, Ord. Palmæ: Metroxylon lève, lévé (L. levis, light), a species producing fine sago.

Mezereon, n., mes*ér-lôn, see 'Daphnæ.'

miasm, n., mi*âzm, also miasma, n., mi*âz-mâ, more usually in the plu.: miasmata, mi*âz-mât-*â (Gr. miasma, defilement), infection or pollution in the air arising from diseased, putrifying, or poisonous floating substances: miasmal, a., mi*âz-mât, containing miasma: miasmatic, a., mi*âz-mât*ik, pert. to miasma, or containing it.

micrococcus, n., mik'r-ô-kôk*âs (Gr. mikros, small; kokkos, a kernel), any minute form or organism supposed to have life; a genus of the Bacteria, the basis of all yeast formations, and the source of fermentations.

microgonidium, n., mik'r-ô-gôn-id*î-âm (Gr. mikros, small; gonos, offspring, seed; eidos, resemblance), in Algæ, a single small zoospore found in a germinating cell, formed at the expense of the contained plastic materials.

micrometer, n., mik*r-ôm*êt-*èr (Gr. mikros, small; metron, a measure), an instrument for measuring microscopic objects.

microphylline, n., mik'r-ô-fil*în (Gr. mikros, small; phyllon, a leaf), a material composed of minute leaflets or scales.

microphytes, n. plu., mik'r-ô-fit*z (Gr. mikros, small; phuton, a plant), microscopic plants.

micropyle, n., mik*r-ô-pîl (Gr. mikros, small; pule, a gate), in bot., the opening or foramen of the ripened seed for the escape of the root of the embryo; a minute pore.

microscope, n., mik'r-ô-skôp (Gr. mikros, small; skopeo, I view), an instrument which enables minute objects, and those invisible to the naked eye, to be seen distinctly: microscopy, n., mik*r-ô-skôp*î, investigations by means of the microscope.

microsporangia, n., mik'r-ô-spôr*ân*î-*â (Gr. mikros, small; spora, seed; anggos, a vessel), in bot., cells or theca containing microspores.

microspores, n. plu., mik'r-ô-spôrz (Gr. mikros, small; spora, seed), in bot., small reproductive spores in the capsules of Lycopods; applied to certain vegetable parasites present in various cutaneous affections—also in same sense microsporons, n. plu., mik'r-ô-s*pôr*ôn.*

microsporon furfur, fèr*fèr (see microspore; L. furfur, bran, scurf), a fungus, consisting of small globular sporules with
short branching thalli, just large enough to contain them, which, growing in the epidermis, produces the disease known as 'chloasma,' or 'pityriasis versicolor.'

**microtherms, n. plu., mikr'ró-thérnmz (Gr. mikros, small; thermē, heat), in bot., plants which require only a small degree of heat to bring them to perfection.**

**microzynes, n. plu., mikr'ró-zimz (Gr. mikros, small; zume, fermenting matter), a general term for very minute organised particles, which present themselves in liquids fermenting or undergoing decomposition; the minute organised particles which are supposed to be the contagious matter in zymotic diseases.**

**midrib, n., mid'rib (mid and rib), in bot., a large or central vein; a continuation of the petiole.**

**midriff, n., mid'riff (AS. mid, middle; hrif, entrails; Dut. middelrif, the diaphragm), in anat., the muscular partition which separates the cavity of the chest from the belly; the diaphragm.**

**migraine, n., mig-rān' (a French corruption of hemicrania), the brow-ague; a painful disorder generally on one side of the forehead; a megrim.**

**Mikania, n., mik-an'ē-ā (after Professor Mikan, of Prague), a genus of plants, Ord. Compositae, Sub-ord. Corymbifereae: Mikania Guaco, gwāk'ō (from Guaco, S. America), a species which has been used to cure the bites of snakes.**

**miliary, n., mil'i-ār'ē-ā (L. mil·i·um, a grain called millet), little vesicles or blisters on the skin, containing a sero-albuminous fluid, which is simply retained perspiration, so named as resembling millet seeds; miliary fever, associated with excessive heat of skin: miliary, a., mil'i-ār't, accompanied with an eruption resembling millet seeds.**

**mimetic, a., mim-ēt'ik (Gr. mimētikos, imitative—from mimos, a farcical entertainment, a mime), applied to organs or animals which resemble each other in external appearance, but not in characteristic structure; appearing like imitations of others.**

**Mimosae, n. plu., mim-ōz'ē-ē (Gr. mimos, a mimic, an imitator), a Sub-order of Ord. Leguminosae, which yield gum in quantity, and whose bark is frequently astringent—so named from many species mimicking animal sensibility in their leaves: Mimos, n., mim-ōz'ē-a, a genus of leguminous plants: Mimosa sensitiva, sensē-tī'vā (L. sensus, the faculty or power of perceiving or feeling), and M. pudica, pūd-ik'ā (L. pudicus, bashful, modest), are two species which are commonly called sensitive plants.**

**Mimusulus, n., mim'ūl-ūs (Gr. mimos, a mimic), a genus of plants, Ord. Scrophulariaceae, many of which are showy—so named from the ringent corollas of the species; the two lamellae are irritable, and close when irritated: Mimusulus guttatus, gut-tāt'ūs (L. guttatus, spotted, speckled—from gutta, a drop), a species whose leaves are eatable as a salad: M. luteus, lūt'ē-ūs (L. luteus, yellowish—from lutum, a plant used in dyeing yellow), a species naturalised in many parts of Britain: M. moschatus, mōs-kāt'ūs (mid L. moschatus, having a smell like musk—from Ar. mosch, musk), a plant cultivated on account of its musk-like odour.**

**Mimusops, n., mimūs-ōps (Gr. mimōs, an ape; op, the eye, the countenance), a genus of ornamental trees, Ord. Sapotaceae—so named from the fancied resemblance of the flowers to the face.
of a monkey: *Mimusops elengi*, *el-ɛnɡi* (E. Indies), a species yielding a durable timber in Ceylon, whose fruit, the Surinam medlar, is eaten; its seeds yield an oil, and its flowers a perfume: *M. hexandra*, *hɛk-s-ɛndr-ɑ* (Gr. hex, six; anɛr, a man, andros, of a man, having six stamens), yields a durable wood: *M. kaki*, *kɑk-ɑ* (Indian name), produces an eatable fruit.

miostemonous, a., *mɪo-stɛm-ɑn-ʊs* (Gr. meiɔn, less; stɛmɔn, a stamen), in bot., applied to a flower in which the stamens are neither equal to, nor a multiple of, the floral envelopes.

*Mirabilis*, n., *mir-ɑb-ɛl-ɑs* (L. mir-ɑbilis, wonderful, marvellous—from *miror*, I wonder or marvel at), a genus of plants, Ord. Nyctaginaceae—so named from the appearance of their flowers: *Mirabilis jalapa*, *jɑl-ɑp-ɑ* (Xalapa, in Mexico), so named as having been considered at one time as the Jalap-plant, but this is now ascertained to be *Exogonium* purga, one of the Convolvulaceae: *M. dichotoma*, *dɪk-ɑt-ɑm-ɑ* (Gr. dichotɔma, cut in two halves—from *dichta*, doubly; *temno, I cut*), the marvel of Peru, a common garden plant, called in W. Indies ‘four o’clock flower,’ from opening its blossoms at that hour P.M.

*mitral*, a., *mitr-ɑl* (L. and Gr. mitra, a headdress, a mitre), in anat., applied to a valve attached to the circumference of the left auriculo-ventricular orifice, whose flaps are supposed to resemble the segment of a bishop’s mitre: *mitriform*, a., *mitr-ɪfɔrm* (L. forma, shape), shaped like a mitre or bishop’s official hat; conical; hollow and open at the base.

*modiolus*, n., *mod-ɛl-ɑs* (L. *mɔdɪlʊs*, the nape of a wheel—from *modius*, a measure), in anat., the central axis or pillar of the internal ear, conical in form, and extending from the base to the apex of the cochlea.

*molar*, a., *mɔl-ɑr* (L. *mola*, a mill, *molɑris*, a mill-stone), grinding; having power to grind, as a tooth: *molars*, n. plu., *mɔl-ɑrz*, the grinders in man; the teeth in diphyodont mammals which are not preceded by milk-teeth.

*mole*, n., *mɔl* (L. *mola*, a false conception), in anat., a mass of fleshy matter generated by some morbid process in the uterus; a morbid development of the placenta: *hydatid mole*, one resembling a hydatid.

*molecule*, n., *mɔl-ɛk-ɑl* (F. *molecule*, a small particle of matter or air—from *L. moles*, a mass), a very minute particle of matter; one of the elementary particles into which all bodies are supposed to be resolvable; in bot., a very minute body in which there is no obvious determinate external circle, or internal centre: *molecular*, a., *mɔl-ɛk-ɑl-ɑr*, pert. to molecules; designating that force or attraction by which the minute particles or molecules of a body are held together in one mass.

**Note.**—*Molecule* means strictly the smallest quantity of an element, or of a compound, that can exist in the free state—probably in most cases consisting of two atoms; an *atom* is an ultimate particle of matter.

*moles*, n. plu., *mɔlz* (Ger. *mahl*, a stain, a spot; Scot. *maill*, a spot in cloth; Sw. *mal*, a mark), congenital marks of a light or dark brown, or of a black colour, on the human skin—also called ‘liver stains,’ ‘mother’s marks,’ and ‘pilous and pigmented nevi.’

*moles carne*, *mɔl-ɛz ɑr-ɛn-ɑ* (L. *moles*, a heavy mass; *carnɛs*, fleshy—from *caro*, flesh), another name for the ‘flexor accessorius,’ a muscle connected with the
tendon of the ‘flexor longus digitorum,’ which see.
mollities ossium, möl-lüs'kë-z oö'si'-üm (L. mollities, flexibility, softness; os, a bone, ossium, of bones), a fatty degeneration which takes place in bone, and which renders it more brittle and liable to bend, brought about by an absorption of the earthy matter.

Mollusca, n. plu., möl-lüs'kë-ä, also mollusces, n. plu., möl-lüs'kës (L. molluscus, soft—from mollis, soft; mollusca, a nut with a soft shell), the Sub-kingdom, forming one of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom, comprising the shellfish proper, the Polyzoa, the Tunicata, and the Lamp-shells—so named from the general soft nature of their bodies, and absence of internal skeleton: Molluscoidea, n. plu., möl-lüs'kë-öö'dë-ä (Gr. eidos, resemblance), the lower division of the Mollusca; certain mollusco-like animals, often compound, lower in structure than the true mollusces, and may have shelly or horny coverings: molluscum, n., möl-lüs'kë-üm, in med., small, soft tumours, produced by distensions of the sebaceous glands by secretions—formerly applied to fibroma (L. fibra, a filament), a disease in which tubercles are formed by hypertrophy of the fibrous tissue of the skin.

Monimorda, n., möm-ör'dë-kë-ä (L. mordëo, I bite, mömör'di, I have bitten), a genus of plants, Ord. Cucurbitaceæ: Monimordica elaterium, el'ät-er'i-üm (Gr. elaterion, that drives out or expels), the wild or squirting cucumber, so named on account of the force with which its seeds are expelled when ripe; the feculence subsiding from the juice constitutes the medicinal Elaterium, used in small doses as a violent cathartic in dropsical cases.

Monadelphous, a., mön'-ä-del-fës (Gr. monos, one; alone; adelphos, a brother), in bot., having all the stamens united into one bundle by union of their filaments.

Monarchs, n. plu., mön'-ä-dë-fës (Gr. monas, unity, a monad, monádós, of a monad—from monos, alone), microscopic organisms of the simplest structure; an indivisible thing; an ultimate particle; a primary cell.

Monandrous, a., mön'-än-dër'-üs (Gr. monos, one; alone; anér, a male, andros, of a male), in bot., having only one stamen.

Monembryony, n., mön'-ëm-bri-ö'n-ë (Gr. monos, one; embrun, an embryo), in bot., the production of one embryo only: monembryonic, a., mön'-ëm-bri-ö'n-ik, having a single embryo.

Moniliform, a., mön'-ëll-för-m (L. mönile, a necklace; forma, shape), beaded like a necklace; jointed so as to resemble a string of beads.

Monimiaceæ, n. plu., mön'-ëm-i'-ä: së'-ë (Gr. monimobs, lasting, enduring), an Order of plants of S. America and Australia; of some the bark and leaves are aromatic and fragrant, and the fruit of others is eaten: Monimia, n., mön'-ëm-i'-ä, a genus of plants.

Monk's-hood, n., a poisonous plant—so named from the cowl-like shape of the flowers; the Aconitum napellus, Ord. Ranunculaceæ.

Monobasic, a., mön'-ö-bäz'-ik (Gr. monos, one; basis, base), in chem., containing one equivalent of base to one of acid.

Monocarpic, a., mön'-ö-karp'-ik, also monocarpous, a., -karp'-ës (Gr. monos, one, alone; karpos, fruit), in bot., producing flowers and fruit once during life, and then dying.

Monochlamydeæ, n. plu., mön'-ö-kläm'-idë'-ë (Gr. monos, one, alone; chlamus, a large cloak, chlamydoös, of a cloak), in bot., a
large division of plants which have only one envelope in the flower: mon‘ochlamyd’eous, a., -ił‘é-ús, applied to a flower having a single envelope, which is the calyx.

monoclinous, a., môn‘ō-klin‘ús (Gr. monos, alone; klino, I bend), in bot., having both stamens and pistils in every flower.

monocotyledons, n. plu., môn‘ō-kot‘il-éd‘nz (Gr. monos, alone; kotiledon, the hollow of a cup, cup-shaped), in bot., a great division of plants which have only one cotyledon or seed lobe, as in oats or wheat, the seeds of which are entire: mon‘ocotyled’ onous, a., -éd‘ón-ús, having one cotyledon or seed lobe.

monoculous, a., môn‘ō-kúl‘ús (Gr. monos, one; L. oculus, the eye), possessed of only one eye: mon‘ocule, n., môn‘ō-kül, a one-eyed insect.

monocystic, a., môn‘ō-sišt‘ik (Gr. monos, one; kustis, a bladder), consisting of only one cell or cavity; unilocular.

Monodelphia, n. plu., môn‘ō-deł‘f‘t-á (Gr. monos, alone, single; delphus, a womb), the division of Mammals which have the uterus single: monodelphious, a., môn‘ō-del‘f-ús, bringing forth the young fit to live; of or pert. to the Monodelphia; (Gr. adelphos, a brother), in bot., having all the filaments united into a tube around the style.

monodichlamydeous, a., môn‘ō-dí-klám-ił‘e-ús (Gr. monos, one; dis, twice; chlamus, a cloak or tunic), in bot., having either one or both floral envelopes.

monoeious, a., môn‘ē-shér‘ús (Gr. monos, one, single; oikos, a house), in zool., applied to individuals in which the sexes are united; having male and female flowers on the same plants: mon‘ecism, n., môn‘ē szm, the con-
dition where unisexual flowers are produced on different branches.

monogamia, n. plu., môn‘ō-gam‘i-á (Gr. monos, one, single; gamos, marriage), a general name for plants which have their anthers united but their flowers not compound: monogam, n., môn‘ō-gám, a plant having a simple flower though the anthers are united.

monogastric, a., môn‘ō-gást‘rik (Gr. monos, one; gastér, the belly), having only one stomach.

monogynian, a., môn‘ō-jín‘i-án, also monogynous, a., môn‘ō-jín‘i-ús (Gr. monos, one; guné, a female), in bot., having only one pistil or stigma in a flower; applied to plants having one style: monogynœcial, a., môn‘ō-jín‘i-šk‘t-á (Gr. oikos, a house), in bot., applied to simple fruits formed by the pistil of one flower.

monolocular, a., môn‘ō-lok‘il-ór (Gr. monos, one; L. dim. of locus, a place), syn. of ‘monocystic,’ or ‘unilocular.’

monomania, a., môn‘ō-mán‘i-á (Gr. monos, one; manía, madness), a mental disease in which madness exists on one particular subject, or a limited number of subjects, while the mind is tolerably lucid on others; a lunatic who has passed through the acute stage of the malady.

monomyary, n., môn‘ō-mᵉ-yár-í (Gr. monos, one; munis, a muscle, munón, of a muscle), one of the bivalves, the Lamellibranchiata, which have their shell closed by a single adductor muscle.

monopetalous, a., môn‘ō-pel‘il-ór (Gr. monos, one; petalon, a leaf), in bot., having the petals united by their edges into one organ; gamopetalous.

monophyllous, a., môn‘ō-fyıl‘l-ús (Gr. monos, one; phyllon, a leaf or blade), having one leaf or membrane; formed of one leaf only; gamophyllous.
Monophyodont, n., *mŏn'-ŏ-fi-ŏ'd.ŏnt* (Gr. monos, one; phuo, I produce; odous, a tooth, odontos, of a tooth), one of the Mammals in which only a single set of teeth is developed, that is, who never shed their teeth.

Monoplax, n., *mŏn'-ŏ-plăs't* (Gr. monos, one; plastos, formed), a naked non-vascular body; an animal cell destitute of envelope: monoplastic, a., *mŏn'-ŏ-plăs't-ĭk*, having one primary form.

Monopodia, n., *mŏn'-ŏ-pŏd'-ĭ-ă* (Gr. monos, one; podos, a foot, podos, of a foot), a monstrosity having one foot only: monopodium, n., *mŏn'-ŏ-pŏd'-ĭ-ŭm*, in bot., an elongated axis giving off lateral structures having a similar nature: monopodial, a., *mŏn'-ŏ-pŏd'-ĭ-ăl*, applied to a kind of inflorescence; race-mose.

Monosepalous, a., *mŏn'-ŏ-sep'-ăl-ŭs* (Gr. monos, one; sepalon, a sepal), in bot., having the sepals which compose a flower united at their edges or margins so as to form a tube; gamosepalous.

Monosis, n., *mŏn'-ŏ-si'-s* (Gr. monos, one, single), in bot., the isolation of an organ from the rest.

Monospermous, a., *mŏn'-ŏ-sperm'-ŭs* (Gr. monos, one; sperma, seed), in bot., one-seeded; applied to a fruit having only one seed: monosperm, n., *mŏn'-ŏ-sperm*, a plant of one seed only.

Monostachous, a., *mŏn'-ŏ-stăk'-ŭs* (Gr. monos, one; stachus, an ear or spike), in bot., disposed or arranged in one spike only.

Monostomum, n., *mŏn'-ŏ-stŏm'-ŭm*, monosto'ma, n. plu., -tŏm'-ă (Gr. monos, one; stoma, a mouth), a species of Frematode worm having one sucker only.

Monothalamous, a., *mŏn'-ŏ-thăl'-ăm'-ŭs* (Gr. monos, one; thalamos, a chamber), possessing a single chamber only, applied to the shells of 'Foraminifera' and 'Mollusca.'
figs: Morus, n., mōr'ūs, a genus of plants: Morus nigra, nig'rā (L. niger, black), the common black mulberry: M. alba, albā (L. albus, white), the white mulberry, less esteemed than the black; the leaves of both, especially the latter, are the favourite food of the silkworm, and the root of the white mulberry is anthelmintic.

morbid, a., mōr'būd (L. morbus, disease, morbidus, sickly), diseased; not sound and healthful: morbidness, n., mor'būd'-nēs,s state of being diseased or unsound: mordifíc, a., mōr'bīf'ik (L. facio, I make), causing disease; generating a sickly state: morbid anatomy, the study of the alterations in the structure of the body, or a part, produced by disease.

morbillous, a., morb'īlŭs (mid. L. morbilli, measles—from L. morbus, disease), pert. to the measles; measly: morbilli, n. plu., mōr'bīlĭ, the measles.

morbus cæruleus, mōr'būs sēr'ōlē'-ūs (L. morbus, a disease; cærulēus, dark-blue, azure), blue disease, arising from a congenital malformation of the heart or its great vessels—so named from the purple or livid colour of the skin: morbus coxarius, kōks-ār'ē-ūs (L. coxārius, pert. to the hip—from coxa, the hip), hip disease; a scrofulous disease, nearly allied to white swelling.

Morchella, n., mōr-kēl'ŭ (Ger. morchel, the morel), a genus of eatable fungi found on the ground: Morchella esculenta, eskēl'-ēnt'ŭ (L. esculentus, fit for eating), an edible fungus: Morel, n., mōr'-ēl', a genus of eatable fungi abounding with little holes, generally of the size of a walnut.

mordant, n., mōrd'ānt (L. mor-dāz, biting, mordeo, I bite), a substance employed to give permanency or brilliancy to a dye; any adhesive matter by means of which gold leaf is made to adhere to a surface.

moribund, n. or a., mōr'ībŭnd (L. moribundus, dying—from mori, to die), in a state of dying.

Morinda, n., mōr'-ind'ă (corruption of Morus indica, Indian mulberry), a genus of plants, Ord. Rubiaceæ—so named from the shape of their fruit and native country: Morinda citrifolia, sit'-ri-fŏl'-ĭ (L. citrus, a citron; folium, a leaf), a plant whose root is employed in the East as a substitute for madder under the name Soor-ajee: morindin, n., mōr'-ind'-ĭn, a peculiar colouring matter yielded by 'M. citrifolia.'

Moringaceæ, n. plu., mōr'-ing-gă' sē-ĕ (from Muringo, the native name in Malabar of the species), the Moringa family, a small Order of plants, some of which are pungent and aromatic: Moringa, n., mōr'-ing'gă, a genus of plants: Moringa pterygosperma, tér'ī-gŏs-pĕrm'-ă (Gr. pteros, a wing; sperma, seed), the Horse-radish tree whose seeds are winged, and are called Ben-nuts; from the seeds an oil is obtained, used by watchmakers; the root is pungent and stimulant, resembling Horse-radish.

morphia, n., mōrf'-ĭ-ă, also morphine, n., mōr'-ĭn (Gr. Morpheus, the god of dreams), one of the alkaloids contained in opium.

morphology, n., mōr'-ŏl'-ŏjĭ (Gr. morphē, form, shape; logos, description), that department of botany which treats of the forms that different organs of plants assume and the laws which regulate their metamorphoses, tracing their primary forms to the leaf as a type; applied to animals in same sense: morphological, a., -ŏl'-ĭk-ăl, connected with or relating to morphology.
morphosis, n., mōrf'-ōz'īs (Gr. morphē, form, shape), in bot., the order or mode of development in any organ of a plant.

mortification, n., mōrt'īf'-īk'-ā'shūn (mid. L. mortificare, to mortify—from mors, death; facio, I make), the death of a part of the living body: gangrene, the stage in which the part is hot, swollen, and livid, but not quite dead: sphacelus, that stage in which the part is cold and dead: mummification, dry gangrene in which an extremity is dry and shrunken, but not quite dead: sloughing is the state in which the dead, soft parts come away gradually from the living parts: necrosis, the death of bone: ramollissement, the destruction and breaking down of brain tissue.

Morus, n., see 'Moracese.'

motor, n., mōt'ōr (L. motum, to move), that which gives motion: adj., in anat., producing a regulating motion, applied to certain nerves and muscles: motorial, a., mōt'-ōr'-i-āl, giving motion: motor oculi, ōk'-āl'-ē (L. oculus, the eye, oculi, of the eye), the motor nerve of the eye, the third cerebral nerve, which supplies nearly all the muscles of the orbit: motores oculorum, mōt'ōr'-ēz ōk'-ūl'-ōr'-ūm (L.), the motors of the eyes: motory, a., mōt'-ōr'-ē, exciting or controlling motion.

Moxa, n., mōks'ā (F. moxa, but probably of Eastern origin), the woolly leaves of the Artemisia Moxa, Ord. Compositae, Sub-ord. Corymbiferae, used in China to form the inflammable cones or cylinders called 'Moxas,' which are employed as counter-irritants; a small cone of inflammable matter, chiefly used in Eastern countries as a counter-irritant by burning it above on the skin—supposed to be good in the cure of gout and other deep-seated pain.

Mucedinous, a., mūs'-ēd'-īn'-ūs (Gr. mukēs, a mushroom, a mould), in bot., like a mould.

Mucilage, n., mūs'-īl'-ādʒ (F. mucilage—from L. mucus, the discharge from the nose), a solution of gummy matter, as gum-arabic, in water; a slimy substance found in many vegetables: mucic, a., mūs'-īk, of or from gum: muciparous, a., mūs'-īp'-ār'-ūs (L. pario, I produce), secreting or producing mucus: mucous, a., mūk'-ūs, of or pert. to mucus; slimy: mucus, n., mūk'-ūs, the slimy, glairy substance secreted from the mucous membrane: mucous membrane, an extremely delicate membrane which lines the interior cavities of the human body; the internal skin.

Mucro, n., mūk'-rō (L. mucro, a sharp point or edge, mucrum, of a sharp point), a stiff or sharp point abruptly terminating an organ: mucronate, a., mūk'-rōn'-āt, having a mucro; abruptly pointed by a sharp spine.

Mucuna, n., mūk'-ūn'-ā (from the Brazilian name Mucuna-guaca, the cow-itch), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminose, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae: Mucuna pruriens, prōr'-i'-ēnz (L. prūiens, itching), and M. prurita, prōr'-i'-tā (L. prūritus, itched—from prūrio, I itch), the former species in the West, and the latter in the East Indies, have the name 'cowhage' or cow-itch applied to the hairs of their legumes; they have irritating properties, and mixed with syrup, are used in treatment for intestinal worms.

Mucus, see under 'mucilage.'

Mudar, n., mūd'-ār (Indian name), a substance procured from the bark of the root of 'Calotropis procera' and 'C. gigantea,' used as a diaphoretic in India: Mudarine, n., mūd'-ār'-i'n, a principle contained in Mudar which
gelatinises on being heated, and becomes fluid on cooling.

**mulberry, n.**, **müll'-bär-ri** (Ger. *maulbeere*, L. *morus*, Gr. *morêa*, a mulberry), the fruit of the 'Morus nigra' and the 'Morus alba,' Ord. Moraceae: mulberry *calculus*, a stone in the bladder having a rugged surface.

**mullein, n.**, **müll'-lin** (F. *mouline* or *molène*, Dan. *mol*, a moth), a name applied to species of Verbascum, Ord. Scrophulariaceae; the woolly leaves of the Great Mullein are emollient and slightly narcotic; a wild hedge plant whose seed has been used to preserve clothes against moths.

**muller, n.**, **müll'-ler** (L. *mola*, a mill-stone), a stone held in the hand, used for grinding powders upon a stone slab; also mullet, *n.*, **müll'-let** (F. *molette*, Sp. *moleta*), used in same sense.

**multicostate, a.**, **müll'-i-köst'-ät** (L. *multus*, many; *costa*, a rib), in *bot.*, many-ribbed.

**multicuspid, a.**, **müll'-i-küsp'-id** (L. *multus*, many; *cuspis*, a spear-head, *cuspîdis*, of a spear-head), having several tubercles or points; applied to the rough, grinding surfaces of the twelve molar teeth: *multicuspidati*, n. plu., **müll'-i-küsp'-id'-ät'-i**, the molar teeth, twelve in number, six in each jaw; the ‘bicuspids’ are the small or false molars, and are eight in number.

**multifid, a.**, **müll'-i-fid**, also *multifidus, a.*, **müll'-i-fid'-üs** (L. *multifidus*, cleft or split into many parts—from *multus*, many; *findo*, I cleave or split), having many clefts or divisions; in *bot.*, applied to a simple leaf divided laterally, to about the middle, into numerous portions—when the divisions extend deeper it is called ‘multipartite.’

**multifidus spine, müll'-i-fid'-üs spin'ë** (L. *multifidus*, many-cleft; *spina*, a spine, *spinae*, of a spine), the many-cleft part of the spine; in *anat.*, a number of fleshy and tendinous fasciculi, which fill up the groove on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebrae, from the sacrum to the axis.

**multijugate, a.**, **müll'-id'-jög'-ät** (L. *multus*, many; *jugum*, a yoke), in *bot.*, having many pairs of leaflets.

**multilocular, a.**, **müll'-i-lök'-äl'-år** (L. *multus*, many; *loculus*, a small compartment, a cell), having many cells or chambers.

**multipartite, a.**, **müll'-i-pl'-ät'-i** (L. *multus*, many; *partitus*, divided), in *bot.*, divided into several strips or portions; divided into many parts.

**multiple, a.**, **müll'-i-pl** (L. *multus*, many; *plico*, I fold), in *bot.*, numerous; *manifold*; applied to anthocarpous or polygynoeccial fruits formed by the union of several flowers: *n.*, a quantity or number which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder, thus 12 is a multiple of 6, 4, 3, or 2.

**multipolar, a.**, **müll'-i-pöl'-år** (L. *multus*, many; *polus*, a pole, a point), applied to nerve cells with many tail-like processes or prolongations.

**multiseptate, a.**, **müll'-i-sęp'-ät** (L. *multus*, many; *septum*, a hedge), in *bot.*, having numerous septa or partitions.

**multivalve, n.**, **müll'-i-välv** (L. *multus*, many; *valvæ*, folding doors or valves), a shell composed of more valves or pieces than two.

**multungula, n.**, **müll'-ün'-gül'-ät** (L. *multus*, many; *ungula*, a hoof), the division of the Perissodactyle ungulates, which have more than a single hoof on each foot: *multungulate, a.*, **müll'-ün'-gül'-ät**, having the hoof divided into more than two parts.
mumps, n. plu., mumps (low Ger. mumms, a swelling of the glands of the neck; icel. mumpa, to eat voraciously), infectious disorders accompanied by a painful swelling of the salivary glands; known also by the name ‘Cynanche Parotide.’

muricate, a., mūr’ik-āt, also muriculate, a., mūr-ik-ūl-āt (L. muricatus, full of sharp points—from murex, a shell-fish armed with sharp prickles), in bot., formed with sharp points; covered with firm short points or excrescences.

muriform, a., mūr’i-fōrm (L. murus, a wall; forma, shape), in bot., wall-like, applied to tissues presenting the appearance of bricks in a wall.

murrain, n., mūr’r-ān (Sp. morriña, a disease among cattle; old F. morine, the carcass of a dead beast; Gr. marainō, I destroy), a term formerly applied to many forms of cattle plague, now restricted to the aphtha epizootica, ἐπιζω-αί τικ (epizootic aphthae), the foot-and-mouth disease.

Musaceae, n. plu., mūz-ā-sē-ē (after Antonius Musa, physician in ordinary to the anc. Roman king Augustus; altered from Egyptian name Musa), the Banana family, an Order of plants which furnish a very large supply of nutritious food to the inhabitants of warm countries, the tree also yielding other valuable products: Musa, n., mūz-ā, a genus of plants whose species produce, such as the ‘Banana’ and ‘Plantain’: Musa sapientum, sāp’tē-nt-ūm (L. sapōns, tasting, sapientum, of good tastes, of the wise); the Musa-trees of the wise; also M. cavendishii, kāv’ēn-dish-ē-i (proper name of Cavendish), are species which furnish different kinds of Banana: M. paradisiaca, pār’dē-sī-ti-āk-ā (L. paradisiacus, of or belonging to Paradise—from L. Paradisus, Gr. Paradeisos, a park, Paradise), a species which produces the Plantain: M. textilis, tēks’tēl-īs (L. textilis, woven, wrought), yields a kind of fibre, used in India in the manufacture of fine muslins, and produces Manilla hemp; the juice of the fruit, and the lymph of the stem of the Musa, are slightly astringent and diaphoretic: M. ensete, ēns’ē-tē (unascertained), an Abyssinian species whose succulent interior is eaten, but the fruit is dry and full of seeds.

Musa, n., mūsk’-ā (L. musca, a fly), a Linnean genus of Dipterous insects: Musca domestica, dōm-ēst’ik-ā (L. domesticus, belonging to the house—from domus, a house), the common house-fly: M. vomitoria, vom’it-ōr’i-ā (L. vomitorius, that provokes vomiting—from vomo, I vomit), the large blow-fly: M. volitans, singular, vōl’it-āns, Muscae volitantes, plural, mūs’sē vōl’it-ānt’ēz, a diseased condition, variously occasioned, in which there is an appearance of spots floating before the eyes with varying rapidity and in various directions, as if they were flies.

muscardine, n., mūsk’-ārd-īn (F.), a disease affecting silkworms and very destructive to them, caused by the fungus ‘Botrytis Bassiana’—so named from the fancied resemblance of the dead caterpillar to a little cake, or a kind of pastille.

Musci, n. plu., mūs’-sē (L. muscus, moss), the Moss family, also called ‘Bryaceae,’ an Order of plants, found in all regions, and are either terrestrial or aquatic: muscicolous, a., mūs-ik’ō-lūs (L. colo, I inhabit), growing on mosses: muscioid, a., mūsk’-ōyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling or belonging to moss: muscology, n., mūsk’-ōl’ō-jī (Gr.
muscles, n., mūs'lz (L. musculus, a little mouse, a muscle of the body—from Gr. mus, used in same sense), the organs of motion in the body forming what is termed the flesh, made up of bundles of fibres, by the contraction of which, under the influence of the will, the individual is able to perform various movements; the middle part of a muscle is termed its belly, and its extremities its origin and insertion: muscular, a., mūsk'-ul-ār, full of muscles; performed by or dependent on muscles: muscular action, the motion of muscle either by contraction, or cessation of contraction, by which a part is moved, as a limb: involuntary muscles, those which contract and cease to contract independently of the will, as in the heart: voluntary muscles, those which move only in obedience to the will, as in any movement of a limb: muscular tissue, the fibrous or thready substance that makes up a muscle: musculi papillares, plurals, mūsk'-ūl-ī pāp'īl-lār'-ēz (L. musculi, muscles; pāpillāris, belonging to the nipple—from pāpilla, the nipple), a few bundles of muscular bands directed from the apex towards the base of the ventricle; musculi pectinati, plurals, pēct'īn-āt'-ī (L. pectinatus, combed or carded—from pecten, a comb), the muscular fasciculi, forming closely set reticulated bands in the appendix auriculæ of the heart, presenting an appearance like the parallel arrangement of the teeth of a comb.

musk, n., mūsk (Gr. moschos, Ar. mesk; musk), a strong-scented substance obtained from the musk-deer inhabiting Central Asia, contained in a bag situated on the belly of the male, stimulating and antispasmodic.

mustard, n., mūst'i-rd (Venetian mostarda, a sauce; F. moutarde, mustard), a common condiment, the black is obtained from the seeds of 'Sinapis nigra,' while 'Sinapis alba' furnish white mustard, Ord. Cruciferae, both yield an oil, used as a rubefacient or counter-irritant.

muticus, a., mūt-ik'-ūs (L. muticus, curtailed, docked, for mutillus), in bot., without any pointed process or awn.

mycelium, n., mī-sel'-ē-ium (Gr. mykes, a mushroom), the cellular spawn of Fungi; the rudimentary filaments from which fungi are developed.

Mycina, n., mīs-in'-ē (Gr. mykes, a mushroom, a mould), in bot., a variety of Lichen shield.

Mycoderma, n., mīk'-ō-derm'-ē (Gr. mykes, a mushroom; derma, skin), a genus of Fungi, peculiar species of which are developed in vinegar, yeast, and flour; vegetable parasites which constitute the crust of Favus.

mycology, n., mīk'-ō-lō'-ji (Gr. mykes, a mushroom; logos, speech), the study of Fungi, or a treatise on them: mycologist, n., -ō-jīst, one devoted to the study of the Fungi.

mycocysts, or microcysts, n. plu., mīk'-rō-sīts (Gr. mikros, small; kūsis, a bag), in bot., swarm spores transformed from a plasmodium into cells with a cell-wall.

myelitis, n., mīyl'-ē-ītīs (Gr. myelōs, marrow), inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord, or of its membrane: myeloid, a., mīyl'-ōyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling marrow: myeloid tumour, a tumour consisting chiefly of peculiar many-nucleated cells, like the marrow of bones.

myelon, n., mīyl'-ē-ōn (Gr. muelos, marrow), the spinal cord of vertebrates: myelonal, a., mīyl'-
ơn-âl, of or pert. to the spinal marrow.

myentericus, n., mī-en-te-rık-ās (Gr. mus, a muscle; ēnēron, an intestine), in anat., a name applied to a peculiar nervous plexus, rich in ganglionic cells, situated between the circular and longitudinal muscular fibres of the intestine.

myitis, n., mī-il-ās (Gr. mus, a muscle), inflammation of a muscle: myocardiitis, n., mī-ō-kârd-i-lās (Gr. kardia, the heart), inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart: myodynia, n., mī-ō-dîn-i-ā (Gr. odînē, pain), pain in the muscles; cramp; also termed ‘myosalgia.’

mylitta, n., mūl-i-lāt (Gr. mulē, a mill; multiâi, the grinders of the teeth), a genus of Fungi: mylitta Australis, âwès-trâil-ās (of or from Australia), a species of Fungi, known in Australia as native bread.

mylo, prefix, mīl-o (Gr. mulē, a mill; mulai, grinders), denoting connection with the muscles near the grinders: mylo-hyoid, a. (see ‘hyoid’), a triangular muscle arising from the inside of the lower jaw between the molar teeth and the chin, which raises the hyoid-bone or depresses the jaw; denoting a branch of the dental artery which ramifies on the under surface of the mylo-hyoid muscle.

myography, n., mī-ōg-râf-ē (Gr. mus, a muscle of the body; grapheo, I write), an anatomical description of the muscles.

myoid, a., mīl-oíd (Gr. mus, a muscle; eidos, resemblance), composed of fibre cells or muscular fibres: myoides, n. plu., mīl-oíd-ēz, a thin sheet of muscular fibres on the neck—see ‘platysma myoides.’

myolemma, n., mī-ō-lēm-mē (Gr. mus or muōn, a muscle; lemma, a husk or rind), in anat., a tubular sheath enclosing muscular fibre, consisting of transparent and apparently homogeneous membrane; sarcolemma.

myolin, n., mī-ōl-īn (Gr. muōn, muscular part), the fluid contents of the cells of which an ultimate muscular fibre is composed.

myology, n., mī-ō-lō-ōjī (Gr. mus, a muscle; logos, discourse), the doctrine of the muscles of the body; myography.

myoma, n., mī-ōm-ā (Gr. muōn, a muscle of the body, muōnos, of a muscle), a fibrous tumour consisting of smooth muscular fibre.

myopia, n., mī-ōp-ā (Gr. muō, I shut or close; ops, the eye), short or near-sightedness: myope, n., mī-op, or myops, n., mī-ōps, a near-sighted person.

Myoporaceae, n. plu., mī-ō-pôr-ōl-sē-ē (Gr. muō, I shut; poros, a pore), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Verbenaceae: Myoporum, n., mī-ōp-ōr-ōm, a genus of pretty shrubs: Myoporum platycarpum, plât-ūk-kârp-ūm (Gr. plátus, broad, karpos, fruit), a species of Australia, which exudes a saccharine matter from its stem.

myosalgia, n., mīl-ōs-alj-ē (Gr. muōn, a muscle of the body; algos, grief, pain), muscular pain; cramp.

myosin, n., mīl-ōs-īn (Gr. mus, a muscle), an albuminoid body extracted from muscular fibre.

myositis, n., mīl-ōs-īl-ās (Gr. muōn, a muscle of the body), inflammation of the muscles, same as ‘myitis’; ‘myosalgia,’ which see.

Myosotis, n., mīl-ōs-ōl-ās (Gr. mus, a mouse, muōs, of a mouse; ous, an ear, ōdos, of an ear), a very beautiful genus of flowering plants—so named from a fancied resemblance in the leaves, Ord. Boraginaceae: Myosotis palustris, päl-ūstris (L. pâlûstris, marshy—from pâlûs, a marsh), the forget-me-not.
myotome, n., mí-tō-tóm (Gr. mus, a muscle; tomé, a cutting), in anat., the muscular section or segment of the skeleton: myotomy, n., mí-ot'óm-i, the anatomy of the muscles; the operation of dividing the muscles.

myriapoda, n. plu., mír-i-áp'ó-dá, also myriopoda, n. plu., mír-i-óp'ó-dá (Gr. mýrios, ten thousand; pode, feet), a class of Arthropoda, comprising the centipedes, which have numerous feet.

Myricaceae, n. plu., mír-i-ká-sé-é (Gr. mýrikè, the shrub tamarisk), the Gale family, an Order of plants: Myrica, n., mír-i-ká, a genus of plants, which are aromatic, and yield resinous and oily matter: Myrica cerifera, së-rí-fá-er'á (L. cera, wax; fero, I bear), a species whose fruit called wax-myrtle, bay-myrtle, or candle-berry, yields a greenish-coloured wax, used for candles: M. gale, gāl'ë or gāl (old Eng. gale, Scot. gaul, Dutch or wild myrtle), Scotch or bog-myrtle, common in marshy grounds and damp heaths in Britain: M. sapida, sáp'i-dá (L. sapidus, tasting, savouring—from sapto, I taste), a native of Nepal and China, whose drupaceous fruit is eaten.

Myristicaceae, n. plu., mír-i-stí-ká-sé-é (Gr. mýrismos, a sprinkling with perfumes—from mур'zó, I perfume), the Nutmeg family, an Order of plants characterised by their acridity and aromatic fragrance: Myristica, n., mír-i-stíká, a very interesting genus of plants: Myristica officinalis, óf-i-sín-á-lis (L. officinialis, official), also named M. moschata, mó-skát'á (mid. L. moschátus, having a smell like musk—from Ar. mosch, musk), M. fragrans, frág'ráns (L. fragrans, emitting a smell), or M. aromaticá, ár-o-mát'íká (L. aromáticus, fragrant), the most important species, attaining 30 feet in height, producing a drupaceous fruit, the hard kernel of which is the well-known nutmeg; nutmegs yield a concrete oil: the mace, an arroide or additional covering of the seed, yields a fatty matter and a volatile oil—both are used as aromatic stimulants and condiments: M. tomentosa, ró-most-o-tóm'á (L. tomentum, a stuffing for cushions), the kernels of whose fruit are used as aromatics under the name of wild-nutmegs.

Myrobalans, n., mír-o-bál'ánz (L. myrobalánum, the fruit of a species of palm—from Gr. mýron, perfume; balános, an acorn), the fruit of Terminalia Belerica, used as an astringent, and in dyeing, and the manufacture of ink.

myronic, a., mír-o-ník (Gr. mýron, any odorous juice flowing from a plant—from muro, I drop or flow), denoting an acid, one of the components of black mustard seed, existing in the seed as a potassium salt: myrosin, n., mír-o-sín, an albuminous ferment, likewise contained in the seeds.

Myropermum, n., mír-o-sér'pum (Gr. mýron, any odorous juice from a plant—from muro, I drop or flow; sperma, seed), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosae, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae, whose seeds and cells yield a strongly-smelled balsam: Myropermum Pereira, pë-rë-rë (of or from Pereira), the balsam of Peru: M. tolúferum, tól-ù-fér'úm (Tolu, and L. fero, I bear), yields the balsam of Peru—both preceding are used as stimulant expectorants.

Myroxylon, n., mír-o-kx'il-ón (Gr. mýron, any odorous juice of a plant; xilón, wood), another name for the genus Monosperrum.

Myrsinaceae, n. plu., mérs'ín-á-sé-é (Gr. mýr'sínë, the myrtle tree),
the Myrsine family, an Order of plants: Myrsine, n., mér's-in-ē, a genus of plants: Myrsine bifaria, bīf-är'ī-tă (L. bifārītus, divided into two parts—from bis, twice; fāri, to speak), a species whose berries are said to possess cathartic properties.

Myrtaceae, n. plu., mér'tăs-ē (Gr. murtos, L. myrtus, a myrtle tree), the Myrtle family, an Order of plants, which comprise the myrtle, the pomegranate, the rose-apple, the clove, and many plants producing beautiful flowers: Myrtææ, n. plu., mér'te-ē, a Sub-order of plants: Myrtus, n., mér'tēs, a genus: Myrtus pimenta, þim-ent-ā (Sp. pimenta, pepper), also called 'Eugenia pimenta,' Pimento, Allspice, or Jamaica pepper, the berried fruit of a tree which is a native of the W. Indies and Mexico; it contains an acrid volatile oil, and is sometimes employed as a stimulant and carminative: M. communis, kōm-mūn'īs (L. cōmūnis, common), the common myrtle whose berries are used as food.

myrtiform, a., mér'tē-fŏrm (L. myrtus, myrtle; forma, shape), having the shape of myrtle leaves or berries: myrtiform fossa, fōs-sā (L. fossa, a ditch), in anat., a depression on the facial surface just above the incisor teeth, also called 'incisive fossa.'

myxoma, n., mik's-ōm-ē, myxomatæ, n. plu., mik's-ōm-ēt-ā (Gr. mūxa, mucus, slimy substance), a tumour composed of mucous tissue: myx-oamœbebæ, n. plu., mik's-ō-am-ēbē (Gr. amoibos, changing), swarm spores of myxomycetes.

myxomycetes, n., mik's-ōm-ē-sēl-ē (Gr. mūxa, a slimy substance; mūkes, a fungus), a group of Thallophytes without chlorophyll, so named as the members of the group form creeping masses of naked protoplasm, which send up

spore-bearing sporangia, whose spores are formed along with, and in the interstices of, thread-like filaments of varying character (the capillitium).

myxospores, n., mik's-ō-spōrēz (Gr. mūxa, mucus; spora, a seed), the spores formed in the sporangia of the myxomycetes: myxosporous, a., mik's-ōspōr-ūs, having myxospores, or pert. to them.

nacre, n., nāk'-r (F. nacre, mother-of-pearl), the beautiful, iridescent substance forming the inner covering of the shell of the pearl mussel or oyster, also called 'mother-of-pearl': nacreous, a., nāk'-rē-ūs, having a pearly lustre; of the texture of mother-of-pearl.

nævus, n., nēv'-ūs, nāvi, n. plu., nēv'i (L. nævus, a mole on the body), congenital flat, or slightly elevated, structures, occurring principally on the skin of the face, head, or neck, and composed of a plexus of the mere superficial vessels of the skin, which ceases to grow from the moment of birth —more serious vascular tumours are sometimes included under this head; a congenital spot or mark varying in its appearance: nævose, a., nēv'-ūz', freckled; having congenital marks: nævoid, a., nēv'-ōyd (Gr. ēidos, resemblance), resembling a nævus.

Naiadaceæ, n. plu., nā-yād'-ē-śē-ē, also called Potameæ (Gr. Naiadēs, the Naiads or nympha of the rivers and streams), the Naias or Pondweed family, an Order of plants living in fresh and salt water, one of the species of which is the lace-plant or lattice-plant of Madagascar, whose rhizome is used for food, and called the 'water yam': Naias, n., nā-yās, a genus of the Order.

napiform, a., nāp'i-fŏrm (L.
Narcissus, n., nár-sté-sús (Gr. Narkissos, L. Narcissus, a man’s name, a flower—from Gr. narké, torpor, so called from the effect of its perfume on the nerves), a genus of favourite garden plants, Ord. Amaryllidaceae, whose flowers grow upon a scape and have a cup at their mouth, including such species as Daffodils, Jonquils, and Tazettas, of soft and varied colours, and sweet scent: Narcissus pseudo-narcissus, süd'-ö (Gr. pseudo, false), the Daffodil whose flowers are said to be poisonous: N. poeticus, po'-et'-ik'-öss (L. poëticus, poetical—from poëta, a poet); N. jonquilla, jóng-kwif'-lä (F. jonquille, one of the Daffodil species); N. odoratus, öd'-or'-äts (L. odoratus, sweet-smelling—from odor, smell); N. pseudo-narcissus; N. Tazetta, täz'-öl-tä (Tazetta, Spain), the bulbs of these and some other species are emetic.

Narcotic, a., nár-köt'-ik (Gr. nar-kotikos, having the power to benumb—from narké, torpor), having the power of producing drowsiness, sleep, or stupor; narcotics, n. plu., nár-köt'-iks, substances which procure sleep; substances which may procure sleep by relieving pain: narcotism, n., nár-köt'-izm, such effects as giddiness, headache, dimness of sight, partial stupor, produced by narcotic substances.

Nardostachys, n., nár-d-öštäk'-äts (Heb. nard, Gr. nardos, spike-nard of the ancients; Gr. stachus, an ear, a spike), a genus of plants, Ord. Valerianaceae: Nardostachys jatamansi, jät'-ä-män'sä (unascertained), the spike-nard of the ancients, highly prized on account of its perfume.

Nares, n. plu., när'-ëz (L. náris, a nostril, nárës, nostrils), the openings of the nose, anterior and posterior; the nostrils: septum narium, sëpt'-üm nár'-ëm (L. septum, a fence, a wall; nárëm, of the nostrils), the internal walls of the nostrils, chiefly formed by the central plate of the ethmoid bone and the vomer.

Narthex, n., nár'thëks (Gr. narth-ëξ, a plant resembling fennel), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae: Narthex asafetida, äs'-ä-fët'-id'-ä (L. asa, a gum; fetidus, fetid), a species which yields the asafetida, a gum resin of highly offensive odour, much used in medicine.

Nasal, a., näz'-ál (L. násus, the nose), of or pert. to the nose; formed or affected by the nose: nasso-, prefix, näz'-ö, denoting connection with the nose.

Nascent, a., näs'-ënt (L. nascens, being in its birth, gen. nascentis—from nascor, I am born), beginning to exist or grow; in the moment of formation: nascency, n., näs'-ëns-i, the beginning of production.

Nassology, n., näs'-öll'-ö-jë (Gr. nassó, 1 stuff; logos, discourse), the art of preparing specimens of animal bodies, or the art of stuffing them.

Nasturtium, n., näs'-tër'-shë-üm (L. nasus, the nose; tortum, to twist), Tropaeolum majus, Ord. Tropaeolaceae; the common Indian cress whose unripe fruit has been preserved and used as pickles.

Nattant, a., nät'-ënt (L. natans, swimming, gen. natantis—from nato, I swim), swimming; floating on the surface: natareus, n. plu., nät'-ät'-ör'-ëz, the Order of the swimming birds: natatory, a., nät'-ät'-ör'-ë, formed or adapted for swimming.

Nates, n. plu., nät'-ëz (L. nätës, the rump, the buttocks), the prominent parts formed by the glutei muscles; the buttocks: nates cerebri, séř'-ëb'-rö (L. cerebrum,
the brain, cerebri, of the brain),
the anterior tubercles of the
quadrigeminal bodies of the
brain; the posterior are called
the 'testes.'
natural selection, that process in
nature by which the strongest,
swiftest, etc., outlive, and take
the place of the weaker, etc.;
the preservation of favoured races
in the struggle for life: survival
of the fittest.
nausea, n., nǎw'-zhē-ā (L. nausea,
Gr. nausea, sea-sickness—from
Gr. naus, a ship), a sensation of
sickness, inclining to vomit.
autilloid, a., nǎw'-tē-lē-ōyd (Gr.
autillos, a nautilus; eidos, re-
semblance), resembling the shell
of the nautilus in shape.
navel, n., nǎv'-ēl (Ger. navel, Dut.
nauvel, Icel. nabbi, the navel),
the round depression in the centre
of the lower part of the abdomen,
indicating the place of detach-
ment of the umbilical cord after
birth: navel string, the umbilical
cord.
naviculare, a., nǎv'-ik'-ūl-ār (L.
navicula, a little ship—from
navis, a ship), hollowed or shaped
like a boat.
necrogenous, a., něk'-rōd'-ēn-ūs
(Gr. nekros, dead; gennāō, I
produce), applied to cryptogamous
parasitic plants which grow upon
sickly and dead plants, and
accelerate the death of the
former.
necrosis, n., něk'-rōd'-ēs (Gr. nek-
rōsis, a killing, deadness—from
nekros, dead), the mortification
and death of bone, but also
applied to the death of other
structures, the dead portions of
bone are called 'sequestra'; dry
gangrene; a disease of plants
marked by small black spots,
followed by decay.
Nectandra, n., něk'-tān'-rā (per-
haps Gr. nēktos, swimming;
andros, of a male), a genus of
trees, Ord. Lauraceae: Nect-
tandra Rodiei, rōd'-ē-i (after
Dr. Rodie, a botanist), a tree of
British Guiana 60 feet high, yields
Bibiru or Bebeeru-bark, the wood
used in shipbuilding, etc., under
the name 'Green-heart': Nect-
andrine, n., něk'-tān'-rin, an
alkaloid obtained by Dr. Douglas
Maclagan along with Bebeerine
from its bark: N. puchury, pūtsh-
rē'-t (native name), a species
whose cotyledons are imported
from Brazil under the name
Puchrim beans or Sassafras
nuts.
nectar, n., něk'-tār (L. nectar, Gr.
nektar, the drink of the gods,
honey), the sweet secretions of
flowers; any abnormal part of a
flower: nectary, n., něk'-tār-i,
nectaries, n. plu., něk'-tār-īs,
those parts of a flower which
secrete a honey-like matter:
nectariferous, a., -iʃ'-ēr-ūs (L.
(fero, I bear), having or bearing
honey-like secretions.
necto-calyx, n., něk'-tō-kōl'-īks (Gr.
nektoūs, swimming; kalux, cup),
the swimming bell or disc of a
Medusa or Jelly-fish.
Nelumboneae, n., něl'-ūm-bōn'-ē-e
(nelumbo, the Cingalese name),
the Water - beans, a Sub - order
of plants, Ord. Nymphæaceae:
Nelumbium, n., něl'-ūm'-bi-īm, a
genus of water plants: Nelumbi-
um speciosum, spe'-shi-ōz'-īm (L.
speciosum, full of beauty or dis-
play—from species, look, view, a
sort), a species whose flower is
supposed to be the Lotus figured
on Egyptian and Indian monu-
ments; the fruit is said to be the
Pythagorean bean; the sacred
bean of India: N. Leichardti,
līk'-ārd'-ī (after Leichardt, the
traveller), the sacred bean of N.E.
Australia.
Nematelmia, n., nēm'-ēt-ēl'-mi-ā
(Gr. nēmā, thread; hēlimēs, a
worm), the Division of Scolecida,
comprising the round - worms,
thread-worms, etc.
nemathecium, n., nēm'ē-tē-thē-sheŭ-ŭm (Gr. nēma, a thread; thēke, a chest, a sac), in bot., a case containing threads, as in some species of Sphaerococcus.

nematocysts, n. plu., nēm-ēt-o-sis (Gr. nēma, thread; kustis, a bag), in zool., the thread cells of the Coelenterata.

Nematoidea, n. plu., nēm-ēt-o-oid-e (Gr. nēma, thread; eidos, resemblance), an Order of Scolecida comprising the thread-worms, vinegar eels, etc.: nematoid, a., nēm-ēt-o-id, long and slender; thread-like: nematophores, n. plu., nēm-ēt-o-fōr (Gr. phoreo, I carry), in zool., caecal processes on the coenosarc of certain of the Sertularida, containing numerous thread-cells at their extremities.

Nemee, n. plu., nēm-ē-e (Gr. nēma, thread), in bot., a name applied to cryptogams in allusion to their germination by a protruded thread, without cotyledons: nemean, a., nēm-ē-an, lengthened like a thread.

Nemertida, n. plu., nēm-erl-ēd-é (Gr. nemérës, unerring, true), a division of the Turbellarian worms, usually called 'Ribbon-Worms.'

Nepenthaceae, n. plu., nēp-ēnth-ē: sē-e (Gr. nēpēnthēs, a flower, supposed name for opium—from ne, not; penthos, grief, sadness), the Pitcher plant family, an Order of plants, having alternate leaves slightly sheathing at the base, and having a foliaceous petiole which forms an ascidium at its extremity, with the lamina in the form of a lid: Nepenthes, n., nē-pēnth-ez, a genus of the plants: Nepenthes Wardii, wārd'-ē (after Ward, a botanist), a species found in the Seychelles at a height of 2500 feet: N. Kennedyana, kēn-nēd-ē-an-ē (after Kennedy, a botanist), a tropical Australian species.

Nephelion, L. nēphēlēnum, a plant, the burdock); a genus of plants, Ord. Sapindaceae, so named from the fruit having a resemblance to the heads of a burdock: Nephelium longan, long'-gu-n (native name), and N. litchi, litsh'-ē (native name), species in China producing excellent fruit, named respectively Longan and Litchi; the kernel of the Longan powdered is sometimes made into paper.

ephria, n., nēf-ri-ē (Gr. nephros, a kidney), Bright's disease of the kidney: nephritic, a., nēf-rit-ēk pert. to the kidneys; affected with disease of the kidneys, or relieving the disease: n., a medicine for the cure of disease of the kidneys: nephritis, n., nēf-rit-ēs, inflammation of the kidney: nephralgia, n., nēf-rāl-jē-ē (Gr. alges, pain), pain in the kidney: nephroid, a., nēf'-roid (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling a kidney in form or structure.

Nerium, n., nēr'-ē-an (Gr. nēros, humid, moist), a genus of plants, Ord. Apocynaceae: Nerium oleander, ōl'-ē-ān-dēr (It. oleandro, a corruption of rhododendron), the common oleander, a poisonous plant in all its parts; the rose laurel, or S. Sea rose: N. odorum, ōd-ōr-um (L. odorus, sweet smelling—from odor, smell), a species whose leaves, and bark of the root, are applied externally in India as powerful repellents.

nervation, n., nērv-ā-shēn (L. nervus, a nerve), in bot., the character or disposition of the nerves of a leaf or other foliaceous appendage: nerve, n., nērv, in anat., one of the network of grey fibrous cords which are carried from the brain as their centre to all parts of the body, forming the organs of sensation and impressions; in bot., one of the fibrous bundles of the combined vascular and cellular tissue ramifying through leaves, etc.,
like veins and nerves in animals: nervine, a., nerv'lin, good for the nerves: n., anything that affects the nerves: nervures, n. plu., nerv'-urz, the ribs which support the membranous wings of insects.
nervus superficialis cardiacus, n. nerv'-us sü-p'ér-fish'-i-dl'is kard'-i-ak'-us (L. nervus, a nerve; superficialis, superficial; cardiacus, pert. to the stomach—from Gr. kardia, the heart or upper orifice of the stomach), the superficial cardiac nerve, runs down the neck behind the common carotid artery: nervus cardiacus magnus, mág'-nüs (L. magnus, great), the great cardiac nerve, descends on the right side, behind the common carotid artery, passing either in front of or behind the subclavian artery: nervus cardiacus minor, mín'-ör (L. minor, less), the less cardiac nerve, passes down behind the subclavian artery.

neutral, a., nür'-d (Gr. neuron, a nerve), connected with the nervous system: neutral arch, the arch of a vertebra which protects a part of the nervous system: neuralgia, n., nür-al'-i-gä (Gr. algos, pain, grief), pains following the tracks of nerves.

neuraphysions, n., nür'-a-pöf'-is'-is (Gr. neuron, a nerve; apophysis, a projecting part, a sprout), the spinous process of a vertebra; the process formed at the point of junction of the neural arches, which aids in forming the canal that protects the spinal cord.

neurectomy, n., nür'-ek'töm-i (Gr. neuron, a nerve; ek, out; tom-, a cutting), the excision of part of a nerve.

neurilemma, n., nür'-i-lëm'-mä (Gr. neuron, a nerve; lemma, skin, bark), in anat., the delicate fibrous sheath of a nerve, which may be easily separated in the form of a tube, from the fibres it encloses: neurilematous, a., nür'-i-lëm'-mät'-üs, connected with the neurilemma.

neurin, n., nür'-in (Gr. neuron, a nerve), the matter which composes the nervous system: neuritis, n., nür'-it'ës, inflammation of a nerve: neuro-, nür'-ô, indicating connection with a nerve or nerves.

neuroglia, n., nür'-ôgl'-ë-ä (Gr. neuron, a nerve; glia, glue), a delicate form of connective tissue found in the eye, and in the interior of the nervous centres.

neurology, n., nür'-ôl'-ö-jë (Gr. neuron, a nerve; logos, discourse), a treatise on the nerves; the doctrine of the nerves.

neuroma, n., nür'-ôm'-ä (Gr. neuron, a nerve), a tumour developed in the sheath of a nerve; the true neuroma is composed of nerve-fibres, generally resembling those of the nerve trunk.

neuropodium, n., nür'-ô-pöd'-ë-äm (Gr. neuron, a nerve; podes, feet), the neutral or inferior division of the foot tubercle of an Annelid; the ventral oar.

neuroptera, n. plu., nür'-ôp'të-re'-ä (Gr. neuron, a nerve; pteron, a wing), an order of insects characterised by four membranous wings with finely reticulated nerves, as in Dragon-flies.

neurosis, n., nür'-ôz'-ës (Gr. neuron, a nerve), a disease which depends on some perverted nervous influence; nervous affections or diseases in which sense or motion or both are impaired without any apparent local disease: neurotic, a., nür'-ôt'ëk, seated in the nerves or pert. to them: n., a disease of the nerves, or a medicine used for strengthening them.

neurotome, n., nür'-ô-töm (Gr. neuron, a nerve; tôme, a cutting), the nervous section or segment of the skeleton; a long, narrow, two-edged scalpel employed in dissecting the nerves: neurotomy,
n, nūr-oť-ōm-ā, dissection of the nerves.

Nicotiana, n., nik-ōsh'-i-ān-ā (after Nicot, a Frenchman who first introduced the seeds into France), a genus of plants in very extensive use as a popular narcotic, Order Solanaceae: Nicotiana tobacco, tō-bāk'-ūm (of or from Tobago, in the W. Indies), the species chiefly used in Europe as tobacco, which is an energetic narcotic poison: N. repanda, rep'-pānd'-ā (L. repandus, bent backward; turned up), a species from whose leaves the small Havanah cigars are prepared: N. rustica, rust'-ik-ā (L. rusticus, rustic, country), species producing E. Indian, Latakia, and Turkish tobacco: N. Persica, pers'-i-k-ā (of or from Persia), produces the finest Shiraz tobacco: Nicotina, nik'-ōt-in-ā, or nicotin, n., nik'-ōt-in, the peculiar oily-like alkaloid on which the active properties of the tobacco plant depend; ‘tobacco’ is used in medicine as a sedative in the form of infusion, tincture, or wine.

nictation, n., nik-tā'-shūn, also nictitation, n., nik-tā'-tā'-shūn (L. nictātum, to make a sign with the eyes), the act of winking.

nidulant, a., nīl'-ul'-ānt (L. nīdul-ās, a little nest—+from nīdus, a nest), nesting, as a bird in its nest; in bot., embedded in pulp, as in a nest: nidularia, n. plu., nīl'-ul'-ār'-i-ā, a genus of Fungi, growing on rotten leaves, shavings of wood, bark, etc., having the appearance of cups, which contain egg-like seeds; the myceliums of certain Fungi.

nidus, n., nīl'-ūs (L. nūdus, a nest), a place where parasites, worms, or insects lodge and lay their eggs; a hatching place for infectious diseases: nidus hirundinis, hir'-i ndi'-i-ās (L. hirundo, a swallow, hirundinis, of a swallow), the nest of the swallow; a deep fossa of the cerebellum, lying between the posterior medullary velum, and the nodulus and uvula.

Nigella, n., nig'ēl-lā (L. nigellus, slightly black, dark—from niger, black); a genus of plants, Ord. Ranunculaceae, so named from their black seed: Nigella sativa, sāt'-iv-ā (L. sativus, sown or planted), supposed to be the fitches of Scripture; black cumin and fennel flower, the black aromatic seeds of which are used in the East as a substitute for pepper: N. sativa and N. arvensis, ār'-vēn'-s-īs (L. arvēnsis, field-inhabiting), are species whose seeds are employed in adulterating pepper: N. Damascena, dām'-ās-sēn'-ā (L. dāmascus, of or from Damascus); N. Romana, rōm'-ān-ā (L. romanus, of or from Rome); and N. Hispanica, his'-pān'-ik-ā (L. hispānicus, of or from Spain), are species familiarly known by the name of Devil-in-a-bush.

nigrescent, a., nīg'-rēs'-sēnt (L. nigrescens, growing black—from niger, black), growing dark or black; approaching black: nigricant, a., nīg'-rik'-ānt, becoming black.

Nipa, n., nīp'-ā (native name in the Moluccas), a genus of trees, Ord. Pandanaceae, species of which yield a kind of wine from their spadices: Nipa fruticans, frūt'-i-k-ān-z (L. fruticāns, putting forth shoots—from frūtēx, a shrub or bush), yields a fruit called the Atap in India.

nitidous, a., nit'-id'-ūs (L. nitidus, shining), in bot., having a smooth and polished surface; glossy.

Nitraria, n., nit-rār'-i-ā (L. nitrum, Gr. nitron, a mineral alkali), a genus of plants, Ord. Malpighiaceae, curious dwarf-growing shrubs, with fleshy leaves, natives of Central Asia and Northern Africa,
so named as first found near the nitre works of Siberia: Nitraria tridentata, trid'ent-āl-ā (L. trīd-ens, having three teeth or tines), a species found in the desert of Soussa near Tunis, is said to be the true Lotus-tree of the anc. Lotophagi.

nitrē, n., nil'ēr (L. nitrum, Gr. nitron, F. nitre, a mineral alkali), saltpetre or nitrate of potash, a crystalline substance having the appearance of salt, used extensively in the manufacture of gun-powder: nitrate, n., nil'rāt, a salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base, as nitrate of soda: nitrite, n., nil'rēt, a salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base: nitric acid, a powerful acid, in its anhydrous state consisting of five parts of oxygen and one of nitrogen: nitrous ether, a spirit, called sweet spirit of nitre, whose basis is alcohol: nitrous oxide, a transparent, colourless gas, with a faint, sweetish smell and taste; called also 'protoxide of nitrogen,' and popularly 'laughing gas,' used as an anaesthetic for minor operations.

nitrogen, n., nil'rō-jēn (Gr. nitron, nitre; gennāō, I produce), an elementary gas which forms the base of nitric acid, and composes four-fifths by bulk of our atmosphere: nitrogenous, a., nil'rōdžēn-ūs, pert. to or containing nitrogen.
	node, n., nōd (L. nōdus, a knot or nob; nōdōsus, full of knots), a knot; one of the two points where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; in bot., the part of the stem of a plant out of which the leaves grow; an articulation or joining in a stem—the intervals between 'nodes' are called 'internodes'; in surg., a tumour in connection with bone and its periosteum: nodose, a., nōd-os, knotty; having knots or swollen joints: nodosity, n., nōd-ōs-ī-ti, a knot of wood in the bark of certain trees formed of concentric layers; in surg., a calcareous concretion found in joints in gout, etc.
	nodule, n., nōd-ul (L. nōdūlus, a little knot), in anat., the anterior pointed termination of the inferior vermiform process which projects into the fourth ventricle of the cerebellum; in bot., any knot-like body; in geol., any irregular concretion of rock-matter collected around some central nucleus: nodulose, a., nōd-ul-os, in bot., applied to roots having thickened knots at intervals.

noli-me-tangere, nōl'i-me-tanj'. érē (L. noli, do not wish; me, me; tangere, to touch), do not touch me; the deeply-ulcerating lupus.

noma, n., nōm'ā (Gr. nōmē, corrosion—from nemō, I corrode), a gangrenous form of stomatitis; may also affect the labia pudenda, resembling gangrene of the mouth: nomae, n. plu., nōm'ē, eating, corroding, or cancerous sores.

non compositus, non kōmpl'ōs mēnt-is (L. non, not; compositus, able, possessed of; mens, mind, mentis, of mind), not sound of mind; not in his right senses; incapable of conducting their own affairs owing to a morbid condition of intellect.

norma verticalis, nōrm'ā vert'i-kāl'is (L. norma, a rule; verticalis, vertical—from vertex, the top or crown of the head), the examination of skulls by looking perpendicularly down upon them as a method of comparing skulls of different races.

normal, a., nōrm'al (L. normālis, according to rule—from normā, a rule), conforming to the usual standard; adhering to the ordinary structure.
nosography, n., nōz-ō-g' rōf-t (Gr. nosos, disease; grapho, I write), the scientific description of diseases.
	nosology, n., nōz-ōl'ō-ji (Gr. nosos, disease; logos, discourse), the systematic arrangement of diseases; in bot., the study of diseases peculiar to plants; the branch of medicine which treats of the systematic arrangement of diseases: nosological, a., nōz-ō- lōdj'ik-āl, pert. to; nosologist, n., nōz-ōl'ō-ji st, one skilled in the systematic arrangement of diseases.

nosophyta, n., nōz-ō-līt'-ā (Gr. nosos, disease; phuton, a plant), a disease caused by the growth or development of such parasitic plants as Fungi, in an animal tissue.

nostalgia, n., nōst-āl'j'-ā (Gr. nostos, return, especially home; algos, pain), a violent desire to return to one's native country; home-sickness.

nostochines, n. plu., nōst-ō-kin'é-ē (perhaps Gr. nostos, return, especially home; ochēo, I bear or carry), a tribe or Sub-order of Algae, composed of moving filaments immersed in a gelatinous matter: Nostoc, n., nōst-tōk, a genus of Algae forming a kind of mould; one of the gelatinous, puckered, olive-coloured masses often found strewn on gravel and short grass after a few hours' rain.

Notobranchiata, n. plu., nōt-ō-brāŋk-t-āt'-ā (Gr. nōtos, the back; brangchia, gills), a division of the Annelida, so named from carrying their gills upon the back.

notochord, n., nōt-ō-kōrd (Gr. nōtos, the back; chordē, a chord), in zool., a delicate fibrous band or rod developed in the embryo of vertebrates immediately beneath the spinal cord, usually replaced in the adult by the vertebral column; the 'chorda dorsalis.' notoglossus, n., nōt-ō-glōs'-ūs (Gr. nōtos, the back; glōssa, a tongue), a muscle of the tongue consisting mainly of longitudinal fibres, lying on the upper surface of the tongue, immediately beneath the mucous membrane; the 'lingualis superficialis.'

Notopodium, n., nōt-ō-pōd'-āt-um (Gr. nōtos, the back; podes, feet), in zool., the dorsal division of one of the foot-tubercles of an Annelid; the dorsal oar.

Notorhizea, n. plu., nōt-ō-riz'-ē-ē (Gr. nōtos, back; rhiza, a root), a Sub-order of the Cruciferae, so named because in the plants the cotyledons are incumbent, and the radical dorsal, that is, applied to their back as in Shepherds' purses; radicles on the back of the cotyledons: notorhizal, a., nōt-ō-riz'-āl, having the radicles in the embryonic plant on the back of the cotyledons.

nucamentaceae, n. plu., nūk'-ā-mēnt'-ā-šē-ē (L. nucamenta, things which hang down from trees in the shape of nuts, fir-cones, etc.), in bot., one of the divisions of the Cruciferae founded on the seed-vessels: nucamentaceous, a., nūk'-ā-mēnt'-ā-shē-as, having a dry monospermal fruit, as certain Cruciferae; producing nuts.

nuciferous, a., nū-sīf'-ēr'-ūs (L. nux, a nut, núcis, of a nut; fero, I bear), bearing or producing nuts.

nucleus, n., nūk'-ē-ūs, nuclei, n. plu., nūk'-ē-ī (L. nucleus, a small nut, a kernel—from nux, a nut), anything round which matter has accumulated; the solid centre of any nodule or rounded mass; the kernel of a nut; the solid or vesicular body found in many cells; the body which gives origin to new cells; in zool., the solid rod or band-shaped body found in the interior of many of the Protozoa, having sometimes
the functions of an ovary: nucleate, a., nūk-ˈlē-ət, also nucleated, a., nūk-ˈlē-ət-əd, having a nucleus or central particle: nuclear, a., nūk-ˈlē-ər, pert. to or connected with a nucleus: nucleolus, n., nūk-ˈlē-əl-əs, nucleoli, n. plu., nūk-ˈlē-əl-ət (L. dim. little kernels), the minute solid particles in the interior of the nuclei of some cells; in zool., the minute spherical particle attached to the exterior of the nucleus or ovary of certain Infusoria which performs the functions of a testicle: nucleolated, a., nūk-ˈlē-əl-ət-əd, of or pert. to a nucleolus.

nuclanium, n., nūk-ˈlē-ən-ət-əm
(L. nūcēla, a small nut—fron
nux, a nut), a superior pulpy fruit, the flesh of which contains several seeds; a term applied to the fruit of the Medlar which has nucules, and also to the 'Grape': nucule, n., nūk-ˈəl, one of the numerous seeds of a nuclanium, as one of the hard carpels in the Medlar; one of the parts in the fructification in the Characeae.

Nudibranchiata, n. plu., nūd-ˈbränk-ət-ət-ət (L. nudus, naked; Gr. branchia, gills), in zool., an Order of the Gasteropoda which have no shells, and in which the gills are naked: nudibranchiate, a., nūd-ˈbränk-ət-ət, pert. to the Gasteropoda or mollusca"nimals which have no shells, and have naked gills.

nummular, a., nūm-ˈlər (L. nummus, a piece of money), flattened out like a piece of money; in heaps like rolls of money.

Nuphar, n., nūp-ər (Ar. nūphar), a genus of very beautiful water plants, Ord. Nymphaeaceae: Nuphar luteum, lūt-ə-əm (L. lūtēus, yellowish—from lūtum, a plant used in dyeing yellow), the yellow pond lily whose stems are said to be astringent, and the seeds contain a good deal of starch.

Nutation, n., nūt-ə-shən (L. nutatio, a nodding; nūtans, a nodding or wagging the head), a constant and involuntary movement of the head in one or more directions; in bot., the curvature in an organ of a plant, produced by the unequal growth of different sides.

Nutrition, n., nūt-ə-rishən (L. nutrio, I nurse or nourish), that function or process in a living body by which matter or food, already elaborated by organic actions, is converted into their different tissues, thus repairing waste and promoting growth.

Nux vomica, nūks vōmˈikə (L. nux, all fruits that have a hard shell; vomicus, pert. to vomiting—from vomo, I vomit), the nuts or fruit of the Strychnos nux-vomica, Ord. Loganiaceae, which contains the alkaloids strychnia and brucia, and is a violent poison; a medicinal preparation made from it and highly poisonous.

Nyctaginaceae, n. plu., nītˈtadvənˈsē ət-ə (Gr. nux, night, nuktos, of night; agō, I do, I act), a small Order of plants containing the "Mirabilis" or Marvel of Peru, a very showy plant whose flowers are very fragrant in the evening; nearly all the plants of the Order have purgative qualities.

Nyctanthes, n., nītˈtänθəz (Gr. nux, night, nuktos, of night; anthos, a flower), a genus of plants, Ord. Jasminaceae: Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, ˈərb-o-trərˈtristəs (L. arbor, a tree; tristis, sad), a tree valued on account of its fragrant flowers which expand at night, and fall off at the break of day.

nymphae, n. plu., nīmfə (Gr. numphē, L. nympha, a bride, a
nymphae), two small folds of mucous membrane, one on each side of the vagina; the labia minora.

Nymphaeaceae, n. plu., nínfs'-é-dé (L. nympha, Gr. nymphé, a water nymph), an Order of floating plants having handsome flowers, and generally peltate leaves, some being bitter and astrigent, others sedative: Nymphaea, n. plu., nínfs'-é-dé, a genus of water-lilies: Nymphaea alba, aíbl'-á (L. albus, white), the common white water-lily, a species whose rhizomes are better than oak-galls for dyeing grey, and are employed in tanning leather: N. lotus, löt'-ús (Gr. lotos, L. lotus, the water-lily of the Nile), the Lotus Water-Lily, supposed to be the lily of the O. T.

nympha, n. plu., nínfs' (L. nympha, a maid), in zool., the active pupae of certain insects.

nystagsmos, n., nístág'-mós (Gr. nystagmos, slumbering with nodding), an involuntary oscillatory movement of the eyeballs; a condition of indistinct vision.

obcompressed, a., ôb-köm-prést' (L. ob, reversed; Eng. compressed), in bot., flattened in front and behind, not laterally.

obcordate, a., ôb-körd'-á't (L. ob, reversed; cor, the heart, cardis, of the heart), heart-shaped, but inverted; inversely cordate.

obesity, n., ôb-és'-i-ti (L. obesus, fat, plump), excessive and unhealthy fatness; corpulence.

oblique, a., ôb-lék' (L. obliquus, sidewise, slanting), deviating from straight line; not parallel or perpendicular; in bot., unequal-sided.

obliquus descendens externus abdominis, ôb-lik'-wús dé-síndléns éks-térm'-ús ôb-döm'-iin'-ís (L. obliquus, sideways, slanting; descendens, descending or falling; externus, outward; abdominis, of the belly), the oblique descending outward muscle of the abdomen, which supports and compresses the abdomen, bends the body obliquely when the ribs are fixed, and raises the pelvis obliquely: obliquus auris, awr'-íts (L. auris, the ear, auris, of the ear), the oblique fibres of the ear, a small band of fibres extending from the upper and back part of the concha of the ear to the convexity immediately above it.

obovate, a., ôb-óv'-á't (L. ob, reversed; ovátus, egg-shaped), in bot., ovate, but having the narrow end downwards.

obscured, a., ôb-skúrd', also ob-scurete, a., ôb-skür'-á't (L. obscurus, dark, with but little light), in bot., darkened; hidden.

obsolete, a., ôb-sél'-ét (L. obsolescens, grown out of use), in bot., imperfectly developed or abortive; having any part suppressed.

obstetrics, n. plu., ôb-stét'-rik's (L. obstetricus, a midwife—from obsto, I stand before or in the way), the art or science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in childbirth, and treating their diseases during pregnancy: obstetric, a., ôb-stét'-rik, pert. to midwifery: obstetrician, n., ôb-stét'-rist'n, an accoucheur; a midwife.

obturator, n., ôb-túr-á'tór (L. obturare, I stop or close up), in surg., a plug for closing an aperture; in anat., one of two muscles named respectively 'externus' and 'internus,' which move the thigh backwards, and roll it upon its axis.

obtuse, a., ôb-tús' (L. obtusus, blunt), in bot., having a rounded or blunt termination.

obvallate, a., ôb-vál'-lá't (L. ob, about; vallátus, surrounded with a rampart), in bot., walled up, applied to certain Fungi.
bvolute, a., ὀβvolatile (L. obvolatile, wrapped round—from ob, around; velo, I roll), in bot., having the margins of one leaf alternately overlapping those of the leaf opposite to it.

occipitalis major, ὀκσιπίταλις μάδι'όρ (L. occipitalis, pert. to the occiput or back part of the head; major, greater), the internal branch of the posterior cord of the second cervical nerve:

occipitalis minor, μινι'όρ (L. minor, less), a superficial ascending branch of the cervical plexus:

occipito-frontalis, frōnt-άλ'ίς (L. frontalis, pert. to the forehead—from frons, the forehead, frontis, of the forehead), in anat., applied to a pair of occipital, and a pair of frontal muscles, together with a thin aponeurosis, extending over the cranium, by the contraction of which the scalp is drawn backwards and the eyebrows elevated.

occiput, n., ὀκσιπίτις (L. occiput, the back part of the head—from ob, against; caput, the head), the bone forming the back part of the skull; the hinder part of the head or skull—the opposite part being named the sinciput:

occipital, a., ὀκσιπίτις ἀλ, pert. to or connected with the back part of the skull.

cellular, a., ὀςελλειτις (L. cellulus, a little eye—from oculus, an eye), in bot., having a broad round spot of one colour, with the spot of a different colour in the centre: ocelli, n. plu., ὀςελλί, in zoöl., the simple eyes of many echinoderms, such as Spiders, Crustaceans, and Mol luscs.

Ochnaceae, n. plu., ὀκθάσκε-ε (Gr. ochné, a wild pear), the Ochna family, an Order of plants, generally bitter, some used as tonics: Ochna, n., ὀκθα, a genus of very ornamental plants, remarkable for the large succulent prolongation of the receptacle to which the carpels are attached.

ochrea, n., also ocrea, n., ὀκρέα (L. ocrea, a covering to protect the legs, a boot), in bot., a tubular membranous stipule through which the stem seems to pass, as in Polygonaceae: ochrate, a., ὀκρέα, sheathed after the manner of a boot.

ochroleucous, a., ὀκρόλοκκέα (L. ochra, ochre; L. leucos, Gr. leukos, white), in bot., of a pale ochre colour.

octandrous, a., ὀκτάνδρος (Gr. okto, L. octo, eight; Gr. anér, a male, andros, of a male), in bot., having eight stamens.

octogynous, a., ὀκτογύνος (L. octo, Gr. okto, eight; Gr. gynè, a female), having eight styles.

octopod, n., ὀκτόποδ, octopoda, n. plu., ὀκτόποδα (L. octo, Gr. okto, eight; pod, a foot, podès, feet), the tribe of cuttle-fishes with eight arms attached to the head; a Crustacean or insect having eight feet or legs.

octosporous, a., ὀκτόσπορος or ὀκτός (L. octo, Gr. okto, eight; spora, seed), in bot., eight-spored.

oculus, n., ὀκουλός (L. oculus, an eye), in bot., an eye; a leaf bud: oculist, n., ὀκολιςτ, a surgeon who practises only in diseases of the eye.

Ocymum, n., ὀκήμοι (L. ocymum, Gr. okimon, the plant Basil), a genus of plants, Ord. Labiate, the Lamiaceae of Lind ley; the plant Basil, used as a culinary vegetable, and to flavour dishes.

odontalgia, n., ὀδόνταιληγια-α (Gr. odous, a tooth, odontos, of a tooth; alges, pain), toothache: odontalgic, a., ὀδόνταιληγικ, pert. to toothache: n., a remedy for toothache: odontology, n., ὀδόνταιλη-για (Gr. logos, discourse), that branch of anatomy which treats of teeth.

Odontoceti, n. plu., ὀδόντοςελει
(Gr. odous, a tooth, odontos, of a tooth; kētos, a whale), the toothed whales, as distinguished from the whalebone whales.

**odontoid**, a., ὀδόντωδος (Gr. odous, a tooth, odontos, of a tooth; eidos, resemblance), having the appearance of teeth; tooth-like; in anat. applied to a 'process,' tooth-like in shape, which forms the centrum or body of the first cervical vertebra (atlas), and springs from the second (axis).

**odontophore**, n., ὀδόντοφορος (Gr. odous, a tooth, odontos, of a tooth; phoreo, I bear), the tongue or masticatory apparatus of Gasteropoda and Pteropoda, etc.

**cedema**, n., ἐδημα (Gr. oideo, I swell; oidēma, a swelling), the swelling caused by effusion of serous or inflammatory fluid into the loose areolar tissue lying under the skin or mucous membrane: **œdematoid**, a., ὀδηματοιδος, (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling cedema.

**Œdgonium**, n., ὀδογόνιον, **Œdgonia**, n. plu., ὀδογόνια (Gr. oideo, I swell; gonos, offspring— alluding to the mode of reproduction), a genus of minute Algae, in which the greater part of the cells contain each a zoosporo, provided anteriorly with a complete crown of cilia, and produced without sexual intercourse, the zoospore germinating and giving rise to a new plant in the same way as a bud does: **Œdgonium ciliatum**, sil'ti-iat'um (L. cilium, having an eyelash—from cilium, an eyelash), a species found attached to the leaves of aquatic mosses.

**Œnaetho**, n., ενανθη (Gr. oinos, wine; anthos, a flower—so named from its odour), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferæ: **Œnaetha crocata**, krōk-at'ēa (L. crōcatus, saffron yellow—from crōcus, saffron), a poisonous species called Hemlock-dropwort or Dead-tongue: **Œ. phellandrium**, fel'landri-um (Gr. L. phellandrium, a plant with leaves like ivy), aspecies called Water-drop having poisonous properties: **œanthic**, a., ἐνανθικ, designating a peculiar principle which gives wine its distinguishing aroma.

**Œnothea**, n., ὀνθη (Gr. oinos, wine; théra, a hunting, a search after), a genus of plants, Ord. Onagraceæ; the Evening Primrose, a genus of truly beautiful plants: **Œnothea biennis**, bi-en'-nis (L. biennis, biennial—from bis, twice; annus, a year), a species having edible roots, formerly eaten after meals as an incentive to wine-drinking.

**œsophagus**, n., ὀσοφάγος (Gr. oisophagos, the gullet—from oios, I bear or carry for another; phago, I eat), the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach; the gullet—also spelt **œsophas** or **œsophagia**, n., ὀσοφαγία (Gr. algoς, pain, grief), pain of the œsophagus: **œsophagitis**, n., ὀσοφαγιτις (itis, inflammation), inflammation of the œsophagus: **œsophagotomy**, n., ὀσοφαγότομον (tos, cutting), the operation of making; an opening into the œsophagus: **œsophageal**, a., ὀσοφαγεαλ, connected with the œsophagus.

**officinal**, a., ὀφίς (L. officinālis, official, by authority—from officina, a workshop), sold in the shops; applied to medicines or medicinal preparations, always kept ready for use by druggists, prepared, and of the strength as directed by the College of Physicians.

**Oidium**, n., ὀιδιόν, or ὀιδί-um (Gr. oideo, I swell up), an extensive genus of Fungi forming numerous moulds, consisting of minute interlacing filaments which cover a surface as if with a white down, as on bread, cheese, preserves,
Olea, a very important genus of plants, chiefly on account of the oil, etc., obtained from some of them: Olea Europaea, ur'op-e'd-a (of or from Europe), the olive tree of the O. Testament, growing naturally on the shores of the Mediterranean; its pericarp yields by expression olive oil, consisting of two oleaginous principles, Margarin and Elain; olive oil has nutrient, emollient, and laxative properties, and is used in forming ointments, liniments, and plasters; the bark has been used as a tonic, as also a resinous exudation from it, called ‘olivile,’ or olive gum; Spanish or Castile soap is a combination of the oil with soda, and soft soap of oil with potash: O. fragrans, frág-ránz (L. frágrans, emitting a smell), a species whose flowers are used by the Chinese, under the name Kwei-hwa, to perfume teas: O. rotundifolia, ró-tund'i-fól'-i-a (L. ró-tundus, round; fól-i-um, a leaf), and O. Europaea, yield a sweet exudation called manna—not, however, the manna of the Bible—but the manna of commerce, which is the produce of the Manna or flowering Ash.

oleaginous, a., ol'e-ăd'j-in'-ăs (L. oleaginlus, of or pert. to an olive tree—from oléa, an olive tree), oily; unctuous; in bot., fleshy and oily.

oleaster, n., ol'e-ăst'er (L. oleaster, the oleaster—from oléa, the olive), the wild olive—so named as much resembling the olive; the Ord. Elaeagnaceae, called the Oleaster family, which see.

olecranon, n., ol'é-kr'an-ôn (Gr. olekránon, the point of the elbow—from oléa, the elbow; kranon, a helmet, the head), in anat., the projecting part of the upper end of the ulna, forming the back of the elbow: olecranonid, a., ol'é-kr'an-oid (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling an elbow.
olefiant, a., ől'ē-fi'änt (L. oleum, oil; facio, I make), applied to a gas obtained by heating a mixture of two measures of sulphuric acid, and one of alcohol—so named from forming an oily liquid, called Dutch liquid, when mixed with chlorine.

oleic, a., ől'ē-ik (L. oleum, oil), applied to the oily acid resulting from the action of linseed, or other oil, upon potash, or during the manufacture of soap: olein, n., ől'ē-in, the pure liquid portion of oil and fat; oleo-resin, ől'ē-o-rez'īn, the natural mixture of a resin and an essential oil, forming the vegetable balsams and turpentines.

oleraceous, a., ől'ēr-ā-shūs (L. oleāceus, resembling herbs—from olus, any garden herbs for food), having the nature and qualities of pot-herbs; used as an esculent pot-herb.

oleum jecoris aselli, ől'ē-ūm jēk'ōr-is āsēl'ī (L. oleum, oil; jecur, the liver, jēcōris, of the liver; āsēllus, a cod, āsēli, of a cod), the oil of the liver of the cod; cod-liver oil.

olfactory, a., ől-fak'ō-tī (L. ol-factum, to smell, to scent—from őlēo, I smell; facio, I make), having the sense of smelling; olfactory nerves, nerves emerging from the brain, one on each side of the septum of the nose, which are distributed to the mucous membrane of the nares, and convey to the brain odorous sensations.

olibanum, n., ől'i-bān'ūm (Ar. ol or ol, the; lubin, frankincense; Gr. libanos, the frankincense tree), a gum resin of a bitterish and aromatic, forming a frankincense procured from the stems of several species of the genus Boswellia, Ord. Burseraceæ, inhabiting the hot and arid regions of eastern Africa, and south of Arabia.

oligandrous, a., ől'ēg-ānd'īrūs (Gr. oligōs, few; anēr, a male, andros, of a male), in bot., having less than twenty stamens.

oligochæta, n. plu., ől'ēg-ō-kēl'ē (Gr. oligōs, few; chaite, hair), in zoö., an order of Annelida, having few bristles or hairs, as in the earth-worms.

oligospermous, a., ől'ēg-ō-spēr'mūs (Gr. oligōs, few; sperma, seed), in bot., having few seeds.

olivaceous, a., ől'iv-ā-shūs (L. olivā, an olive), of a dusky-green or olive colour; having the qualities of olives: olivary, a., oliv-ār-ē, in the encephalon, a name applied to two prominent oval masses placed to the outer side of the pyramids, and sunk to a considerable depth in the substance of the 'medulla oblongata,'—so called from their shape: olivile, n., ől'iv-īl, a resinous exudation procured from the bark of 'Olea Europaea,' used as a tonic.

omasum, n., ōmās'um (L. omās-um, bullock's tripe), the third stomach, or manyplies, of ruminant animals; the 'psalterium.'

omentum, n., ōm-ent'ūm (L. omentum, the membrane enclosing the bowels), a membranaceous covering of the bowels immediately above the intestines, and enclosing more or less fat; the caul: omenta, n. plu., ōm-ent'ā, folds of the peritoneum, which proceed from one viscus to another, are three in number; the great omentum, consisting of four layers of peritoneum, two of which descend from the stomach, one from its anterior, and the other from its posterior surface; the lesser omentum, the duplicature of the peritoneum which extends between the transverse fissure of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach; the gastro-splenic omentum, the fold of the peritoneum which connects the concave surface of
the spleen to the cul-de-sac of the stomach.

**omo-hyoid, a.,** omf-ál-lok (Gr. omphalos, the navel, or navel-string), pert. to the navel: **omphaloecele, n.,** omf-ál-o-sél (Gr. kele, a swelling or tumour), rupture or hernia of the navel: **omphalotomy, n.,** omf-ál-ót-nom (Gr. tome, a cutting), the operation of cutting the umbilical cord or navel-string.

**Omphalobium, n.,** omf-ál-lóbk-úm (Gr. omphalos, a navel; lobos, a pod), a genus of pretty plants, Ord. Connaraceae: **Omphalobium Lamberti, lán-bérti (of Lambert, after Lambert, a botanist), a species said to furnish zebra-wood.

**omphalode, n.,** omf-ál-o-dó, also omphalodium, n., omf-ál-ódít-úm (Gr. omphalos, the navel; hodos, the way; some say eidos, resemblance), in bot., the central part of the hilum of a seed through which nourishing vessels pass: **omphaloid, a.,** omf-ál-ojd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling the navel.

**omphalo-mesenteric, a.,** omf-ál-o-més-én-té-tik (Gr. omphalos, the umbilicus or navel; and mesenteric), applied to vessels passing from the umbilicus to the mesentery at an early stage of the foetus, and forming the first developed vessels in the germ.

**Onagraceæ, n. plu.,** on-á-grá-sést (L. onágrus, a wild ass), the Evening Primrose family, an Order of plants, whose species are common in gardens.

**Oncidium, n.,** on-sidl-itúm (Gr. ongkos, a swelling, a tumour), an extensive genus of very hand-

some plants, Ord. Orchidaceæ—so named because the species have warts, tumours, or other excrescences at the base of the labellum: **Oncidium altissimum,鸭-íz-sim. úm (L. altissimus, very high—from altus, high), a species which throws up from fifteen to twenty flower spikes, producing as many as 2000 flowers of a yellow colour spotted with brown: **O. lanceanum, lán-sé-an'úm (L. lanceánum, having a lance—from lanceál, a lance, a spear), a much prized and singular flower: **O. nubigenum, núb-idj-en-úm (L. núbígena, cloud-born—from nubes, a cloud; genitus, born, produced), a species growing on the Andes at an elevation of 14,000 feet: **O. papilio, pàp-ilío (L. papílló, a butterfly), bears a striking resemblance to a butterfly on the wing.

**Onobrychis, n.,** on-óbr-rík-ís (Gr. onos, an ass; bruchó, I gnaw), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminose, Sub-ord. Papilionaceæ, also called ‘Sainfoin,’ cultivated for the feeding of cattle.

**Onychia, n.,** on-ik't-á (Gr. onux, a claw, a nail; onúchos, of a nail), a disease of the nail; a whitlow.

**Onygena, n.,** on-íd-j'en-á (Gr. onux, a claw, a hoof; genos or gónos, offspring), a genus of Fungi, many of whose species are found in autumn on the dung, feathers, and hoofs of particular animals.

**oogonium, n.,** ó-g-ó-ní'i-úm, or óg-ó-ní'i-úm, **oogonia, n. plu.,** óg-ó-ní'i-á (Gr. óén, an egg; gonos, offspring), in bot., bodies which are reckoned as equivalent to archegonia or sporangia in Fungi, in which, after the action of the antheridia, a fertilized spore is formed, called an ‘oospore’; a kind of ovarian sac containing spores, which become oospores or zoospores when set free: **oogones, n. plu.,** óg-ó'n-í'i-éz, same as ‘oogonia.’
Oophoridium, n., óf-óf'-ór-id'-i-âm, Oophoria, n. plu., óf-óf'-ór-id'-i-â (Gr. óôn, an egg; phorēō, I bear), spore-cases of club mosses containing large spores (macrospores) in their interior, which macrospores or megaspores have a cellular prothallium or endo-thallium in their interior bearing archegonia.

Oophoritus, n. plu., óf-óf'-ór-it'-is (Gr. óôn, an egg; phorēō, I bear), non-puerperal inflammation of the ovaries, which may be either follicular or parenchymatous.

Oosphere, n., óf'-ósf'-ér (Gr. óôn, an egg; Gr. sphaira, L. sphaera, a globe, a ball), in bot., a germinal cell produced in the archegonia in Fungi.

Oosporangia, n. plu., óf'-ósp'-ór-ánj'-i-â (Gr. óôn, an egg; spora, seed; anggós, a vessel), in bot., sacs or spore-cases in some Algæ.

Oospore, n., óf'-ósp'-ór, oospores, n. plu., óf'-ósp'-órz (Gr. óôn, an egg; spora, seed), in bot., a fertilized spore in Fungi; spores produced in an oogonium.

Ootheca, n., óf'-óthēk'-â, oothecæ, n. plu., óf'-óthēs'-é (Gr. óôn, an egg; thēké, a case), in bot., sometimes applied to thece of Ferns.

Operculum, n., óf'-pérk'-âl'-âm, opercula, n. plu., óf'-pérk'-âl'-â (L. operculum, a lid or cover—from operctō, I cover over), in bot., a cap, lid, or cover, as in certain seed vessels; applied to the separable parts of the thece of Mosses; in zool., the horny or shelly plate, developed in certain Mollusces upon the hinder part of the foot, which close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted within it, as in the periwinkle; the gill-cover, or bony flap, covering and protecting the gills in many fishes: opercular, a., óf'-pérk'-âl-âr, having a lid or cover; of the nature of a lid or cover: Operculata, n. plu., óf'-pérk'-âl-ât'-â, a division of pulmonate Gasteropoda, in which the shell is closed by an operculum: operculate, a., óf'-pérk'-âl-ât, in bot., opening by a lid; having a lid or cover, as a capsule.

Ophidia, n. plu., óf'-id'-i-â, also ophidians, n. plu., óf'-id'-i-ânz (Gr. ophis, a serpent; ophidiōn, a small serpent), the Order of reptiles comprising the snakes: ophidian, a., óf'-id'-i-ân, of or belonging to the Serpent Order.

Ophiobatrachia, n. plu., óf'-ó- bāt-rāk'-i-â (Gr. ophis, a serpent, ophidion, a small serpent; baträchos, a frog), applied, sometimes, to the Order of snake-like Amphidians, as the Cæciliae: Ophiomorpha, n. plu., óf'-ó- mórft'-â (Gr. morphē, shape), the Order of Amphibia which includes the Cæcilia: ophiomorphous, a., ómórft'-âs, having the form of a serpent.

Ophiocaryon, n., óf'-ó- kār'-i-ôn (Gr. ophis, a serpent; karuon, a nut), a genus of plants, Order Sapindaceæ: Ophiocaryon paradoxum, pār'-â-dôks'-âm (Gr. pāradoxos, marvellous, strange), the snake-nut tree of Demerara—so named from the embryo resembling a coiled-up snake.

Ophioglossaceæ, n. plu., óf'-ó- glōs-sâl'-sê-é, also Ophioglossææ, n. plu., óf'-ó- glōs-sâl'-sê-é (Gr. ophis, a serpent; glōssa, a tongue), a Sub-order of the Filices or Ferns, distinguished by the absence of a ring to the spore-cases, and by the straight, not cirrinate, vernalion of their fronds: Ophioglossum, n., óf'-ó- glōs-âm, a genus of Ferns called Adders' tongues—so named from the resemblance of their leaves to an adder's tongue: Ophioglossum vulgarum, vulgât'-âm (L. vulgātum, made common), the fern called Adders' tongue.

Ophiuroidea, n. plu., óf'-ó-ûr-ôyd'-i-â (Gr. ophis, a snake; oura, a
tail; eidos, form), an Order of Echinodermata, which includes the Brittle-stars, and the Sand-stars.

Ophthalmia, n., ὀφθαλμία (Gr. ὀφθαλμός, the eye), inflammation of any part of the eye, but generally restricted to the conjunction or thin mucous membrane which covers the front of the eyeball, and lines the inner surfaces of the lids: ophtalmic, a., ὀφθαλμικός, pert. to the eye: ophthalmoscope, n., ὀφθαλμόσκοπος (Gr. skopeô, I view), an instrument for examining the interior of the living eye.

Opiate, n., ὀπίτι-ατ (L. opium, Gr. ὀπίον, opium, the juice of the poppy), any preparation or medicine for inducing sleep or quiet, which contains opium: opium, n., ὀπί-αμ, the concrete milky juice, which speedily hardens and becomes brown, procured from the nearly ripe capsules of Papaver somniferum, and its varieties, Ord. Papaveraceae; a substance much used in medicine as a narcotic or anodyne.

Opisthocelus, a., ὀπίσθι-θο-σέλ-λας (Gr. ὀπίσθι, behind; koilos, hollow), having the anterior trunk vertebrae concave behind, as in certain Crocodilia.

Opisthotonos, n., ὀπίσθι-θοτόν-ός (Gr. ὀπίσθι, backwards; teîno, I draw or stretch), tetanic spasms by which the whole body is bent backwards.

Opium, see 'opiate.'

Opodeldoc, n., ὀπόδε-δελδακ (a word coined by Paracelsus), the soap liniment, consisting of hard soap, camphor, rosemary, spirit, and water.

Opopanax, n., ὀπό-πο-αν-άκας (Gr. opopanax—from opos, juice; panaex, the plant All-heal), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae: Opopanax chironum, kir-ōn-ium (after Chiron, the son of Saturn, one of the fathers of medicine and botany), a plant, so named from the supposed virtue of the juice to cure all diseases: opopanax, a gum-resin procured from it, having a peculiar and disagreeable odour.

Opponens pollicis, ὀπ-πόν-ένς πόλικες (L. opponens, setting or placing opposite; pollex, the thumb, pollicis, of the thumb), the opposing muscle of the thumb; a muscle arising partly from the annular ligament of the wrist, and inserted into the thumb, which brings the thumb inwards as if to oppose the fingers: opponens minimi digitii, mini-mi-δίδιξ-ί (L. minimi, of the least; digitus, the finger, digitii, of the finger), the opposing muscle of the little finger; a muscle which moves the fifth metacarpal bone forwards and outwards, increasing thus the cavity of the palm of the hand.

Optics, n. plu., ὀπτι-ακα (Gr. optikos, relating to sight—from optomai, I see), the science which treats of everything that pertains to light or vision, and the construction of such instruments as telescopes, microscopes, etc., in which light is the chief agent: optic, a., ὀπτικός, relating to the sight, or the laws of vision; visual: optic nerves, the second pair of nerves which proceed directly from the brain, one to each eye, and are the nerves of vision.

Opuntia, n., ὀπο-ών-ιτί-α (from the Opuntii, the inhabitants of anc. Opus, a town, Locris, Greece, where found), an interesting genus of plants, Ord. Cactaceae, commonly called 'Indian figs' or 'prickly pears': Opuntia cochinillifera, κοτίς-ι-έλ-λειφερ-α (Sp. cochinilla, a wood-louse; L. fero, I bear), one of the species on which the Coccus Cacti, cochinical insect, feeds.
ora serrata, ör'à sör-rål'å (L. örd, extremity, border; serrítus, saw-shaped, serrated), in anat., the finely indented border which terminates the outer edge of the ciliary processes of the choroid.

orbicular, a., ör'bik'-ål-ar (L. orbiculus, a small disk—from orbis, a circle, a ring), in bot., having a rounded leaf with a petiole attached to the centre of it; made in the form of an orb; completely circular.

orbicularis oris, ör'bik'-ål-ar-ås ör'ås (L. orbicularis, circular—from orbis, a circle; ös, a mouth, öris, of a mouth), the circular muscle of the mouth; in anat., a sphincter muscle, elliptic in form, composed of concentric fibres, which surround the orifice of the mouth: orbicularis palpebrarum, pälp'-eb-rål'-åm (L. palpebra, an eyelid, palpebrarum, of eyelids), the sphincter of the eyelids: o. urethrae, är-éth'ré (mod. L. uréthrá, the urethra, urethrace, of the urethra—from Gr. ourón, urine), the sphincter of the urethra.

Orbiculus, n., ör'bik'-ål-ås (L. orbiculus, a small disk—from orbis, a circle), in bot., one of the circular bodies found in the cups of Nidularia, a genus of Fungi.

orbit, n., ör'bít (L. orbita, a track, a path—from orbis, a circle), one of the two cavities in the skull containing the eyeballs: orbital, a., ör'bít-ål, pert. to the orbits.

Orchidaceae, n. plu., ör'kíd-ål'-ås-å, or Orchids, n. plu., ör'kíd-es (L. and Gr. orchis, a plant with roots in the form of testicles; Gr. orchis, a testicle), the Orchis family, an extensive Order of plants, distinguished by the peculiar forms of their flowers, etc., the flowers often resembling various insects, birds, and reptiles; many of the species possess mucilaginous prop-erties, some are aromatic, and others antispasmodic and tonic: Orchis, n., ör'kis, a genus of these plants: Orchis mascula, mås'k-ul-å (L. mâsculús, male); O. papilionacea, päp'-i-lå-ón-a-lå (L. päpiló, a butterfly, papiliónis, of a butterfly); O. mcario, mör'-å-tö (L. mórto, a dark-brown gem); O. militaris, mil'-år-ås (L. militáris, soldier-like—from miles, a soldier); O. coriophora, kör-i-åf'ör-å (Gr. kórón, a coriander; phoró, I bear); O. longicurris, lön'-får'-ås (L. longicúris, of the long leg—from longus, long, longi, of long; crus, a leg, crúris, of a leg), are species which yield Salep, an article of diet for convalescents; the 'O. mascula' is supposed to be the 'long purples' of Shakespeare.

orchitis, n., ör'kít-ås (Gr. orchis, a testicle), inflammation of the testicle.

Order, n., ör'dér, a division of animals or plants above a Genus and below a Class; a collection or assemblage of Genera; see 'Genus.'

Oreocephane, n., ör'e-å-fål'né (Gr. öros, a mountain; daphné, the laurel), a genus of plants, Ord. Lauraceae: Oreocephane opifera, öp-fål'-å (L. opifer, aid-bringing—from ops, aid, power; fero, I bear), a species whose inner bark yields a large quantity of volatile oil.

organ, n., ör'gàn (L. organum, Gr. organon, an instrument), in anat., a part of the living body by which some action, operation, or function is carried on; in bot., any defined subordinate part of a vegetable structure, as a cell, a fibre, a leaf, a root, etc.: organic, a., ör'gàn-åk, also organical, a., ör'gän-åk-ål, pert. to or produced by living organs: inorganic, a., pert. to bodies without specific organs; dead matter: organism,
n., ὄργαν-ῐς, a body possessing an organic structure: organic bodies, such bodies as possess life and sensation: organic disease, a disease marked by the altered structure of an organ: organic remains, the remains of organised bodies found in a fossil state in the crust of the earth.

organogeny, n., ὄργαν-οδίγεν-τί, also organogenesis, ὄργαν-ο-γενέ-τε (Gr. organon, an instrument; γέννα, I produce; γέννασ, origin), in bot., the development of organs from their primitive condition: organography, n., ὄργαν-ογράφε-τί (Gr. graphō, I write), in bot., the description or study of the structure of plants.

organology, n., ὄργαν-ολόγο-γί (Gr. organon, an instrument; λόγος, discourse), that branch of physiology which treats of the organs of animals; organography.

Origanum, n., ὀργάν-ο-γί-άμ (Gr. ὄργανος, a mountain; γίανς, joy, delight), the Marjorans, a genus of well-known plants, Ord. Labiatae—so named from the habitat of the plants: Origanum vulgare, ὑάλ-άρε (L. vulgāris, common, vulgar), wild marjoram, which yields a stimulant, acrid oil, sold as oil of thyme: O. majorana, μανδ-ἱ-ό-γί-ά (perhaps a corruption of L. amārācum, marjoram), the sweet or knotted marjoram: O. onites, ὀι-ν-ί-ές (Gr. ὀνίτις, the sweet marjoram); also called O. dic-tamnus, δικ-τάμν-νίς (L. dic-tamnus, the plant Dittany)—so named from growing abundantly on Mount Dicte in Crete), the Dittany of Crete, the pot-marjoram: O. heracleoticum, ἱερα-κλε-όλι-κ-άμ (L. heracleōticus, of or pert. to Hēraclea, a City of Pontus named after Hercules, where best produced), the winter sweet marjoram, all of which are similar in properties.

ornithodelphia, n. plu., ὀρνιτ-θ-ό-δελφ-ί-α (Gr. ornis, a bird, ornithos, of a bird; delphus, a womb), in zool., the primary division of mammals, including the Monotremata.

ornithology, n., ὀρνιτ-θ-ολόγ-ί (Gr. ornis, a bird, ornithos, of a bird; logos, discourse), that branch of natural history which treats of the form, structure, habits, and uses of birds.

Ornus, n., ὀρν-ο-ύς (L. ornus, the wild mountain ash), a genus of the Flowering Ash, called also Manna Ash from yielding the substance called 'manna,' Ord. Oleaceae: Ornus rotundifolia, ρότ-ανδ-ί-φόλ-ί-ά (L. rōtundus, round; folium, a leaf); and O. Europea, ύρ-ό-φ-έ-ά (of or from Europe), yield the sweet exudation called 'manna,' but not the manna of the Israelites in the wilderness.

Orobanchaceae, n. plu., ὀρ-ό-βανκ-ο-λέ-ε-έ (Gr. ὀρόβος, a vetch; ἄνγχω, I strangle, as supposed to kill plants on which they grow), the Broom-rape family, an Order of plants, generally astringent and bitter: Orobanche, n., ὀρ-ό-βανκ-έ (the Broom-rapes, a genus of curious parasitical plants, so named from the ravages they are supposed to commit on the broom tribe: Orobanche rapum, ῥάπ-ύτο (L. rāpum, a turnip), a species parasitical upon broom and furze: O. ramosa, ράμ-ο-λέ-ά (L. rāmosus, branchy, ramose), a species parasitical upon hemp: O. rubra, ῥό-β-έ (L. rūber, red, ruddy), parasitical upon common thyme: O. minor, μίν-ό-ρ (L minor, less), parasitical upon red clover: O. hederae, ἱδέ-ε-έ (L. hīdēra, the plant ivy, hederae, of the plant ivy), parasitical upon the ivy: O. elatior, ἐλ-ατ-ί-ό-ρ (L. ēlātus, productive, ēlātor, more productive); and O. arenaria, ἀρ-αρ-ί-α (L. arēnarius,
os straight, orthopterous, os folding
orthostichies, orthotropal, Orthoptera, orthognathous, a., or-thög-näth-ūs (Gr. orthos, straight; gnathos, a jaw), applied to the type of skull in which the jaw is overhung by the forehead; having a vertical jaw.

Orthoptera, n. plu., or-thöp-tër-d, also Orthopters, n. plu., or-thöp-tërz, and Orthopterans, n. plu., or-thöp-tërz-anz (Gr. orthos, straight; pteron, a wing, ptera, wings), an Order of insects which have their two outer wings disposed in straight folds when at rest, as the grasshopper and house-cricket; orthopterous, a., or-thöp-tër-ūs, pert. to; folding the wings straight.

Orthospermae, n. plu., or-thö-spér-mē (Gr. orthos, straight; sperma, seed), in bot., seeds which have the albumen flat on the inner face, neither involute nor convolute.

Orthostichies, n. plu., or-thös-stīk-ē (Gr. orthos, straight; stichos, a series, a row), in bot., applied to the several vertical rows formed by the leaves in a spiral phyllotaxis.

Orthotropal, a., or-thös-trīp-āl, also orthotropous, a., or-thös-trīp-ūs (Gr. orthos, straight; tropos, direction—from trepō, I turn), in bot., having the embryo in a seed lying straight towards the hilum or eye, as in the bean; having the ovule with foramen opposite to the hilum.

Oryza, n., or-iz-ā (Gr. oruza, rice), a genus of the cereal grains known by the common name 'rice,' Ord. Graminaceae; the name by which rice was known to the anc. Greeks and Romans: Oryza sativa, sāt-iv-ā (L. sātivus, that is sown or planted), the common rice of commerce.
os, n., os (L. os, a bone, ossts, of a bone, osā, bones), a common prefix in anatomical terms denoting 'a bone': osseous, a., os-set-ūs, composed of or resembling bone: osseous tissue, n., the substance of which bone is composed: os calcis, os kals-tis (L. calcis, of the heel—from calcx, the heel), the bone of the heel: os femoris, os fem-ōr-īs (L. femoris, of the thigh—from femur, the thigh), the thigh-bone: os humeri, os hüm-ēr-i (L. hümēris, of the shoulder—from hūmerus, the shoulder), the shoulder-bone; the large bone of the arm extending from the shoulder to the elbow: os ilium, n., os il-ī-t-īm (see 'ilium'), the haunch-bone, forming part of the pelvis: os innominatum, os in-nom-in-at-īm (L. in, not; nomen, name), the unnamed bone; a bone consisting of three parts—(1) the ilium or haunch-bone, (2) the ischium or hip-bone, and (3) the pubis or share-bone: os ischium, os isk-l-ī-t-īm (see 'ischium'), the hip-bone forming part of the pelvis: os magnus, os mag-nūm (L. magnus, great), the largest bone of the carpus, occupying the centre of the wrist: os pedis, os ped-l-īs (L. pedis, of a foot—from pēs, a foot), the large bone of the foot: os pubis, n., os pub-l-īs (L. pubis, of the pubes—from pubes, the pubes), the bone of the pubes; the share-bone
forming part of the pelvis: os sacrum, ōs sāk'-rūm (L. sacrum, sacred), the bone which forms the basis of the vertebral column; see 'sacrum' and 'pubis'.

oscula, n. plu., ōs-šīk'-āl-ā (L. oscūlum, a little mouth—from ōs, the mouth, ōrís, of the mouth), in zool., the large apertures by which a sponge is perforated; the suckers with which Tæniada are provided, as in Tape-worms, and Cystic-worms.

osmose, n., ōs-mōz', also osmosis, n., ōs-mōz'-is (Gr. ὀσμος, a pushing influence), the tendency of fluids and gases of different kinds and densities to become diffused through a separating membrane when placed in contact with it; the action produced by this tendency: osmotic, a., ōs-mōt'īk, pert. to or having the nature of osmose; see 'exosmose' and 'endosmose'.

Osmundae, n. plu., ōs-mûnd'ē-ē (after Osmund, who first found or used it), the Royal or Flowering Fern tribe, a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Filices: Osmunda, n., ōs-mûnd'ā, a genus of ornamental ferns: Osmunda royalis, rōy-āl'-ēs (mod. L. regālis, royal—from L. rex, a king), the Osmund royal, whose roots are said to have emmenagogue virtues.

osseous, see under 'os.'

ossicula, n. plu., ōs-šīk'-ūl-ā (L. ossicūlum, a small bone—from ōs, a bone, ōsīs, of a bone), small bones; used to designate hard structures of small size, as the calcareous plates in the integument of the Star-fishes; ossicles: ossicula auditus, āwd'-ūl'ūs (L. auditūs, the sense of hearing, auditīs, of the sense of hearing), the three small bones of the ear—malleus, the outermost, is attached to the membrana tympani; stapes, the innermost, is fixed in the fenestra ovalis; the incus, the third or middle, is connected with both by articular surfaces.

ossification, n., ōs-stī-fik'-ā-shūn (L. ōsa, a bone, ōsīs, of a bone; fāctō, I make), the changing of any soft part of an animal body into bone or bony-like matter: ossified, a., ōs-stī-fid, converted into bone, or a substance like it: ossific, a., ōs-stī'īk, bone-forming: ossific dyscrasia, a morbid condition accompanied by bony outgrowths in various parts of the body: see 'dyscrasia'.

osteal, a., ōst'-ē-āl (Gr. ōstēōn, a bone), belonging to bone: osteine, n., ōst'-ē-in, osseous substance or bony-tissue: ostitis, n., ōst'-ī-lēs, the inflammation of bone.

osteoblasts, n. plu., ōst'-ē-ō-blāstēs (Gr. ōstēōn, a bone; blastos, a bud, a sprout), the granular corpuscles or cells which cover in a dense layer the osteogenic substance, and lie in its meshes, constituting the formative element of that class of bone not developed from cartilage.

osteochondroma, ōst'-ē-ō-kōndrōm'ē (Gr. ōstēōn, a bone; chondros, cartilage), a name applied to cartilaginous tumours.

osteoclasis, n. plu., ōst'-ē-ō-klästēs (Gr. ōstēōn, bone; klaśtos, broken, fractured), large compound or giant cells, formed in the absorption of bone, and believed to be essential agents in the process of such absorption.

osteodentine, n., ōst'-ē-ō-dentēn (Gr. ōstēōn, a bone; dens, a tooth, dentīs, of a tooth), the substance forming the teeth of vertebrate animals, and covered by the enamel; a substance intermediate in structure between dentine and bone.

osteogen, n., ōst'-ē-ō-jēn (Gr. ōstēōn, a bone; genēdō, I produce), the soft, transparent matter in bone which becomes changed
into bony tissue: osteogenetic, a., ὀστεωγενής, denoting the soft, transparent substance in bone which becomes ossified: osteogeny, n., ὀστεωγένεσις, also osteogenesis, n., ὀστεωγενέσις, the formation or growth of bone.

osteoid, a., ὀστεωίδας (Gr. ὀστέον, a bone; εἴδος, resemblance), like or resembling bone; denoting a class of tumours growing from bone, which themselves contain bone.

osteology, n., ὀστεωλογία (Gr. ὀστέον, a bone; λόγος, discourse), that part of anatomy which treats of the skeleton or bony fabric of different animals; comparative anatomy.

osteoma, n., ὀστεόμα (Gr. ὀστέον, a bone), an adventitious growth, consisting of a purely bony mass, set upon a bone, forming with it an organic whole; an exostosis.

osteomalacia, n., ὀστεωμαλαία (Gr. ὀστέον, bone; μάλακος, soft), a diseased softening of the bone.

osteomyelitis, n., ὀστεομυελίτις (Gr. ὀστέον, bone; μαύλος, marrow), inflammation of the red osseous medulla, and of the pulp contained in the cancelli of spongy bone.

osteophyte, n., ὀστεόφυτος (Gr. ὀστέον, bone; φυτός, planted, grown—from φύω, I produce), a term denoting a great variety of bony growths which are formed, for the most part, in an inflammatory exudation; ‘exostoses’ may be regarded as outgrowths from bone, while ‘osteophytes’ seem only to be produced under the influence of a bone, often resulting, e.g., from ossification of the exudation derived from the adjacent hyperaemic vessels.

osteoporosis, n., ὀστεόπορωσις (Gr. ὀστέον, bone; πόρος, a callosity), a diseased state of bone which presents an increase of size of the bone-cells, and a consequent diminution of density, the surface of the bone being at the same time irregular and porous: osteoporotic, a., ὀστεόπορως, of or pert. to.

ostiolum, n., ὀστεόίλουμ (L. ostiolum, a little door), in bot., the orifice through which spores are discharged; the mouth of a perithecium.

ostitis, n., ὀστίτις (Gr. ὀστέον, bone), a form of bone inflammation, which in its second stage passes on to hardening or sclerosis, or else to suppuration: osteoid, a., ὀστεωίδας (Gr. εἴδος, resemblance), having the appearance of bone.

ostium abdominale, ὀστίου ἄβδωμοι ἀλὲ (L. ostium, a door, an opening—from ὀς, a mouth; ἄβδωμα, pert. to the abdomen), the orifice at the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube:

ostium uterinum, ὀστίου ἀνυτέρινοιμ (L. οὖτερινός, uterine), the orifice at the uterine extremity of the Fallopian tube.

Ostracea, n. plu., ὀστρακόες, also Ostracceans, n. plu., ὀστρακόνταν, family of Bivalves of which the oyster or ‘ostrea’ is the type.

Ostracoda, n. plu., ὀστρακόδα (Gr. ὀστρακόν, a shell), an Order of small Crustaceans enclosed in bivalve shells: ostracon, a., ὀστρακόντα (Gr. εἴδος, resemblance), having the nature of shell.

otia, a., ὀτία (Gr. οὖς, the ear, ὀτός, of the ear), pert. to the ear; employed in diseases of the ear:

otitis, n., ὀτίτις, inflammation of the ear, the position of which is indicated by the adjectives externa, media, and interna:

otoconia, n., ὀτοκόνια (Gr. κόνια, dust), a small mass of calcareous particles or crystals of carbonate of lime, found in the membranous labyrinth of the
ear: otoliths, n., őv·ő·liths (Gr. lithos, a stone), the calcareous bodies connected with the sense of hearing, even in its most rudimentary form; otoconia; otorrhea, n., ővőr·rēˈa (Gr. rheō, I flow), a purulent discharge from the ears: otalgia, n., őv·ő·diˈj-tˈ-ā (Gr. algos, pain), pain of the ear; ear-ache.

Ouvirandra, n. plu., ővˈır-ændˈrā (Polynesian oui, a yam, and rano, water), a most singular genus of aquatic plants, Ord. Naiadaceae, whose leaves are without parenchyma, and consist of merely open network: Ouvirandra fenestralis, ʃɛnˈɛst-rɛˈlɪs (L. fenestralis, pert. to a window or opening — from fenestra, a window), has peculiar skeleton-like leaves, and is the lace plant or lattice plant of Madagascar, whose rhizome is used as food under the name of water-yam.

Ovary, n., ővˈårˈi (Sp. ovario, F. ovaire, an ovary; L. ővārium, an ovary—from ovum, an egg), the part in the body of a female animal in which the eggs or first germs of future animals are lodged; a hollow case in plants which encloses the young seeds: ovarian, a., ővˈårˈi-don, of or relating to the ovary: ovarian vesicle or capsules, the generative buds of the Sertularida: ovariotomy, n., ővˈårˈi-əlˈómˈi (Gr. tome, a cutting), the operation for removing the ovary: ovaritis, n., ővˈår-iˈlɪs, inflammation of the ovaries: ovaralgia, n., ővˈår-iˈj-tˈ-ā (Gr. algos, pain), pain in the ovaries.

Ovate, a., ővˈát (L. ővātus, shaped like an egg—from ovum, an egg), in bot., having the shape of an egg, as in an egg-shaped leaf whose broader end is next the petiole or axis; elliptical, being broadest at the base: ovate-lanceolate, a., a lanceolate leaf, somewhat ovate.

Ovenchyma, n., őv·ēnˈg-kəmˈā (L. ovum, Gr. őm, an egg; Gr. engchuma, an infusion, an injection—from Gr. en, in; cheuma, anything poured out, tissue), in bot., the tissue of plants composed of oval cells.

Ovicapsule, n., ővˈít-kächˈsul (L. ovum, an egg; capsula, a chest), the internal tunic of a developed Graafian vesicle of the ovary.

Oviduct, n., ővˈít-duˈikt (L. ovum, an egg; ductus, led), the duct or tube by which the semen is led to the ova; the passage for the eggs in animals: oviferous, a., ővˈī·fəˈrəs (L. ferō, I bear), or ovigerous, a., ővˈi-dʒˈrəˈs (L. gero, I bear), egg-bearing, applied to such animals as spiders, which carry about with them their eggs after exclusion from the body of the parent: oviform, a., ővˈi·ˈfɔrm (L. forma, shape), egg-shaped: oviparous, a., ővˈipˈərəˈs (L. partō, I produce), producing by eggs, which are hatched after exclusion from the body of the parent.

Oviposit, v., ővˈi-póżˈit (L. ovum, an egg; positum, to place), to lay eggs: oviposition, n., ővˈi·pोzˈɪʃəˈn, the laying or depositing of eggs: ovipositor, n., ővˈi-pözˈɪtˈo-r, the organ possessed by some insects by whose means the eggs are placed in a position favourable for their development.

Ovisac, n., ővˈisˈak (L. ovum, an egg; saccus, a bag), the egg-bag or membrane which connects in one mass the eggs, spawn, or roe of crustaceans and many insects; the cavity in the ovary containing the ovum.

Ovoid, a., ővˈȯyd (L. ovum, an egg; Gr. eidos, resemblance), having an egg-shape: n., a solid having an ovate figure.

Oovoviviparous, a., ővˈo-viˈvəpˈərəˈs (L. ovum, an egg; vivus, alive; partō, I produce), applied
to certain animals which retain their eggs within their bodies until they are hatched.

ovule, n., övü'l, also ovulum, n., övü'l-üm, ovula, n. plu., övü'l-ü (dim. of L. övum, an egg), in bot., the young seed contained in the ovary; the body borne by the placenta of a plant, which gradually changes into a seed; ovula, in anat., certain serous vesicles found in the structure of the ovarium.

ovum, n., övüm (L. ovum, an egg), the germ produced within the ovary, capable, under certain conditions, of being developed into a new individual; one of the small cellular bodies in the ovary which, after impregnation, is developed into the future embryo.

oxalate, n., öks'-äl-ät (L. oxális, a kind of sorrel), in chem., a salt of oxalic acid: oxalic, a., öks'-äl: ük, pert. to sorrel, or procured from it: oxalic acid, a dry, poisonous acid, chiefly manufactured from wood sawdust.

Oxalidaceae, n. plu., öks'-äl-ä'd'-ä' sè -ë (L. oxális, a kind of sorrel—from Gr. oxús, sour, acid), the Wood-sorrel family, an Order of plants often acid in their properties; some have large, tuberous, edible roots; some bear grateful fruit; while the leaves of others are highly sensitive, which last include sensitive plants: Oxalis, n., öks'-äl-ës, a genus of plants of numerous species, well worthy of cultivation: Oxalis acetosella, ös'-ët-ë-sèl-ü (dim. of mod. L. acetóaa, the sorrel or sour-dock—from L. acétem, vinegar), common wood-sorrel, so named from its acid taste, contains binoxalate of potash, often called salt of sorrel; the plant has been used as a refrigerant and antiscorbutic: O. sensiviva, sens'-ëv-iv'-ä (L. sensitivus, discerned by the senses), a species which has sensitive leaves: O. crenata, krén-ät-a (L. crénatus, notched—from crénà, a notch); O. esculenta, esk'-äl-ënt'-ä (L. esculentus, fit for food—from esca, food); and O. Deppei, dép'-pe'-ë (mod. L. Deppei of Deppeus), are species which yield tubers, used as a substitute for potatoes.

Oxycoccus, n., öks'-kük'-kus (Gr. oxús, sour, acid; kokkos, a berry), a genus of plants, Ord. Vacciniaeae, which include the cranberry: Oxycoccus palustris, pól-äst'-ris (L. palustris, marshy—from palus, a marsh), the common cranberry, a native plant, producing crimson acid berries: O. macrocarpus, mäk'-rö-kärp'-üs (Gr. makros, great; karpos, fruit), the American cranberry, which bears larger berries.

oxyde, or oxide, n., öks'-ïd (Gr. oxús, sour, acid; oxos, vinegar), a compound of oxygen without the properties of an acid, as the rust of iron: oxidize, v., öks'-ïd'-iz, to convert into an oxide—also in same sense oxygenise, v., öks'-ëj'-ën-iz: oxydation, n., öks'-ïd'-ä' sküän, the operation or process of converting a body into an oxide: oxygen, n., öks'-ëj'än (Gr. genera, I generate or produce), that elementary gaseous body which gives to air its power of supporting respiration and combustion, and which by its union with hydrogen forms water; a colourless, tasteless, and inodorous gas, which exists in the atmosphere in the proportion of twenty-one parts, to seventy-nine of nitrogen, by measure.

oxymel, n., öks'-ë-mël (Gr. oxús, sour, acid; meli, honey), a mixture of vinegar and honey.

oxytocic, a., öks'-ët'-ö-skik (Gr. oxús, sharp; tokós, childbirth), promoting delivery: n., an agent which promotes delivery.

oxyuris vermicularis, öks'-ë-ür'-ës
vermicid, logos, zoe, flos, logos,onta, pachy-oxyurides, ozsena, Pacchionata, rapid worm), pert, like vei-m-ik'-ul'dr'-is female and sexes, plu., öks'-i-urd'-ez, the thread-worms.

Ozæna, n., öz'-én'a (L. ozæna, Gr. ozaina, an offensive ulcer in the nose—from Gr. özé, a stench), an offensive discharge from the nose, arising from various causes.

Ozone, n., öz'-ön (Gr. özoe, I emit an odour), a supposed modification of oxygen, existing both in air and water, developed by electrical action in thunderstorms, etc., and which emits a peculiar odour: ozonised, a., öz'-ón-izd, charged with or containing ozone.

Pacchioni glandulae, päk'-ki-ön'i-glândul'-ë (mod. L. Pacchioni, of Pacchiumus, an Italian; glandulae, glandules), the bodies or glands of Pacchionus, their first describer; numerous small pulpy-looking elevations, generally in clusters, upon the external surface of the dura-mater, coinciding with corresponding depressions on the inner surface of the skull.

Pachydermata, n. plu., päk'-i-dérm-ät-ä (Gr. pachus, thick; derma, skin, dermatoS, of skin), the thick-skinned animals, an old Mammalian Order, to include such animals as the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and elephant: pachydermatous, a., päk'-i-dérm'-ät-ös, thick-skinned: pachydermia, n., päk'-i-dérm'-t-ä, a thickened state of the skin: pachymeningitis, n., päk'-i-mên-in-ging-ijt-ës (Gr. méninx, a membrane, mënînggos, of a membrane), inflammation of the dura-mater.

Pacinian bodies, pä-sin'i-än (after Pacini of Pisa), certain small oval bodies, like little seeds, found, in dissecting the nerves of the hand or foot, attached to their branches as they pass through the sub-cutaneous fat on their way to the skin.

Paeonia, n., pë-ön'i-ä (after the physician Paeon), a fine genus of plants, Order Ranunculaceae, much valued for their large, varied, and richly-coloured flowers, some varieties having double blossoms resembling large double roses: Paeonia albiflora, älb'-i-flör'-ä (L. albus, white; flos, a flower, floris, of a flower), a species whose fleshy roots, cooked, are sometimes eaten by natives of N. Asia.

Pagina, n., pädj'-în-ä (L. pagina, a page or leaf), in bot., the surface of a leaf; any flat surface.

Palaeontology, n., päl'-e-önt-o-lô-jë (Gr. palaios, ancient; onta, beings; logos, discourse), that science or sub-division of geology which treats of the plants and animals found fossil in the crust of the earth.

Palaeophytology, n., päl'-e-öf'-üt-o-lô-jë (Gr. palaios, ancient; phytos, discourse), that branch of palaeontology which treats of fossil plants.

Palæozoic, a., päl'-e-o-zo'-ik (Gr. palaios, ancient; zoe, life), in geol., applied to the lowest division of stratified groups in which the earliest known forms of life appear.

Palate, n., päl'-ät (L. pala'tus, the palate), the upper part or roof of the mouth, consisting of two parts, the hard in front, and the soft behind; in bot., the projecting portion of the under lip of personate flowers: palatal, a., päl'-ät-ä, applied to numerous glands which lie between the mucous membrane and the surface of the bone: palatine, a., päl'-ät-în, same sense as ‘palatal’; contained or situated within the palate, as nerves or glands: palato, päl'-ät-o,
connected with the palate: palato-glossus, glôs'-sús (Gr. glossa, the tongue), a muscle which passes between the soft palate and the side of the base of the tongue.

defa, n., pâl'-è-á (L. pâlêa, chaff), in bot., the small scale-plates, like chaff, in the receptacles of some composite flowers; the part of the flower of grasses within the glume: paleaceous, a., pâl'-è-á' shús, resembling chaff; covered with membranous scales like chaff.

dalisade tissue, pâl'-i's-ád' tish'-ú (F. palissade, a stake, a hedge-row of trees; L. pâlus, a pole), in bot., chlorophyll cells elongated in a direction vertical to the surface of the leaf, lying beneath the hypodermic layer in the leaves of Cycadaceae and Coniferae.

Paliurus, n., pâl'-è-rús (L. paliurus, Gr. paliouros, Christ's thorn), a genus of very handsome plants, Ord. Rhamnaceae: Paliurus aculeatus, á-kûl'-è-at'-ús (L. acúleátius, thorny, prickly), Christ's thorn, common in the hedges of Judea, supposed to have formed the crown of thorns put on our Saviour's head.

pellescent, a., pâl'-i-s'sént (L. pallesco, I grow pale), in bot., growing pale: pallid, a., pâl'-i-d (L. pallidus, pale), of a pale, undecided colour.

pallial, see 'pallium.'

palliobranchiata, n., pâl'-lî-ô-brànch-kî-at'-á (L. pallium, a mantle; Gr. brangchia, gills of a fish), the old name for the 'Brachiopoda,' founded on the assumption that the system of tubes in the mantle constituted the gills: palliobranchiate, a., -kî-at', having gills developed from the mantle.

pallium, n., pâl'-lî-ûm (L. pallium, a mantle, a cloak), the fleshy covering lining the interior of the shells of bivalves: pallial, a.,

pâl'-lî-á, pert. to a mantle or cloak: pallial impressions, the impressions or lines left in the shells of bivalves by the muscular margin of the mantle: pallial shell, a shell contained within the mantle, such as the bone of the cuttle-fish.

pulma, n., pâl'-mâ (L. palma, Gr. palomé, the flat of the hand), in anat., the palm or flat of the hand: palmar, a., pâl'-már, of or relating to the palm of the hand; denoting two muscles of the hand: palmaris longus, pâl'-már-is lóng'-gús (L. palmátíus, relating to the hand; longus, long), a muscle arising from the inner condyle of the os humeri, finally fixed to the roots of all the fingers, and forming a flexor of the wrist: palmaris brevis, brèv'-ís (L. brévis, short), a thin quadrilateral muscle, placed beneath the integument on the ulnar side of the hand, and inserted into the skin on the inner border of the palm of the hand, which contracts the skin of the palm.

Palmæ, n. plu., pâl'mé (L. palma, the palm of the hand), one of the most interesting and valuable Orders of plants of the vegetable kingdom: palmate, a., pâl'-mât (L. palmátus, marked with the palm of the hand), in bot., having the shape of the open hand with the fingers apart, as in some leaves; having leaves divided into lobes to about the middle: Palma Christi, kríst'-i (L. Christi, Christi, of Christ), a palm from whose seeds Castor-oil is expressed: palmatifid, a., pâl'-mât-i-fíd (L. findo, I cleave; fidi, I have cleft), having a leaf divided so as to resemble a hand; same as 'palmate.'

palmipartite, a., pâl'-mât'-i-pârt'-it (L. palmátus, marked with the palm of a hand; partitus, divided, shared), in bot., applied to a simple leaf having the sub-
divisions extending considerably more than half-way to the base; cut nearly to the base in a palmate manner: **palmi-nerved**, a., **pâl'-mi-nervd**, having the veins of the leaves arranged in a palmate manner.

**Palmellaceae**, n. plu., **pâl'-mêl-lâ'** sê-é (Gr. *palma*, a shaking, a vibration), a Sub-order or tribe of **Algae**, composed of more or less rounded cells in a gelatinous matrix, as seen in the plant Red-snow: **Palmella**, n., **pâl'-mêl-lâ**, a genus of plants comprising minute species found in marshy places, so named from their jelly-like nature.

**palpation**, n., **pâl-pâ'-shûn** (L. *palpâtio*, a stroking—from *palpo*, I stroke or touch gently), examination by the sense of touch; the mode of examining the physical condition of any part by the touch.

**palpebrae**, n. plu., **pâl-pêb-rê** (L.), a Latin word signifying the eyelids: **palpebral**, a., **pâl-pêb-râl**, pert. to the eyelids.

**palpi**, n. plu., **pâl-pî** (L. *palpo*, I stroke or touch gently), the feelers of insects, attached to the head: **palpiform**, a., **pâl-pî'-fôrm** (L. *forma*, shape), having the form of palpi or feelers.

**palpitation**, n., **pâl-pî'-tâ-shûn** (L. *palpîtâtiô*, a frequent and rapid motion—from *palpo*, I stroke gently), an unnaturally rapid beating of the heart, obvious to the feeling of the individual, caused by disease, fear, or bodily exertion.

**palsy**, n., **pâs'-î**, the common name for ‘paralysis,’ which see.

**paludal**, a., **pâl-úd-dal** (L. *pâlus*, a swamp, *paludis*, of a swamp), of or pert. to marshes or swamps.

**pampiniform**, a., **pâm-pîn'-fôrm** (L. *pâmmus*, a tendril; *forma*, shape), resembling a vine tendril.

**panacea**, n., **pân'-a-se'â** (L. *pândâ-ceâ*, Gr. *panakeia*, a herb supposed to have power to heal all diseases—from Gr. **pan**, all, and **akeômai**, I heal or cure), a professed remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine.

**Panax**, n., **pân'-âks** (Gr. **pan**, all; **âkos**, a cure, a remedy), a genus of plants, Ord. **Araliaceae**, a species of which yields the famous Ginseng root of the Chinese, used as a stimulant: **Panax quinquefolium**, **kwîn'-kwê'-fôl'-i'-ûm** (L. *quinque*, five; *folium*, a leaf), a plant possessing qualities resembling those of the Ginseng.

**pancreatic**, a., **pân-krâ-tîk** (Gr. **pan**, all; **kratos**, bodily strength), excelling in bodily strength or gymnastics: **Pancratium**, n., **pân-krâ-shi-ûm**, a genus of handsome bulbous plants, Ord. **Amaryllidaceae**, so named from their supposed medicinal virtues.

**pancreas**, n., **pân-krâ'-âs** (Gr. **pan**, all; **kreås**, flesh), a fleshy gland in the abdominal cavity in front of the spine, and behind and below the stomach; the sweet-bread of cattle: **pancreatic**, a., **pân-krâ'-ët-ik**, denoting a fluid secreted by the pancreas or sweet-bread: **pancreatin**, n., **pân-krâ'-ët-in**, an albuminoid principle present in pancreatic juice which has the property of converting starch into sugar.

**Pandanaceae**, n. plu., **pân-dân-â'-sê-ê** (said to be from **pandang**, a Malay word meaning ‘conspicuous’), the Screw-pine family, an Order of plants nearly resembling palms: **Pandanus**, n., **pân-dân'-âs**, a genus of plants whose species are remarkable for their aerial roots, with large cup-like spongioles: **Pandanus candelabra**, **kândâl'-âb-râ** (L. *candelâbrum*, a branched candlestick), the chandelier tree of Guinea, so called from its mode of branching.

**pandemic**, a., **pân-dêm'-îk** (Gr. **pan**, all; **demos**, the people), a
term to designate a disease spread over a whole continent, or several contiguous countries, such as cholera or influenza.

panduriform, a., pān-dūr'-i-form (Gr. pandoura, L. pandūra, a musical instrument with three strings; L. forma, shape), in bot., applied to the leaves of plants shaped like a fiddle.

panicle, n., pān'-i-kłe (L. panicula, a tuft on plants), in plants, a tuft or bunch of flowers or seeds, dense and close as in Indian corn, spreading or scattered as in oaks, and in other forms; the down on reeds: paniculate, a., pān-ik'-i-āt, having the flowers in panicles; having branches variously subdivided.

Panicum, n., pān'-i-kŭm (L. pānis, bread), a useful genus of grasses, Ord. Gramineae: Panicum milia-ceum, mil't-ā'-sē-um (L. milī-cēus, of or pert. to millet—from milium, millet), millet, frequently sown for feeding poultry, and used as a substitute for rice: P. arborescens, ār-bōr'-ē-sēnς (L. arborēscens, growing into a tree—from arbor, a tree), a species whose culm is little thicker than a goose's quill, and which yet attains the height of the loftiest forest tree.

panification, n., pān-i-fik'-i-ā-shun (L. pānis, bread; facio, I make), the changes by which the dough is converted into bread.

panniculus adiposus, pān-i-kŭl'-i-ās ād'-i-pōz'-i-ās (L. panniculus, a flap or piece of cloth, a rag; adipōsus, fatty—from adeps, fat), the adipose tissue, forming a considerable layer underneath the skin, together with the sub-cutaneous areolar tissue: panniculus car-nosus, kār-nōz'-i-ās (L. carnōsus, fleshy—from caro, flesh), a fleshy covering; superficial muscle, or muscular bands, investing the greater part of the bodies of quadrupeds.

Panspermism, n., pān-sperm-īzm (Gr. pan, all; sperma, seed), in bot., the universal diffusion of germs throughout the atmosphere.

Papaveraceae, n. plu., pāp-āv'-ē-r ā'-sē-ē (L. pāpāver, the poppy, pāpāvēris, of the poppy), the Poppy family, an Order of plants possessing well-marked narcotic properties: Papaver, n., pāp-āv'-ēr, a genus of plants: Papaver somniferum, sōm-nif'-ēr-ā-ūm (L. somnifer, sleep-bringing—from somnus, sleep; fero, I bring), a species, and its varieties, which produce opium, a concrete milky juice procured from its nearly ripe capsules—the most important active principle in opium is the alkaloid called 'morphea'; other crystalline principles found in it are 'codeia,' 'narcotine,' 'thebaia,' and 'meconine,' etc.: P. rheas, rēh'-ās (Gr. rhēo, I flow, referring to its juice flowing from incisions), the red corn poppy or corn rose, whose petals are used in pharmacy, chiefly for their colouring matter: papaveraceous, a., pāp-āv'-ē-r-ā'-shūs, resembling the poppy or pert. to it: papaverous, a., pāp-āv'-ē-r-ās, having the nature or qualities of the poppy.

Papayaceae, n. plu., pāp'-yā-yā'-sē-ē (said to be from Malay papaya), the Papaw family, an Order of plants: Papaw tree, or 'Carica Papaya,' yields an acid milky juice, and an edible fruit.

Papilionaceae, n. plu., pāp-i-l'-i-ā-ūn'-ā'-sē-ē (L. pāpīliō, a butterfly, pāpīliōnis, of a butterfly), a Sub-order of the Order Leguminoseae, whose species have frequently beautiful showy flowers: papilionaceous, a., pāp-i-l'-i-ā-ūn'-ā'-shūs, resembling a butterfly; applied to plants, as the pea, from the butterfly shape of their flowers.

Papilla, n., pāp-i-l'-ā, papillae, n. plu., pāp-i-l'-ē (L. papilla, a
small pimple, a nipple), the minute elevations found on the tongue, the palm, or the surface of the fingers, etc., being the terminations of the nerves, producing the sense of taste and feeling; a minute soft prominence; in bot., soft, superficial glands: papillary, a., папилляр, pert. to a nipple, or to the papillae: papillate, a., папиллать, also papillosa, a., папиллоз, in bot., covered with fleshy dots or points, as the stems of certain plants; warty: papillated, a., папиллат, same sense as preceding; covered with small nipple-like prominences.

papilloma, n., папиллома, papillomata, n. plu., папилломат, a new L. formation from papilla, a teat or nipple), papillary growths, also called epidermic and epithelial tumours, from their seat in the body, which constitute a well-marked class of new formations, of which wartsand callosities of the skin are minor instances.

pappus, n., паппы (Gr. паппос, L. pappus, the woolly, hairy seeds of certain plants), in bot., the hairs at the summit of the ovary or achene in Compositae, consisting of the altered calyx; the feathery crown on many single-seeded seed-vessels: pappose, a., паппос, downy, as the ripened seeds of the thistle, the dandelion, etc.

papula, n., папула, papules, n. plu., папулы, папулы (L. papula, a pimple), a pimple; a solid elevation of the true skin of minute size: papule, n., папула, papules, n. plu., папулы, same as preceding; any small pimple: papular, a., папуляр, also papulous, a., папулы, covered with papulae or pimples; pimply.

papyraceous, a., папирусеошный (L. papyrus, Gr. papuros, the paper plant), in bot., paper-like in texture.

paracentesis, n., паратентезис (Gr. пара, side by side; кентето, I pierce), the operation or art of perforating a part of the body to allow the escape of a fluid, usually called 'tapping': paracentesis abdominis, абдоменичес (L. abdominis, the belly, abdominis, of the belly), the paracentesis of the abdomen; the operation of tapping the abdomen: paracentesis thoracis, торакес (L. thorax, the breast, the chest, thoraxis, of the chest), the operation of tapping the chest.

paraglobulin, n., параглобул (Gr. para, beside, close to; and Eng. globulin), a substance derived from the cellular structures of the body; a form of globulin.

paralysis, n., паралич, a loosening at the side, palsy—from para, beside; lusо, I shall loose), a loss of motion, or sensation, or both, depending on central or local disease; it is local or general, partial or complete, and includes hæmiplegia, a paralysis affecting one lateral half of the body, while paraplegia means paralysis affecting the body transversely, and may involve all four extremities: locomotor ataxy, a form of disease causing in-coordination of movement, and depending upon sclerosis of the posterior column of the spinal cord: see 'motor ataxy': paralysis agitans, агитанс (L. agitans, putting in motion), shaking palsy.

paralytic, a., параличный, affected with, or inclined to, paralysis.

parametritis, n., параметрит (Gr. пара, beside; метра, the womb), inflammation by the side of the uterus, that is, inflammation of the sub-peritoneal connective tissue.

paranemata, n. plu., параметры (Gr. пара, beside, close to; нима, a thread, нимата, threads),
in bot., the filaments found along with spores in the fructification of many Alge.

**paraphyses, n.** plu., pär-äf'-is-ëz (Gr. para, beside, about; phuō, I grow), jointed or continuous filaments occurring in the fructification of Mosses and other Cryptogams; abortive petals or stamens.

**paraplegia, n.,** pär'-ä-plëdi'-ä (Gr. para, beside, close to; plégè, a stroke), paralysis of the body transversely, affecting both sides; see under 'paralysis.'

**parapodia, n.,** pär'-ä-pôd'-ë (Gr. para, beside; pôdes, feet), the unarticulated, lateral, locomotive processes, or foot tubercles, of certain of the Annelida.

**parapophyses, n.** plu., pär'-ä-pôf'-ës-ëz (Gr. para, beyond; apophusis, a process), in anat., the processes which extend outwards, or outwards and downwards, from the body of the vertebrae in fishes; a name given to the transverse processes of an ideal typical vertebra.

**parasite, n.,** pär'-ä-sët (Gr. parasitos, one who eats at another's expense at table), in bot., a plant which grows upon another plant, and obtains nourishment from its juices; an animal or vegetable which lives in or upon another animal, affecting the skin, hair, intestinal canal, or almost any internal organ: parasitic, a., pär'-äs-ët'-ik, growing in or upon, and deriving support from another animal or plant: parasitism, n., pär'-ä-sët'-izm, the condition of a parasite.

**paraspermatia, n.** plu., pär'-ä-spér'm-ä-shë-ä (Gr. para, beside; sperma, seed), in bot., bodies resembling spores, found in some Alge.

**parastichies, n.** plu., pär'-ä-stïk'-ëz (Gr. para, beside; stichos, a row, a line), in bot., the secondary spirals in a phyllotaxis.

**paregoric, a.,** pär'-ë.gör'-ëk (Gr. paregoría, consolation, alleviation), a name applied to a compound tincture of opium, of which there are two forms, English and Scotch, the latter containing more than twice as much opium as the former; assuaging pain.

**pareira, n.,** pär'-ë-rä (Spanish), the wood of the stem and root of the 'Chondodendron tomentosum,' also called 'Cissampelos Pareira,' found in Peru and Brazil, Ord. Menispermaceae, is tonic and diuretic, and is used in chronic or atonic inflammation of the bladder.

**parenchyma, n.,** pär'-ëng'-kim-ä (Gr. parenchuma, a discharge of humour from the lungs, etc.—from para, beside; en, in; chuma, juice, tissue), in anat., the secreting tissue of glands; in bot., the cellular tissue or pith of plants: parenchymal, a., pär'-ëng'-kim-äl, also parenchymatous, a., pär'-ëng'-kim-ä't-lës, pert. to or resembling parenchyma; spongy; full of pith.

**Parideæ, n.** plu., pär-ide'-ë (L. par, equal—from the regularity of their parts), a tribe or Suborder of the Ord. Trilliaceæ: Paris, n., pär'ëts, a genus; Paris quadrifolia, kwöö'd'-fël'-ë (Paris of the Homeric mythology; L. quadrus, square; fël'tium, a leaf), the herb paris or 'true-love,' is narcotic, and the juice of the berries has been used in inflammation of the eyes.

**parietal, a.,** pär'-ë-täl'-lë (L. paries, a wall, parietis, of a wall), in anat., constituting the sides or walls—applied to a large flat bone on each side of the head; in bot., growing from the side or wall of another organ—applied to the placertas on the wall of the ovary: parietes, n. plu., pär'-ët'-ëz, in anat., the enclosing walls of any cavity in the body; in
bot., inside walls, as in an ovary, or fruit.

parietin, n., pär-i-et-in (L. pari-
ës, a wall, pariëtis, of a wall), a yellow colouring matter found in 'Parnelia parietina,' Ord. Lich-
enes, also called 'Chrysophanic acid'; see 'Parnelia.'

parietosplanchnic, a., pär-i-et-
ë-splangk-nik (L. pariës, a wall, pariëtis, of a wall; splangchna, bowels or entrai
den, one of the nervous ganglia of the Mollusca, which supplies the walls of the body, and the viscera.

pari-pinnate, a., pär-i-pin-
nät (L. par, equal; Eng. pinate), in bot., having a compound pinnate leaf, ending in two leaflets.

Pariitium, n., pär-i-ti-um (par-
iti, said to be its Malabar name), a genus of plants, Ord. Malvaceae: Pariitium elatum, tël-at-um (L. elatus, productive), a species whose bark furnishes the Cuba bast: P. tiliae
cum, til'i-æ
dum (L. tilia
cus, pert. to the Linden tree—from tilia, the Linden or Lime tree), the pariti of Malabar, yields a fibrous bark, which is made into fine matting, cordage, pack-thread, etc.

Parnelia, n., pär-mël-i-á (L. par
ga, Gr. pærme, a small round shield; Gr. heliod, I enclose), a genus of Lichens, found on rocks, trunks of trees, etc., several of which are used in dye-
ing: Parnelia parietina, pär-
i-e
ti-um (L. pariës, a wall, pariëtis, of a wall, so named from the places of their growth, as old walls, etc.), a species produc-
ing 'parietin,' which see.

Parmentiera, n., pär-men-të-r-á (Sp. paramento, ornament), a S. American genus of plants, Ord. Bignoniacæae, bearing peculiar, fleshy, cylindrical fruit: Par-
mentiera cereifera, sër-ë-ifs-r-á (L. cereus, waxen—from céré, wax; fero, I bear), a species found in Panama, called the Candle-tree, whose fruit, often four feet long, somewhat resemble yellow wax candles: P. edulis, ed-úls (L. edulis, eatable—from edo, I eat), a species whose fruit is eaten by the Mexicans.

Parnassia, n., pär-näss-i-á (Mount Parnassus, the fabled abode of the gods, and therefore of grace and beauty), a genus of elegant plants, Ord. Hypericacææ: Parn-
assia palustris, päl-us-tris (L. päluster or pälustris, marshy—
from pälus, a marsh), Grass of Parnassus, has remarkable, gland-
like bodies between the stamens.

Paronychia, n., pär-ön-i-ikÁ (Gr. paronuchia, a whitlow—from para, beside; onux, the nail), a whitlow or felon.

Paronychiaeææ, n. plu., pär-on-
i-ik-i-sé-é (Gr. para, beside; onux, a nail, a claw), the Knot-
wort family, an Order of plants having a slight degree of astringency: Paronychia, n., pär-on-
i-ik-i-á, a genus of plants, so named as supposed to cure whitlow.

parotid, a., pär-ot
d (Gr. parótis, a tumour under the ears, parót
dis, of a tumour under the ears—from para, beside; ous, the ear), applied to two glands, one on each side, just below and in front of the ear, which secrete a great portion of the saliva, being most active during the process of mastication: parotitis, n., pär-
ót-itís, inflammation of the par-
otid glands; mumps.

Parovarum, n., pär-ó-vár-i-um (Gr. para, beside; ovarium, an ovary), a group of scattered tubules lying transversely between the Fallopian tube and ovary.

Paroxysm, n., pär-óks-sém (Gr. paroxusmos, excitement, exasperation—from para, beside; oxunein, to sharpen), a recurrence of the symptoms of a disease at equal or unequal intervals; a recurring increase and exacerbation of a disease.
parthenogenesis, n., pâr' thēn'-ō-jēn'ēs'-ēs (Gr. parthenēnos, a virgin; gennāō, I produce), the reproduction of plants or animals by ovulation, yet without the immediate stimulus of the male principle; in bot., the production of perfect seed with embryo, without the application of pollen.

partite, a., pâr'tīt, also parted, a., pâr'tīd (L. partītus, divided or shared), cut down to near the base, the divisions being called 'partitions.'

parturition, n., pâr'tūr-āsh'ān (L. partūrio, I bring forth), the act of bringing forth, or of being delivered of young: parturient, a., pâr'tūr-ēnt, bringing forth, or about to bring forth young.

Passifloraceae, n. plu., pās-st-fōr'-āl'-ēﺳ-ē (L. passiō, a suffering, passion, passus, suffered; flos, a flower, flōris, of a flower), the Passion-flower family, an Order of plants, so named on account of a fancied resemblance in the flowers to the appearance of the wounds of Christ, as the nails, blood, and pillar, presented at Calvary: Passiflorae, n. plu., pās-st-fōr'-ē, a tribe or Sub-order, forming climbing plants: Passiflora, n., pās-st-fōr'-ē, an interesting and elegant genus of plants: Passiflora edulis, ēd-ēl'-īs (L. edulis, eatable); and P. laurifolia, lōr'i-fōl'-ī (L. laurus, the laurel; fōlium, a leaf), are species producing succulent and grateful fruit in hot climates: P. quadrangularis, kwād'-rāŋ'-gōl'-ār'-īs (L. quadrus, square—from quattuor, four; angulus, a corner), a species whose roots are emetic and powerfully narcotic: passiflorin, n., pās-st-fōr'-īn, the peculiar and active principle of preceding.

passive, a., pās-stīv (L. passus, suffered), applied to a morbid condition in which there is no special activity manifested; de-

noting a failure of nutritive and formative powers of a part; denoting the result of another morbid change in some organ or tissue on which its own tissue is dependent, e.g., passive congestion or regurgitation of blood from a weak heart.

pastil, or pastille, n., pās-stīl' (L. pastillus, an aromatic lozenge), an aromatic or medicated sugar-drop or lozenge; a composition of aromatic resins, in the form of a small cone, burnt to clear and perfume the air of a room with its smoke.

Pastinaca, n., pās-stīn'-āk'-ē (L. pastināca, a carrot; pastinaum, a kind of dibble), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbellifera, so named from their shape: Pastinaca sativa, sāt-iv'-ā (L. satīvus, sown or planted), the parsnip, a well-known culinary vegetable.

patagium, n., pāt-ādʒ'-i-ūm (L. patagium, a kind of dibble), an expansion of the integument by which bats, flying squirrels, etc., support themselves in the air.

patella, n., pāt-ēl'-lā (L. patella, a small pan or plate), in anat., the knee-cap or pan, the place where it moves upon the os femoris being called 'trochlea'; a sesamoid bone developed in the tendon of insertion of the great extensor muscles of the thigh; in bot., a round or convex sessile apothecium in Lichens: patellar, a., pāt-ēl-lār', of or pert. to a patella.

patent, a., pāt-lēnt (L. pātēns lying open), in bot., spreading widely; expanded.

pathetic, a., pāth'-ēt'ēk (Gr. pathētikos, liable to suffering—from pathos, suffering), the fourth nerve, being the motor of the superior oblique muscle of the eye, which turns up the eye, hence the name.

pathognomonic, a., pāth-ōg'no.
pectineus, n., pectíliné-us (L. pecten, a comb or crest, *pectinis* of a comb), a flat, quadrangular muscle, arising from the pectineal line of the os pubis: pectineal, a., pectíliné-al, or pectíliné-al, of or pert. to the pectineus: pectineal line, a line forming a sharp ridge on the pubic bone of the pelvis.

pectoral, a., pectórí-al (L. pectus, a breast,pectórıs, of a breast), connected with or placed upon the chest; good for the chest or lungs: n., a medicine to relieve complaints of the chest: pectoral fins, the two fore fins near the gills of a fish: pectoralis major, pectórí-al-is májór (L. major, greater), a broad, thick, triangular muscle, situated at the upper and fore part of the chest, in front of the axilla: pectoralis minor, mìnór (L. minor, less), a thin, flat, triangular muscle, situated at the upper part of the thorax, beneath the pectoralis major.

pectoriloquy, n., pectórió-lokwí (L. pectus, the breast, pectórıs, of the breast; logui, to speak), the apparent issuing of the voice from that part of the chest to which the ear or stethoscope is applied.

pectoric, a., pectó-rik, another name for 'pectic,' which see.

pectus, n., pectús (L. pectus, a breast), the breast; the thorax or chest.

pedal, a., pedál (L. pedális, of or belonging to a foot—from pes, a foot), connected with the foot.

pedate, a., pedát (L. pedátus, footed—from pedes, feet), in bot., having divisions like the feet; having a palmate leaf of three lobes, the lateral lobes bearing other equally large lobes on the edges next the middle lobe: pedatifid, a., pedá-ti-fíd (L. findo, I divide), in bot., applied to a leaf whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided as a pedate one; having the
divisions of the lobes extending only half-way to the midrib: pedatine\nerved, a., péd-á-t’é-nérvé (L. nervus, a nerve), in bot., having the veins of a leaf arranged in a pedate manner: pedatipartite, a., péd-á-t’é-pár’t’é (L. partitus, divided), in bot., having the venation of a leaf pedate, and the lobes almost free: pedatisect, a., péd-á-t’é-sék’t (L. sectus, cut), having the veining of a leaf pedate, and the divisions of the lobes extending nearly to the midrib.

pedicel, n., péd’is-èl (L. pediculus, a small foot-stalk—from pes, a foot), a small, short foot-stalk of a leaf, flower, or fruit; the foot-stalk or stem by which certain lower animals are attached: pedicellate, a., péd’is-èl-lát, supported by a pedicel.

pedicellaris, n. plu., péd’i-sél-lár’-rí (L. pedicellus, a louse), certain singular appendages found in many Echinoderms, attached to the surface of the body, and resembling a little beak or forceps supported on a stalk.

pedicle, n., péd’i-kl (see ‘pedicel’), a little stem; a pedicel.

Pedipalpi, n. plu., péd’i-pál’pí (L. pedes, feet; palpo, I feel), an Order of Arachnida, comprising the scorpions, etc.: pedipalpous, a., péd’i-pál’pús, having feelers in the form of pincers, or armed with two claws, as the scorpions.

peduncle, n., péd-ún’kl (L. péd-únculus, a little foot, a foot-stalk—from pes, a foot), in bot., a stem or stalk which supports one flower or fruit, or several; in zool., the muscular process by which certain Brachiopods are attached; the stem which bears the body in barnacles; in anat., applied to different prolongations or appendices of the brain; the constricted attachment or neck of a tumour: pedunculate, a., péd-ún’kl-lát, having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle.

pelagic, a., pél’á-jí’ik (Gr. pelagos, the sea), growing in many distant parts of the ocean; inhabiting the open ocean.

Pelargonium, n., pél’or-gón’-t’üm (Gr. pelargos, a stork, a crane), a favourite and extensive genus of beautiful plants, Ord. Geraniaceae, so named from the fancied resemblance of their capsules to the head and beak of a stork: Pelargonium triste, tríst’sé (L. tristis, sad, mournful), a species whose tuberous or moniliform roots are eatable.

pellicle, n., pél’i-kl (L. pellicula, a small skin—from pellis, skin), a thin skin or film; in bot., the outer, cuticular covering of plants.

pellitory, n., pél’i-ór’i (Sp. petrítre, the pellitory of Spain), a plant from Spain, the ‘Anancylus pyrethrum’ or ‘Anthemis pyrethrum’, Ord. Composite, Sub-ord. Corymbifera, whose root is an irritant and sialogogue.

peloria, n., pél’or-í-a (Gr. pélórios, monstrous—from pelor, a monster), in bot., the five-spurred ‘Linaria vulgaris’, instead of one-spurred, thus becoming symmetrical — so named as its first discovery was deemed marvellous; the reversion of an irregular flower to the regular form: pelorisation, n., pél’or-í-z’-sín, the act or process of the reversion of a flower, usually irregular, to the regular form.

pelta, n., pél’t’à (L. pelta, a target), in bot., the target-like apothecium of certain Lichens, the peltidea, pél-t’é-d’é’à, without a distinct exciple: peltate, a., pél’t’à, shield-like; fastened to the stalk by a point within the margin: peltate hairs, hairs which are attached by their middle, or nearly so.

pelvis, n., pél’vis (L. pelvis, a
basin), in anat., the bony cavity which contains the organs of generation, and made up of the 'two ossa innominata,' the 'sacrum,' and the 'coccyx'; the basal portion of the cup of crinoids; the expanded part of the ureter which joins the kidney: pelvic, a., pelvic, of or relating to the pelvis: pelvic extremity, the lowest part of the pelvis at the fork: pelvic cellulitis, septicitis (L. cella, a store-room; itis, inflammation), an inflammatory symptom of the cellular tissue which surrounds the bladder and womb.

pemphygus, n., pemphygus (Gr. pemphix, a blister, pemphigos, of a blister), in med., an eruption of bulla on the skin of various sizes.

Penaeaceae, n. plu., penaeidae (after P. Pena, an early botanist and author), the Sarcocollads, or Sarcocol family, a small Order of evergreen shrubs: Penaeaceae, n. plu., penaeid, a Sub-order: Penaeae, n., penaeid, a genus of plants: Penaeae sarcocolla, sarkos-kolida (Gr. sarx, flesh; kolla, glue), a species which with others is supposed to yield the gum-resin called Sarcocoll, used by the Hottentots in dressing wounds.

pendulous, a., pendul-ous (L. pendulus, hanging—from pendé, I hang downwards), in bot., inclined so that the apex is pointed vertically downwards; applied to ovules which are hung from the upper part of the ovary.

penicillate, a., penicillate (L. penicillum, a little tail, a painter's brush), in bot., pencilled; having a tufted stigma resembling a camel-hair brush, as in the nettle; bordered or tipped with pencil-like hairs.

Penicillium, n., penicillus (L. penicillum, a painter's brush or pencil), a genus of plants, Ord.

Fungi, so named from the form of their filaments: Penicillium glaucum, glaukum (L. glaucus, bluish-grey), one of the most common moulds occurring in organic infusions, on books, etc.

penis, n., penis (L. penis, a tail), the male organ of generation.

penniform, a., pennisiform (L. penna, a feather; forma, shape), resembling the plume of a feather; having the appearance of the feather of a pen.

penninerved, a., pennis-nerved (L. penna, a feather; nervus, a nerve), having ribs running straight from the midrib to the margin; having veins disposed like the parts of a feather.

pentacoccus, a., pentakokkos (Gr. pente, five; kokkos, a kernel), splitting into fine cocci; having five grains or seeds.

Pentadesma, n., pentaceae (Gr. pente, five; desme, a bundle, a bunch), a genus of handsome, lofty-growing trees, Ord. Guttiferae, which have their stamens disposed in five bundles: Pentadesma butyraceae, butyraeatom (L. butyrum, butter), the butter and tallow tree of Sierra Leone, so named from the solid oil furnished by the fruit.

pentagonal, a., pentagon-inal (Gr. pente, five; goné, a corner or angle), in bot., having five angles with convex spaces between them.

pentagynous, a., pentagynous (Gr. pente, five; guné, a female), in bot., having five styles.

pentamerous, a., pentamerous (Gr. pente, five; meros, a part), in bot., composed of five parts; having its different whorls in fives, or multiples of that number; in zoöl., having five joints on the tarsus of each leg: pentamera, n. plu., pentamerád, a section of the beetle tribe having five joints on the tarsus of each leg.
pentandrous, a., *pênt-an'd-rüs* (Gr. *pente*, five; *anér*, a male, *andros*, of a male), in bot., having five stamens, as a flower: pentangular, a., *-êng'-gûl'-ár* (L. *angulus*, an angle or corner), having five angles: pentapetalous, a., *-pêt'-âl'-ús* (Gr. petalon, a leaf), having five petals: pentaphyllous, a., *-fêl'-lû-s* (Gr. phyllon, leaves), having five leaves: pentasepalous, a., *-sêp'-âl'-ús* (Eng. sepal), having five sepals.

**Pentastoma**, n. plu., *pênt-âs'- tôm-á* (Gr. *pente*, five; stôma, a mouth, stômâtta, mouths), a genus of parasitic worms having five mouths or openings: pentastomous, a., *pênt-âs'- tôm-ús*, having five mouths or openings.

pepo, n., *pêp'-ô*, peponida, n. plu., *pêp'-ôn'-lâ'-á* (L. *pépo*, Gr. *pêpn*, a large melon, *pépónos*, of a large melon), a succulent, one-celled fruit, with seeds borne on three parietal placentas, which comprise the fruit of the Melon, Cucumber, and other Cucurbitaceae.

pepsin, n., *pêp'-sin* (Gr. *pepsis*, a digesting, a cooking—from *pepto*, I digest), the digestive principle secreted by the stomach, used as an aid to promote digestion, and obtained chiefly from pigs' and calves' stomachs: peptone, n., *pêp'-ton*, a compound resulting from the action of pepsin, along with greatly diluted hydrochloric acid, on albuminous substances: peptic, a., *pêp'-tik*, relating to or promoting digestion.

percurent, a., *pêr'-kûr'-vênt* (L. *per*, through; *currens*, running), in bot., running through from top to bottom; extending throughout the entire length.

percussion, n., *pêr'-kûsh'-ûn* (L. percussus, thrust or pierced through; percussō, a beating or striking), the art of ascertaining the physical condition of internal organs by tapping the parts over them with a plessor, which may be the finger (immediate percussion); or by rapping with any plessor upon a pleximeter of ivory, etc., placed over the part (mediate percussion).

perenchyma, n., *pêr'-êng'-kîm-á* (Gr. *pêra*, a sac; engechuma, what is poured in, an infusion; *cheuma*, tissue), in bot., cellular tissue containing starchy matter.

perennial, a., *pêr'-ên'-nî-ál* (L. *perennis*, that lasts the year through—from *per*, through; *annus*, a year), lasting through the year; flowering for several years.

perennibranchiata, n. plu., *pêr-ên'-nî-brân'gk'-l'-âl-á* (L. *perennis*, that lasts the year through; Gr. *brangchia*, gills), those Amphibia in which the gills are permanently retained throughout life: perennibranchiate, a., *-brân'gk'-l'-á-t*, having the gills remaining throughout life, as certain Amphibians.

**Peresiskia**, n., *pêr-êsk'-ê-á* (after Pieresk, a botanist of Aix in Provence), a genus of grotesque and ornamental plants, Ord. Cetaceae: Pereskia aculeata, *ák'-ûl'-ê-âl-á* (L. *acûlê-tatus*, thorny, prickly), a species which produces the Barbadoes gooseberry, used as an article of diet in W. Indies.

perfoliate, a., *pêr'-fôl'-l'-â-t* (L. *per*, through; *fôlîum*, a leaf), in bot., applied to a leaf having the lobes of the base so united as to appear as if the stem ran through it.

perforans, a., *pêr'-fôr'-ânz* (L. *perforo*, I pierce through, *perforans*, piercing, *perforātus*, pierced), a muscle, so named from its perforating the tendon of the flexor sublimis: perforatus, a., *pêr'-fôr'-âl'-ús*, a muscle, so named from its tendon being perforated by the tendon of the flexor profundus.
pergamentaceous, a., pér‘g-a-mént-advshus (L. pergaména, parchment), of the texture of parchment.

perianth, n., pér‘i-anth (Gr. peri, around; anthos, a flower), in bot., a general name for the floral envelope; the external floral whorls which surround the stamens and pistil—in this sense including calyx and corolla.

periblenu, n., pér‘i-bléım (Gr. peribléma, clothing, a cloak—from peri, around; ballo, I throw), in bot., a collection of layers of cells beneath the dermotaxon out of which the cortex arises.

pericambium, n., pér‘i-kamb‘i-ūm (Gr. perikambium, nutriment; L. cambium, I change), in bot., the outer layer of the plemere.

pericardium, n., pér‘i-kárd‘i-ūm (Gr. peri, round about; kardia, the heart), the membranous bag which surrounds and encloses the heart: pericardiac, a., pér‘i-kárd‘i-āk, of or pert. to the pericardium: pericarditis, n., pér‘i-kárd‘i-āts, inflammation of the membrane which surrounds the heart.

pericarp, n., pér‘i-kárp (Gr. perikarpion, the covering of seed—from peri, around; karpos, fruit), the part of the fruit immediately investing the seed; the covering, shell, or rind of fruits: pericarpial, a., pér‘i-kárp‘i-āl, of or pert. to a pericarp.

pericheítmum, n., pér‘i-ké-shē‘i-ūm (Gr. peri, round about; choristé, long loose flowing hair, as of the mane of a horse), the leaves that surround the base of the fruiit-stalk of some mosses: pericheitical, a., pér‘i-ké-shē‘i-āl, pert. to the pericheiium.

perichondrium, n., pér‘i-kon‘d-rī-ūm (Gr. peri, round about; chondros, cartilage), in anat., a fibrous membrane which covers cartilages.

pericladium, n., pér‘i-klád‘i-ūm (Gr. peri, round about; klados, a branch), in bot., the lowermost clasping portion of sheathing petioles; the large sheathing petiole of Umbellifera.

periclinium, n., pér‘i-klin‘i-ūm (Gr. peri, round about; kline, a bed), in bot., the involucre of composite flowers.

pericranium, n., pér‘i-kráni‘i-ūm (Gr. peri, round about; kranion, the skull), the fibrous membrane which goes round or invests the skull, and corresponds to the periosteum of other bones.

periderm, n., pér‘i-dér‘m (Gr. peri, round about; derma, skin), in bot., the outer layer of bark; the stratified cork envelope which replaces the epidermis in parts of vigorous growth; in zool., the hard cuticular layer which is developed by the Céenosare of certain of the Hydrozoa.

peridium, n., pér‘i-di‘i-ūm (Gr. perideo, I wrap round), in bot., the coat immediately enveloping the sporules of the lower tribes of acotyledons; a covering, as of a puff-ball: peridiola, n. plu., pér‘i-di‘i-o‘l-i (L. dim. of peridium), a number of small peridia inclosed in a general covering.

perigastric, a., pér‘i-góst‘rık (Gr. peri, round about; gaster, the belly), in zool., applied to the cavity which surrounds the stomach and other visera, corresponding to the abdominal cavity in the higher animals.

perigone, n., pér‘i-gōn (Gr. peri, round about; gones, a parent; gunë, a female), a floral envelope; a synonym for perianth, especially when reduced to a single floral whorl: perigonium, n., pér‘i-gōn‘i-ūm, a barren flower in mosses having involucral scales.

perigynium, n., pér‘i-jin‘i-ūm (Gr. peri, round about; gunë, a
female), in bot., the covering of the pistil in the genus Carex; the membranous perianth of sedges: perigynous, a., peri-idi-tus, growing upon the calyx, or some part which surrounds the ovary in a flower; applied to corolla and stamens when attached to the calyx.

perilymph, n., peri-limf (Gr. peri, round about; L. lympha, water), the clear fluid secreted by the serous membrane which lines the osseous labyrinth of the ear.

perimetritis, n., peri-meti-tis (Gr. peri, round about; metra, the womb), the inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus, usually involving neighbouring parts.

perimysium, n., peri-miz-tum (Gr. peri, round about; mus, a muscle), an outward investment or sheath of areolar tissue, which surrounds an entire muscle, and sends partitions inwards between the fasciculi, furnishing to each of them a special sheath.

perineum, n., peri-ev-zum (Gr. perinaion, the part between the anus and the scrotum—from peri, round about; naiô, I inhabit), the region of the lower part of the body, having the anus at its centre, bounded in front by the genitals, and at the sides by the inner surfaces of the thighs: perinael, a., peri-ev-zul, of or pert. to the perineum.

perineurium, n., peri-nur-tum (Gr. peri, round about; neuron, a nerve), the coarser sheathing of the nerves, and nervous cords—the general term for the sheathing being 'neurilemma.'

periodontal, a., peri-to-dont-äl (Gr. peri, round about; odous, a tooth, odontos, of a tooth), applied to the lining membrane of a tooth-socket: periodontitis, n., peri-to-dont-it-ës, the inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth-socket.

periosteum, n., peri-oste-ë-um (Gr. peri, round about; osteon, a bone), the fibrous sensitive membrane immediately covering the bone, which performs an important part in its nourishment: periosteal, a., peri-oste-ë-al, pert. to or connected with the periosteum: periostitis, n., peri-oste-it-ës, inflammation of the covering membrane of the bone.

periostracum, n., peri-ost-rak-um (Gr. peri, round about; ostrakon, a shell), in zoöl., the layer of epidermis which covers the shell in most of the Mollusca.

periphery, n., peri-fy-rë (Gr. peripherya, a circumference—from peri, round about; pherô, I carry), in bot., the outer stratum of cells in a cylindrical frond: peripherical, a., peri-fyrik-äl, of or pert. to a periphery; in bot., having an embryo curved so as to surround the albumen, following the inner part of the covering of the seed.

periplast, n., peri-plast (Gr. peri, round about; plastos, I mould), in zoöl., the intercellular substance or matrix in which the organised structures of a tissue are embedded.

Periploca, n., peri-pllo-ka (Gr. periplôkê, a plaiting, a coiling round—from peri, round about; plekô, I twine), a handsome genus of plants, Ord. Asclepiadaceae, so named from the habit of the species: Periploca Mauritiana, maw-risk-tan-të (after Prince Maurice, of Nassau), a species, the source of the Bourbon Scammony, and a purgative: P. Graeca, grëk-ä (of or from Greece), a hardy climbing plant, valuable for covering naked walls.

peripneumonia, n., peri-pne-moni-të-ä (Gr. peripneumonia, inflammation of the lungs—from peri, round about; pneumon, a lung), inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.
perisarc, n., pér'i-sárk (Gr. peri, round about; sárk, flesh), a general term for the chitinous envelope secreted by many of the Hydrozoa.

perisome, n., pér'i-sóm (Gr. peri, round about; sóma, body), the coriaceous or calcareous integument of the Echinodermata.

perisperm, n., pér'i-spérm (Gr. peri, round about; sperma, seed), in bot., the innermost envelope of the seed; the albumen or nourishing matter stored up with the embryo in the seed:

perispermic, a., pér'i-spér'mík, of or pert. to the perisperm.

perispheric, a., pér'i-sfér'ík, also perispherical, a., sfér'ík-ál (Gr. peri, round about; sphaira, a sphere), having the form of a ball; globular.

perisporangium, n., pér'i-spór-anjúm (Gr. peri, round about; spora, seed; angios, a vessel), in bot., the indusium of ferns when it surrounds the Sori.

perispore, n., pér'i-spór (Gr. peri, round about; spora, seed), the membrane or case surrounding a spore; the mother-cell of spores in Alge.

Perissodactyla, n. plu., pér'i-só·dák'til-á (Gr. perissos, uneven; daktulos, a finger), the hoofed quadrupeds, or Ungulata, in which the feet have an uneven number of toes.

peristaltic, a., pér'i-stál'tík (Gr. peristaltikos, drawing together all round—from peri, round about; stélló, I send), applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines by which their contents are gradually forced downwards; circular contraction from above downwards.

peristome, n., pér'i-stóm (Gr. peri, round about; stoma, a mouth), in bot., the ring of bristles or toothed fringe situated around the orifice of the seed-vessels in mosses; the opening of the sporangium of mosses after the removal of the calyptra and operculum; in zool., the space between the mouth and the margin of the calyx in Vorticella, or between the mouth and the tentacles in a sea-anemone; the lip or margin of the mouth of a univalve shell: peristomatic, a., pér'i-stóm·át'ík, of or pert. to a peristome; in bot., having cells surrounding a stoma.

perithecium, n., pér'i-thék'shúm, perithecia, n. plu., pér'i-thék'shú-d (Gr. peri, around; théké, a box or case), in bot., the envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in some Fungi and Lichens; a hollow conceptacle in Lichens, containing spores, and having an opening at the end.

peritonæum, or peritoneum, n., pér'i-ton·é-úm (Gr. pérítónaion, what is stretched round or over—from peri, round about; teino, I stretch), a serous and smooth membrane which lines the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and envelopes more or less completely the several parts of the viscera, retaining them in their proper places, and at the same time allowing them to move freely when required: peritoneal, a., pér'i-ton·é·ál, of or pert. to the peritoneum: peritonitis, n., pér'i-ton·é·tís, inflammation of the peritoneum.

peritropal, a., pér'i-tróp·ál, also peritropous, a., pér'i-tróp·ús (Gr. peri, round about; tropé, a turning), in bot., applied to the axis of a seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

perityphlitis, n., pér'i-tíf·lí-tís (Gr. peri, round about; tufhlos, blind), inflammation around the cæcum.

perivascular, a., pér'i-vás·kú-lár (Gr. peri, round about; L. vasc-ulum, a small vessel), applied to canals which surround and en-
close the blood-vessels of the brain and spinal cord; also called 'lymph' channels, from their containing lymph.

perivisceral, a., pér'i-vis'ér-āl (Gr. peri, round about; L. viscera, the inwards), in zool., applied to the space surrounding the viscera.

peronate, a., pér'ōn-āt (L. pérōn-ātus, rough-booted), in bot., thickly covered with woolly matter, becoming powdery or mealy externally.

peroneal, a., pér'ōn-e-āl (Gr. perōnē, the fibula or small bone of the leg), in anat., belonging to or lying near the fibula, as certain muscles connecting it with the foot.

peroneus longus, pér'ōn-e-ā'us long'ātus (Gr. perōnē, the fibula or small bone of the leg; L. longus, long), in anat., a muscle situated at the upper part of the outer side of the leg: peroneus brevis, brēv'ētis (L. brēvis, short), a muscle lying beneath the 'peroneus longus,' and is shorter and smaller than it, both muscles extending the foot upon the leg, and serving to steady the leg upon the foot: p. tertius, tēr'shi-ētis (L. tertius, the third), the smallest and lowest in attachment, passing from the leg to the fifth metatarsal bone.

Perse a., pér'sē-ā (L. Gr. persē, a sacred Egyptian tree), a genus of ornamental trees, Ord. Lauraceae: Persea gratissima, grāt-is'sēn-ātis (L. grātus, pleasing, agreeable, gratissimus, most pleasing), a species yielding a pear-shaped, succulent fruit, called Alligator pear, and containing a fixed oil.

persistent, a., pér-sis'tēnt (L. per; through; sisto, I stand), in bot., not falling off; remaining attached to the axis until the part bearing it is matured.

personate, a., pér'ōsōn-āt (L.persona, a mask, a character), in bot., a form of monopetalous corolla, where the orifice of the tube is closed by an inflated projection of the throat, the whole resembling a gaping mask; having a fanciful resemblance to a face.

pertuse, a., pér-tūs' (L. pertūsus, perforated—from per, through; tūsus, beat), pierced irregularly; in bot., having slits or holes: pertusate, a., pér-tūs-āt, pierced at the apex.

pertussis, n., pér-tūs'i-s (L. per, intensive prefix; tussis, a cough), hooping-cough.

perula, n., pér'ūl-ā, perule, n. plu., pér'-ūl-ē, or perules, pér'-ūlz (L. perula, a little pocket), in bot., the scales of the leaf-bud.

Peruvian or Jesuits' bark, n., pēr-bo'v-tān (of or from Peru), the popular name for various species of Cinchona, Ord. Rubiaceae, growing abundantly in Upper Peru; see 'Cinchoneae.'

pes accessorius, pēs ăk'sēs-sōrt'ūtis (L. pes, a foot; accessorius, accessory or assistant—from accessus, an approach), a white eminence or cerebral convolution placed between the hippocampus major and minor: pes anserinus, āns'ēr-i-nūtis (L. anserinus, pert. to a goose), the goose's foot, forming the temporofacial, and the cervico-facial division of the facial nerve, having numerous outspreading branches: p. hippocampi, hip-pō-kāmp'i (Gr. hippo, a horse; kamptō, I bend or curve), a number of rounded elevations with intervening depressions at the lower extremity of the lateral ventricle of the brain, so called as presenting a resemblance to the paw of an animal.

pessary, n., pēs'sār-i, pessaries, n. plu., pēs'-sār'īz (It. pessario, F. pessaire, L. pessum, Gr. pesson, a pessary), supports or medicaments for intravaginal use.

pistle, n., pēstīl or pēstōl (L. 
pistillum, the pestle of a mortar), any heavy article for pounding and mixing substances in a mortar: *pestillation*, n., *pēst'īl-lā-shān*, the act of pounding in a mortar.

petal, n., *pēt'āl* (Gr. *petalon*, a leaf), in bot., the leaf of an expanded flower; one of the separate parts of a corolla or flower: *petaline*, a., *pēt'āl-in*, of or pert. to a petal: *petalody*, n., *pēt'āl-ō'dē* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), a state in which sepals become coloured like petals; the conversion of parts of the flower into petals: *petaloid*, a., *pēt'āl-ōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), having the appearance or colour of a petal; in zool., shaped like the petal of a flower: *petaloideae*, n. plu., *pēt'āl-ōyd-e-e*, a term applied to a sub-class of plants whose flowers have usually a perianth consisting either of verticillate leaves, or of a few whorled scales, in the former case sometimes separable into calyx and corolla, and often coloured.

petechiae, n. plu., *pēt'ēk'ē* (It. petecchie), in med., purple or dark-red spots which appear on the skin when there is much disorder in the blood, as in fevers of a malignant type: *petechial*, a., *pēt'ēk'ē-it-l*, of or connected with diseases having the characteristics of petechiae, as 'petechial plague'.

petiole, n., *pēt'ē-ōl* (L. *petiolus*, a little foot—*pes*, a foot), in bot., the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem: *petiolar*, a., *pēt'ē-ōl-är*, also petiolar, a., *pēt'ē-ōl-är-it*, pert. to or growing on a small stalk; having a stalk or petiole: *petiolate*, a., *pēt'ē-ōl-it*, growing on a petiole: *petiolule*, n., *pēt'ē-ōl-ūl*, the stalk of a leaflet in a compound leaf.

Petiveria, n. plu., *pēt'i-ver'-ē-ē* (after Petiver, a London apothecary), a Sub-order of plants having erect seeds, Ord. Phytolaccaceae: *Petiveria*, n., *pēt'i-ver'-ē-it*, a genus of ornamental plants: *Petiveria alliacea*, *āl-li-ā-ē-ē* (L. *allium*, garlic), the guineahen-weed, so named from these animals being partial to it.

Petroselinum, n., *pēt'ē-rō-sēt'īn-ām* (Gr. *petros*, a rock; *selinon*, parsley), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae: *Petroselinum sativum*, *sā-tiv-ī-um* (L. *sativum*, that is sown or planted), common parsley.

petrous, a., *pēt'ōr'-ūs* (L. *petrosus*, full of rocks—from *petra*, a stone), hard; stony; in anat., applied to a dense, solid mass of bone, forming a part of the temporal bone; designating a ganglion situated in the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone: *petrosal*, a., *pēt'ē-rōz-āl*, in same sense as 'petrous'; the ear-capule bone in a fish: *petrosal nerve*, a branch of the Vidian nerve: *petro-occipital*, *pēt'ō-ōk'-i-pīt-āl*, connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and with the occipital bone.

phaeogamous, a., *fēn-'ōg-ām-ūs* (Gr. *phaineo*, I show, I manifest; *gamos*, marriage), in bot., having conspicuous flowers.

Phaeosporae, n. plu., *fē-'ō-spōr'-ē* (Gr. *phaios*, dusky; *spora*, seed), in bot., a division of Melanosporeae, or olive-coloured seaweeds, which possess zoospores; Algae having an olive-green or olive-brown colour, and cellular or filamentous structure.

phagedæna, n., *fād'ēd-ān-ā* (Gr. *phago*, I devour, I gnaw), a variety of ulceration which destroys the tissues more rapidly, and to a greater extent, than ordinary forms of ulcer; gangrenous ulceration.

phaiophyll, n., *fē'-ō-fēl* (Gr. *phaios*, brown; *phullon*, a leaf), a group
of colouring matters in the leaves of plants, comprising various browns, soluble in water.

**Phalanx**, n., *fal‘ànks* (Gr. *phalangx*, a line of battle, a battalion, *phalanges*, of a line of battle), in *anat.*, a term applied to one of the small bones of a finger or toe, thus, a finger or toe has three phalanges: phalanges, n. *plu.*, *fal‘än‘j-èz*, in *bot.*, bundles of stamens; stamens divided into lobes like a partite or compound leaf; in *anat.*, the bones of the fingers or toes, so named from their regularity, as soldiers in the ranks: phalangeal, a., *fal‘än-je‘d-l*, pert. to the bones of the fingers or toes, which are arranged in rows.

**Phalaris**, n., *fál‘är-i-s* (Gr. *phalaros*, white, brilliant), a genus of plants, Ord. Gramineae, so named from their shining seeds: Phalaris Canariensis, *kän-är‘i-i-ens‘i-s* (new L., of or from the Canary Islands), the source of the common canary-seed given to birds.

**Phanerogamous**, a., *fäl‘ér-og‘äm‘i-s* (Gr. *phaneros*, manifest; *gamos*, marriage), applied to plants having conspicuous flowers, containing pistils and stamens—opposed to cryptogamic; same as phænogamous: phanerogam, n., *fäl-er‘og‘äm*, one of the plants which have conspicuous flowers.

**Pharmaceutic**, a., *fär‘m-ā-sūl‘i-k*, also pharmaceutical, a., *-sūl‘i-k‘* (Gr. *pharmakêus*, a druggist; *pharmakeia*, the using of medicine), of or relating to pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines: pharmaceutics, n. *plu.*, *-sūl‘i-k*s, the science of pharmacy, or of preparing medicines: pharmaceutist, n., *fär‘m-ā-sūl‘i-st*, one who practises pharmacy, or prepares medicines; an apothecary: pharmacy, n., *fär‘m-ā-sūl‘i*, the art of preparing and preserving substances to be used as medicines; the occupation of a druggist: pharmacopeia, n., *fär‘m-ā-k-ō-pěl‘yā* (Gr. *poĩēō*, I make), a book which contains authorised directions for the selection and preparation of substances to be used as medicines.

**Pharmacognosy**, n., *fär‘m-ā-kōg‘nō-z‘i-s*, also pharmacognosy, *-kōg‘nō-z‘i*-s (Gr. *pharmakôn*, medicine; *gnōsis*, knowledge), the knowledge of drugs or medicines, their properties and operations; the branch of Materia Medica which treats of simples, or unprepared medicines.

**Pharmacology**, n., *fär‘m-ā-k-ōl‘ŏ-jē* (Gr. *pharmakon*, the gullet or windpipe), the muscular pouch forming the back part of the mouth, and shaped like a funnel, terminating in the oesophagus or gullet: pharyngeal, a., *fär‘i-n‘j-èl‘i*-l*, pert. to or connected with the pharynx: pharyngitis, n., *fär‘i-n‘j-i-l‘i-s*, inflammation of the pharynx: pharyngotomy, n., *fär‘i-n‘j-gō’t‘i-m-l* (Gr. *tōmē*, a cutting), the operation of making an incision into the pharynx: Pharyngobranchii, n. *plu.*, *fär‘i-n‘j-gō-brāŋk‘li-t* (Gr. *brangeia*, gills), an Order of Fishes comprising only the Lancelet.

**Phaseolea**, n. *plu.*, *fāž‘ē-ŏl‘ē-s* (L. *phaselus*, an edible bean-pod, a light boat in the shape of a pod), a tribe of the Sub-ord. Papilionaceae, so named from the fancied resemblance of the pods: Phaseolus, n., *fāž‘ē-ŏl‘i-s*, a genus, mostly climbing plants, comprising the different varieties of kidney-bean, the flowers remarkable for the keel terminating in a twisted point: Phaseolus multilocus, *müll‘i-sōr‘l-i-s* (L.
multus, many; flos, a flower, floris, of a flower), the scarlet-runner; and P. radiatus, rádiát-us (L. radiátus, rayed—from radius, a ray), are species whose roots are poisonous: P. vulgaris, vúl-gár-is (L. vulgáris, common), the common French or kidney-bean, or Haricot.

Pheloderm, n., fél-ló-dérm (Gr. phéllos, the cork-tree; derma, skin), in bot., the suberous cortical layer of epidermis formed on the inside of the cork Cambium:

Phellogen, n., fél-ló-jén (Gr. génnáó, I produce), the cork Cambium.

Phenic acid, fém-ník (Gr. phaino, I show), carbolic acid; the hydrated oxide of phenyl; a product obtained chiefly from coal-tar: phenyl, n., fém-nil, a radical hydrocarbon.

Philadelphaceae, n. plu., fíl-lá-del-fó-sé-s (Gr. philos, dear, beloved; adelphos, a brother), the Syringa family, an Order of plants: Philadelpbus, n., fíl-lá-del-fú-s, a genus of handsome shrubs, producing elegant blossoms, having the appearance and smell of orange blossoms, but more powerful: Philadelpbus coronarius, kor-o-nd-ar-tú-s (L. coróndarius, of or belonging to a wreath—from coróna, a crown or wreath), the Syringa or Mock-orange, whose flowers have a strong orange odour, due to the presence of an oil.

Phlebectasis, n., fél-bék-táz-is, also phlebactasia, n., fél-bék-táz-i-d (Gr. phleps, a vein, phlébos, of a vein; étákís, extension), dilatation or varicosity of a vein, or of part of a vein.

Phlebitis, n., fél-bít-is (Gr. phleps, a vein, phlébos, of a vein), primary inflammation of a vein, which may be either acute or chronic: endophlebitis, n., énd-dó-fél-bít-is (Gr. endon, within), inflammation of the inner coat of a vein: mes-
phloëum, n., ἕλείμ, also phloem, n., ἕλεμ (Gr. phloëos, the bark of a tree), in bot., the cellular portion of the bark, found immediately beneath the epidermis; the least portion of a fibro-vascular bundle, consisting at first of succulent thin-walled cells.

phlogiston, n., φλόγι-στον (Gr. phlogistos, burnt, set on fire—from φλέγω, I burn), according to the theory of Stahl, a supposed principle or pure fire fixed in inflammable bodies, as distinguished from fire of combustion: phlogistic, a., φλόγι-στικ, partaking of phlogiston; inflammatory.

phlorizin, n., φλορίζ-ιν (Gr. phloroios, bark; ῥίζα, a root), a white crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the roots of apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees, giving to the bark its bitter astrigency: phloretin, n., φλορετίν, a substance procured from phlorizin by dilute acids: phlorizlein, n., φλορίζ-ζείν, a gum-like substance obtained from it by the action of oxygen and ammonia.

Phlox, n., φλόξ, Phloxes, n. pl., φλόξεις (Gr. phlox, a flame), an extensive genus of elegant, favourite plants, Ord. Polemoniaceae, so named from the appearance of the flowers, presenting visibly red, purple, or white colours.

phytæna, n., φυτευνά (Gr. phluintaina, a vesicle), a small vesicle, containing a serous fluid: phytænenoid, a., φυτευνι-όηδ (Gr. eidos, resemblance), bearing a resemblance to phytæna.

Phœnix, n., φέινιξ (Gr. phœnis, a palm tree), a genus of noble palm trees, Ord. Palmae, which includes the date: Phœnix dactylifera, δάκτυλ-ιδ'φέ-ρα (Gr. daktulos, a finger; L. fero, I bear), a lofty-growing palm of Arabia and Upper Egypt, having leaves from six to eight feet long, from which many articles of domestic use are procured, as food, clothing, house-building, fibres and thread, ropes, and juice as wine: P. farinifera, φαρ-ιν-ύφέ-ρα (L. farina, meal; fero, I bear), a species which contains a farinaceous, nutritive substance in the heart of the stem: P. sylvestris, sil-vέṣτ-ρις (L. sylvestris, woody—from silva, a wood), produces the date sugar of Bengal.

phoranthium, n., φόρανθ-ιον (Gr. phoranthos, a flower), a genus of plants, Ord. Polemoniaceae, which contains the date: Phoranthonium tenax, τέναξ (L. tenax, holding fast, tenacious), the New Zealand flax, from which fibres are procured.

phosphate, n., φώσφατ (Gr. phos, light; phorēo, I bear), a combination of phosphoric acid with a base: phosphatic, a., φώσφατικ, pert. to phosphate: phosphide, n., φώσφιδ, a combination of phosphorus with a metal.

phosphorus, n., φώσφορ-ος (Gr. phosphoros, light-bringer—from phos, light; phorēo, I bear), an elementary substance of a wax-like consistency, highly inflammable, always luminous in the dark in its ordinary state, obtained from bones: phosphorescence, n., φώσφορ-οσ'-ένσ, the state of being luminous without sensible heat: phosphoric acid, an acid prepared from phosphorus by oxidation by means of nitric acid.

phosphuret, n., φώσφυρ-έτ (Eng. phosphorus; L. uro, I burn), a combination of phosphorus with a combustible body, or a metallic oxide: phosphuretated, a., φώσφυρ-ετ-εδ, combined with phosphorus.
phrenitis, n., *[fret'is]* (Gr. *phren*, light, *photos*, of light; *phobē*, I dread), a dread or intolerance of light, a symptom common to many diseases of the eye.

**phragma, n.**, *

**phragmata, n. pl., fræg'-mät-* (Gr. *phragma, a fence or partition*; *kēnōs*, a cone), the chambered portion of the internal shell of a Belemnite.

**phrenic, a., frēn'ik* (Gr. *phrēn*, the heart or parts about it, *phrēnos*, of the heart), of or pert. to the parts about the heart; the name of the nerve arising from the third, fourth, and fifth cervical nerves, which acts as motor of the diaphragm: **phrenitis, n., frēn'ī-tis**, inflammation of the brain or its membranes; delirium: phrenetic, a., frēn'-ēt-ik, liable to violent sallies of mental excitement: n., a person occasionally wild and erratic.

**phthiriasis, n., thēr-i'-ä-sis* (Gr. *phtheiriasis* — from *phtheir*, a louse), a diseased condition in which lice are bred on and infest the body; cutaneous inveteration.

**phthisis, n.,this'-is* (Gr. *phthisis*, a wasting—from *phthēo*, I consume or waste away), pulmonary consumption, or wasting disease of the lungs, also called phthisis pulmonalis: **pul'-mōn-āl'-is* (L. *pulmo*, a lung, *pulmōnis*, of a lung), pulmonary phthisis: **phthisic, n., tīz'-ik*, a wasting away; a person affected with phthisis: **phthisical, a., tīz'-ik-āl*, belonging to phthisis; consumptive: renal phthisis, serofulous wasting of the kidney.

**phychochrome, n., fik'-ō-krom* (Gr. *phykos*, sea-weed; *chrōma*, colour), the colouring matter in Lichens, and in the lower Algae.

**phyccyanine, n., fik'-ō-sī'-ān-īn* (Gr. *phykos*, sea-weed; *kuānos*, blue), in bot., the red colouring matter characteristic of Florideae.

**phycoerythrine, n., fik'-ō-ē-rīths'-rin* (Gr. *phykos*, sea-weed; *eruthros*, red), in bot., the red colouring matter, soluble in water, found in Florideae.

**phyecology, n., fik'-ō-lō'-jī* (Gr. *phykos*, sea-weed; *logos*, discourse), the study of Algae or Sea-weeds.

**phyceophæne, n., fik'-ō-fē'-īn* (Gr. *phykos*, sea-weed; *phaios*, brown), in bot., a reddish-brown substance found in Algae.

**phycoxanthine, n., fik'-ō-zanth'-īn* (Gr. *phykos*, sea-weed; *xanthos*, yellow), in bot., the same as 'diatomine,' which see under 'Diatomaceae.'

**phyllactolomata, n. pl., fil'-āk'-tō-lō'-mät-* (Gr. *phulaktōkos, having the power to guard—from phullasso, I guard; *laimos*, the throat), the division of the Polyzoa in which the mouth is provided with the arched valvular process, called the 'epistome.'

**phylla, n. pl., fill'-lá* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf), in bot., the verticillate leaves which form the calyx or external envelope of the flower.

**phyllaries, n. pl., fill'-lär-īz* (Gr. *phil'vrea, a certain tree or shrub—from phullon, a leaf), in bot., the leaflets forming the involucre of composite flowers.

**phyllcysts, n. pl., fill'-lō'-sists* (Gr. *phullon, a leaf; *kustis, a cyst), the cavities in the interior of the hydrophyllia of certain Oceanic Hydrozoa.

**phyllodium, n., fil'-lōd'-ī-ūm* (Gr. *phullon, a leaf; *eidos, appearance), in bot., a leaf-stalk developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf; phyllody,
phyllotaxis, n., fill'o-tōk'es (Gr. phullon, a leaf; tasso, I arrange; taxis, order), in bot., the arrangement of the leaves on the axis or stem.

phylloxera, n. plu., fill'o-kər'a (Gr. phullon, a leaf; xéros, dry, parched), an insect which infests the leaves and roots of the vine, forming leaf-galls, and causes much damage in wine-producing countries.

phyma, n., fiz'mă (Gr. phuma, a tumour—from phuo, I produce), a boil or tumour: phymosis, n., fiz'-o-sis, a contracted prepuce which cannot be drawn back over the glands.

phyogemma, n. plu., fill'o-jem'mār'ti-a (Gr. phuo, I produce; gemma, a bud), in zool., the small gonoblastidia of Vérella, Ord. Physophoridae.

Physalis, n., fis'-al-is (Gr. phus'-allis, a bubble), a genus of plants, Ord. Solanaceae, so named in allusion to the calyx, which is also remarkable for being accrescent: Physalis Peruviana, per'-ōv'-i-an'a (of or from Peru), a species whose fruit, called the Peruvian winter cherry, is eaten; P. edulis, ed'-ul-is (L. edulis, eatable), the Cape gooseberry.

physic, n., fiz'ik (Gr. phusikos, conformable to nature—from phusis, nature), the science or knowledge of medicine; the art of healing diseases; a remedy for disease; a medicine: v., to treat with medicine: physical, a., fiz'ik-āl, pert. to nature, or natural productions; pert. to the body or material things: physician, n., fiz'ish'ān, one legally qualified to prescribe remedies for external or internal use in disease, as distinguished from a surgeon: physiologist, n., fiz'-i-lōj-ist, one skilled in the natural sciences or physics: physiology, n. plu., fiz'-iks, the science which treats of the
properties of matter, the laws of motion, and the phenomena of nature; natural philosophy.

physiognomy, n., *fiz'-i-og'-nom-i* (Gr. *phasis*, nature; *gnomon*, one who knows; *gnōme*, opinion), the art of determining the character and dispositions of a person by an examination of the features of the face; in bot., the general appearance of a plant, without any reference to its botanical characters; *physiognomic*, a., *fiz'-i-og'-nom-ik*, of or pert. to.

physiology, n., *fiz'-i-o-l'o-jii* (Gr. *phasis*, nature; logos, discourse), the science which treats of the vital actions or functions performed by the organs of plants and animals; the science which treats of the history and functions of the human body, and its several parts and structures.

physometra, n., *fiz'-i-met'-ra* (Gr. *phasis*, I inflate or distend; *metra*, a womb), an accumulation of air in the uterus which causes an enlargement of the abdomen.

Physomycetes, n., *fiz'-i-mik'-se'-ez* (Gr. *phasis*, a bladder; *mukes*, a fungus), a division of the Fungi in which the thallus is flocose, and the spores are surrounded by a vesicular veil or sporangium, as in bread-mould.

Physophoridae, n. plu., *fiz'-i-for'-i-d-e* (Gr. *phasis*, an air-bladder; *phorēō*, I bear), an Order of Oceanic Hydrozoa.

Physostigma, n., *fiz'-i-stig'-ma* (Gr. *phasis*, I inflate or distend; *stigma*, a mark, a brand), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminose, Sub-order Papilionaceae: *Physostigma venenosum*, *vēn'-ēn-o-z'-um* (L. *venenōsus*, very poisonous), a plant having a remarkable hooded stigma, yields the Calabar Ordeal Bean, which causes contraction of the pupil of the eye, is a violent poison.

Phytelephas, n., *fīt'-ēl'-ēf'-ās* (Gr. *photon*, a plant; *ēlephas*, ivory), a genus of plants, Ord. Palæae: *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, *māk'-rō-kārp'-ā* (Gr. *mākros*, great; *karpos*, fruit), the ivory palm, whose hard albumen is used in the same way as ivory.

phytochlor, n., *fīt'-ō-klōr* (Gr. *photon*, a plant; *chlorōs*, green), the green colouring matter of plants; chlorophyll.

phytoderma, n., *fīt'-ō-dērm'-ā* (Gr. *photon*, a plant; *derma*, skin), any fungus or vegetable parasite growing on the skin: *phytoderma*, n. plu., *-dērm'-āt-ā*, skin diseases caused by fungi.

phytogenesis, n., *fīt'-ō-jēn'-ēs'-ēs* (Gr. *photon*, a plant; *genēō*, I produce), the development of the plant.

phytography, n., *fīt'-ō-gr'-āf'-ē* (Gr. *photon*, a plant; *grapho*, I write), the description of plants.

phytoid, a., *fīt'-ōy-d* (Gr. *photon*, a plant; *eidōs*, resemblance), resembling a plant; plant-like.

Phytolaccaceae, n. plu., *fīt'-ō-lak'-kē'-sē'-ē* (Gr. *photon*, a plant; L. *laca*, a plant, otherwise unknown; Ger. *lack*, Pers. *lac*, a rose or ruby colour), the Phytolacca family, an Order of plants whose species have frequently much acridity, and some act as emetics or purgatives: *Phytolaccae*, n. plu., *fīt'-ē-lāk'-sē'-ē*, a Sub-order or tribe: *Phytolacca*, n., *fīt'-ō-lāk'-kā*, a genus said to be so named from their red juice: *Phytolacca decandra*, *dek'-ən-d'rā* (Gr. *deka*, ten; *anēr*, a male; *andros*, of a male), the common poke, whose succulent fruit yields a red juice which has been used as a remedy in cases of chronic syphilitic pains, and the plant yields much potash.

phytology, n., *fīt'-ō-l'o-jii* (Gr. *photon*, a plant; logos, discourse), the science of the vegetable kingdom; the study of plants; botany.

phyton, n., *fīt'-ōn* (Gr. *photon*, a
phytophagous, a., *fit-ophys-ag'-us* (Gr. *phyton*, a plant; *phago*, I eat), plant-eating; herbivorous.

phytazoids, n. plu., *fit'-o-zoi'dz* (Gr. *phyton*, a plant; *zoön*, an animal; *eidos*, resemblance), in bot., peculiar bodies, rolled up in a circular or spiral manner, in the cellules of the antheridia in Hepatices and Mosses, which exhibit active movements at certain periods of their existence, and thus resemble animalcules; Spermatozoids, or Antherozoids.

phytazoon, n., *fit'-o-zoi'don* (Gr. *phyton*, a plant; *zoön*, an animal, *zōa*, animals), a plant-like animalcule, or one living in the tissues of plants: phytzaoa, n. plu., *fit'-o-zoi'da*, in bot., moving filaments in the antheridia of Cryptogams.

pia-mater, n., *pil'-a-māt'-er* (L., kind mother), a delicate, fibrous, and highly vascular membrane, which immediately invests the brain and spinal cord.

pica, n., *pik'-a* (L. and It. *pica*, a magpie, hunger), an appetite to eat or drink things unusual, such as coal, earth, etc.; a depraved appetite.

Picraea, n., *pik'-ren'-a* (Gr. *pikros*, bitter), a genus of plants, Ord. Simarubaceae: Picraea excelsa, *ēk-sēils'-a* (L. *excelsus*, elevated, lofty), a lofty forest tree of Jamaica, whose wood forms the Quassia of the shops, used in the form of an infusion and tincture as a slightly narcotic tonic, and anthelmintic.

picremel, n., *pik'-rōm'-el* (Gr. *pikros*, bitter; *melē*, honey), a peculiar sweet bitter substance found in bile.

picrotoxin, a., *pik'-rō-tōks'-ihk*, also picrotoxia, n., *pik'-rō-tōks'-i-on* (Gr. *pikros*, bitter; Gr. *toxikon*, *l. toxicum*, the poison in which arrows were dipped), a crystalline, poison-

ous, narcotic principle, forming the active bitter ingredient in the berries of the Cocculus Indicus: picrotoxic, a., *pik'-rō-tōks'-ik*, of or pert. to.

pigment, n., *pig'-mēnt* (L. *pimentum*, a paint—from *pingo*, I paint), any colouring matter wherever found; the term is mainly applied to colouring matter in certain positions of the body, as in the inner layer of the choroid.

pileate, a., *pil'-e-at* (L. *pileus*, a close-fitting felt cap), in bot., having a cap like the head of a mushroom: pileus, n., *pil'-e-ūs*, in bot., the cap-like portion of the mushroom, bearing the hymenium on its under side: pileoli, n. plu., *pil'-e-ōl-i* (dimin.), little pilei, several usually proceeding from the same common stem.

pileorhiza, n., *pil'-e-ō-riz'-a* (Gr. *pileōs*, a cap; *rhiza*, a root), in bot., a covering of the root, as in Lemna; a cap found at the end of some roots.

piles, n. plu., *pilz* (L. *pila*, a ball of anything), a popular name for a disease of the veins at the extremity of the rectum, assuming a knotted or clustered form around the anus—called bleeding piles when there is a discharge of blood from them, and blind piles when there is none; haemorrhoids.

pili, n. plu., *pil'ı* (L. *pilus*, hair), in bot., fine slender hair-like bodies covering some plants: piliform, a., *pil'-ifōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), having the form of hairs: Pilocarpus, n., *pil'-o-karp'-ūs* (L. *pilōsus*, hairy; Gr. *karpōs*, fruit), a genus of plants, Ord. Rutaceae: Pilocarpus pen natifolius, *pēn-nāt'-ifōl'-ūs* (L. *penna*, a feather; *fōlium*, a leaf), used as a sudorific and sialogogue: picloarpine, n., *pil'-o-

harp'-in*, the active principle of
preceding, and a powerful sialagogue: Pilocarpus jaborandi, believed to be a different plant, but possessing similar physiological effects.

**pilidium, n., pil-id-ium (Gr. pilēs, a cap; eidos, resemblance), an orbicular lichen-shift.**

**pill, n., pil (L. pila, a ball), a medicine made up in the shape and size of a pea, to be swallowed whole: pillule, n., pil-ul (L. pilula, a little ball), a small pill.**

**pilose, a., pil-os (L. pilōsus, hairy, shaggy—from pilus, a hair), in bot., covered with long, distinct hairs; abounding in hairs.**

**Pimenta, n., pin-ent’â (Sp. pimiento), a genus of plants, Ord. Myrtaceae:**

*Pimenta officinalis, of: flis-in-ul’tis (L. officinalis, officinal), a tree, a native of the W. Indies and Mexico, producing Pimento, Allspice, or Jamaica pepper, so named from the aromatic odour of the fruit, contains an acid volatile oil, and is sometimes employed as a stimulant and carminative.

**Pimpinella, n., pimp-in-ell’â (corrupted from bipinnate, referring to the leaves being twice pinnate; It. pimpinella, the herb pimpernel), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae:**

*Pimpinella anisum, ân-iz-um (L. ânisum, anise), a species from whose fruit a carminative and aromatic oil is obtained.

**pinakenchyma, n., pin-en-’kîn-mâ, same as ‘pinakenchyma,’ which see; in bot., tissue composed of tabular cells.**

**pin-eyed, a., pin-’id’ (pin, and eye), in bot., having long styles with stigma visible at the top of the floral tube, as in the flower of Primula.**

**Pinguicula, n., pin-gwik-ul’â (L. pinguiculus, somewhat fat—from pinguis, fat), a genus of beautiful little plants, Ord. Lentibulariaceae, whose species are called butterworts from giving consistence to milk, so named in reference to the greasy appearance of their foliage,—the leaves secrete a viscid fluid which detains insects: Pinguicula grandiflora, grând’-flor’â (L. grandis, great, large; floris, a flower, flor’is, of a flower), a species peculiar to Ireland: P. alpina, âl-p’-in’â (of or from the Alps), a species peculiar to Scotland.

**pinna, n., pin-nâ, pinnae, n.plu., pin’-nê (L. pinna, a feather or fin), a general name applied to the fin of a fish, or to the feather or wing of a bird; in bot., the leaflet of a pinnate leaf; in anat., the auricle or outer ear, projecting beyond the head: pinnate, a., pin-nât’, in bot., having the leaves divided in a feathery manner; in a compound leaf, having several leaflets attached to each side of a central rib; feather-shaped, or possessing lateral processes: pinnatifid, a., pin-nât’-fid (L. findo, I cleave; fidi, I cleft), in bot., having leaves cut into lateral segments to about the middle, like those of the common groundsel: pinnatifid-ate, a., pin-nât’-fid’at’ (L. part-itus, divided), having leaves cut into lateral segments, the divisions extending nearly to the central rib.

**pinnatisect, a., pin-nât’-sect’ (L. pinna, a fin; sectus, cut), in bot., having leaves divided nearly
to the midrib in a pinnate manner.

**Pinnigrada, n. plu., pin'-ni-grād'-ā (L. pinna, a feather; gradior, I walk), the group of Carnivora, comprising the Seals and Walruses, adapted for aquatic life, and so named from the use of their fins or flaps for locomotion.

pinnules, n. plu., pin'-nūlə, also pinnule, n. plu., pin'-nul-ə (L. pinnula, a little fin or feather), in bot., the small pinnæ of a bipinnate or tripinnate leaf; the secondary divisions of a pinnate leaf; in zoöl., the lateral processes of the arms of Crinoids.

**Pinus, n., pin'-ūs (Gr. pínos, L. pinus, a pine tree), a genus of important trees, Ord. Coniferae, which yield valuable products besides their timber, as turpentine, resin, tar, and pitch: *Pinus sylvestris, sil-vēst-ris* (L. silvestris, woody—from *silva*, a wood), the Scotch fir, which yields common turpentine; essence of spruce, used in making spruce-beer, is obtained by boiling the leaves in water; the Norwegians prepare bark-bread from the inner bark: P. pinaster, pin'-āst'-ēr (L. pinaster, a wild pine), the Cluster pine: P. maritima, mēr'-ti-tīm'-ā (L. maritimus, belonging to the sea—from *mārē*, the sea), the Bourdeaus pine: P. palustris, pāl-ūstr'-ēs (L. paluster, marshy—from pālus, a marsh), the Swamp pine: P. taeda, tēd'-ā (L. taeda, the pitch-pine tree), the Loblolly or Frankincense pine; the two preceding yield the Thus or Common Frankincense: P. pumílio, pūm'-i-lī'-ō (L. pumilio, a dwarf, a pigmy), yields Hungarian balsam: P. pinea, pin'-ē-ā (L. pinēás, of the pine—from *pinus*, a pine), the Stone pine, the source of Carpathian balsam.

**Piperaceae, n. plu., pip'-ēr-ā-lē-ē (L. piper, pepper, pipēris, of pepper), the Pepper family, an Order of plants, natives of the hottest parts of the world, having pungent, acrid, and aromatic properties: *Piper, n., pip'-ēr*, an interesting genus of plants: *Piper officinarum, of'-sīn-ār'-ūm* (L. officina, a workshop, officinarum, of workshops), the Piper of the laboratories; an Indian creeper, whose dried fruiting spikes constitute long-pepper: P. nigrum, nig'-rūm (L. niger, black), an Indian creeper, whose dried unripe fruit or drapes constitute black pepper; the ripe fruit, when deprived of its outer fleshy covering, constitutes white pepper; these peppers, hot aromatic condiments, are used medicinally as tonic, stimulant, febrifuge, and stomachic: P. cubeba, küb'-ē-bā (Ar. cubabah), an Indian and Javan climbing plant, the cubeb pepper, used extensively in arresting discharges from mucous membranes: P. clusii, klūz'-i-ī (after C. Clusius, a botanist), a species which yields the African cubebs, W. African black pepper: P. angustifolium, āng'-güst'-ēfol'-i-ūm (L. angustus, narrow; folium, a leaf), a shrub growing in the moist woods of Bolívia, Peru, etc., whose leaves and unripe fruit are called Matico, possesses aromatic, fragrant, and astringent qualities, and the property of checking hemorrhage: P. lancefolium, lān-sē-ē-fol'-i-ūm (L. lancea, a lance; folium, a leaf), also yields Matico: P. methysticum, meth'-i-stik'-ām (Gr. methustikos, intoxicating—from methu, wine), the plant from which the intoxicating liquor 'Ava,' 'Cava,' or 'Kava,' is prepared by fermentation, much used by S. Sea islanders, and peculiar to them; also used as a remedy for syphilis: *piperin, n., pip'-ēr-in*, a white crystallisable substance extracted from black pepper.
Pisces, n. plu., pis'ez (L. piscis, a fish), the class of vertebrates comprising the Fishes: pisciform, a., pisci'-form (L. forma, shape), having the shape of a fish.

Piscidia, n., pis'-ild'-a (L. piscis, a fish; cædo, I kill), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosæ, Sub-ord. Papilionaceæ, so named as used for stupefying fish: Piscidia erythrina, ēr-thr-in'-a (Gr. ēruthrós, red), the Jamaica Dogwood, used as a poison to catch fish.

pisiform, a., pisci'-form (L. piscum, a pea; forma, shape), pea-shaped; having the form or structure of a pea; applied to the smallest bone of the carpus.

Pistacia, n., pis'-ild'-a (Gr. pistākiā, the Pistachio nuts), a genus of plants, Ord. Anacardiaceæ: Pistacia vera, vér'-a (L. vērus, real, genuine), the Pistacia or Pistachio nut-tree, extensively cultivated in Syria and the East, and in the South of Europe; the green-coloured, oily kernels are used as food: P. terebinthus, tér-é-binth'-us (L. tērēbinthus, the turpentine tree), a tree, a native of the S. of Europe, of N. of Africa, and of the East, which yields a resinous substance called Chian or Cyprian turpentine, and has diuretic and excitant properties: P. lentiscus, lēnt-is'-kus (L. lēntiscus, the mastich tree), furnishes the concrete resinous exudation called Mastich or Mastic, which see.

pistil, n., pist'-il (L. pistillum, a pestle; F. pistil), in bot., the seed-bearing organ, occupying the centre of a flower, consisting of an upper part or stigma, a central part or style, and a lower part or ovary, containing the young seeds, called ovules: pistillary, a., pist-il'-ár-i, connected with or pert. to a pistil: pistillate, a., pist-il'-lāt, having a pistil — applied to a female flower or plant: pistillidium, n., pist-il'-lid'-i-um (Gr. eidos, resemblance), an organ in the higher Cryptogams having female sexual functions: pistilliferous, a., pist-il'-y,-ēr'-us (L. fēro, I bear), having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower; same as 'pistillate': pistillody, n., pist-il'-o-dy (Gr. eidos, resemblance), the change of any organ of a flower into carpels.

Pisum, n., pis'-um (L. pisum, the pea), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosæ, Sub-ord. Papilionaceæ: Pisum sativum, sä't-i-vüm (L. sativus, that is eaten), a hardy annual producing the common pea.

pitch, n., pitsh (Ger. pech, Gr. pitta, pitch), the officinal variety, termed Burgundy Pitch, is the resinous exudation from the spruce fir, used as a plaster.

pitcher, n., pitsh'-ér (F. pichet, It. pitero, an earthen pot), in a plant, a leaf which has the petiole or leaf-stalk expanded into a vase-like form, the blade being attached as a lid: Pitcher-plants, the genus Nepenthes.

Pittosporaceæ, n. plu., pit'-to-spör-ā'sē'-ē (G. pitta, pitch; spora, seed), the Pittosporum family, an Order of plants, so named because the seeds are covered with a resinous pulp: Pittosporum, n., pit'-os'-pōr-üm, a genus of very handsome shrubs, having glossy foliage and pretty flowers.

pituitary, a., pit'-i-tär-i (L. pitūtātē, slime, phlegm), that secretes or conveys phlegm or mucus: pituitae, n., pit'-i-tē, phlegm or mucus: pituitary gland, a gland situated on the lower side of the brain, supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils: pituitary membrane, the fine membrane lining the nostrils.

pityriasis, n., pit'-i-rī'-ās-is (Gr. pituron, scurf or bran), a skin
disease, exhibiting a slight redness of limited portions of the skin, on which small, thin scales are formed and fall off—called *dandriff* when it affects children: *pityroid*, a., *pitt'-r'-yd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), bran or scurf-like.

**placenta**, n., *plăs'-ent'ă* (L. *placenta*, a cake; Gr. *plakous*, a flat cake), a flat, round body formed in the womb during pregnancy, and serving to connect the circulation of the mother and child—coming away a few minutes after delivery, it is commonly known as the afterbirth; in bot., the cellular part of the carpel bearing the ovule:

**placentary**, n., *plăs'-ent'-âr'-i*, in bot., a placenta bearing numerous ovules: **placental**, a., *plăs'-ent'-âl*, pert. to the placenta: n., a mammal having a placenta:

**placentation**, n., *plăs'-ent'-â-shun*, in bot., the manner in which the seeds are attached to the pericarp; the manner in which the placenta are developed.

**placoid**, a., *plăk'-ôyd* (Gr. *plax*, a plate, *plakos*, of a plate; *eidos*, resemblance), applied to the irregular bony plates, grains, or spines in the skin of various fishes, as skates, rays, dog-fish, and sharks: n., an Order of fishes.

**plagiostomi**, n. plu., *plăd'-j'-ôs'-töm'-i* (Gr. *plagios*, transverse; *stoma*, a mouth), the Sharks and Rays in which the mouth is transverse, being placed on the under surface of the head.

**Planaridae**, n. plu., *plăn'-âr'-id'-a* (Gr. *planos*, wandering), a Sub-order of the Turbellaria.

**planta tristes**, n. plu., *plăn'tî trîst'-éz* (L. *planta*, plants; *tristes*, sad, melancholy, *tristes*, plu.), melancholy plants, so named because they expand their flowers in the evening only, as some species of Hesperis, Pelargonium, etc.

**Plantaginaceae**, n. plu., *plăn'-âd'-j'-in'-â-sê'-ê* (L. *plantâgo*, a plantain—from *planta*, the sole of the foot, from the leaves lying flat on the ground), the Ribwort family, an Order of plants having radical ribbed leaves, and the species are frequently bitter and astringent: **Plantago**, n., *plăn'-ânt'-ô*; a genus of plants, usually called Plantains: **Plantago maritima**, *mâr'-ît'-im-â* (L. *maritimus*, belonging to the sea—from *mârê*, the sea), a species found on the sea-shores, and on the highest mountains in Scotland: **P. major**, *mâd'-j'-ôr* (L. major, greater), the Way-bred, which follows the footsteps of man in his migrations, the spiklets are used for feeding birds: **P. decumbens**, *dê'-kîm'-bên* (L. *decumbens*, lying down), a native of Egypt, India, etc., whose seeds are used to form a demulcent drink in diarrhoea.

**plantar**, a., *plăn'-târ* (L. *plantâris*, belonging to the sole of the foot—from *planta*, the sole of the foot), pert. to the sole of the foot: **plantaris**, a., *plăn'-târ'-îs*, applied to a muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur, and which extends to the foot.

**plantigrade**, a., *plăn'-tâ-grâd* (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot; *gradior*, I walk), placing the sole of the foot to the ground in walking: n., an animal that does so, as the bear.

**planula**, n., *plăn'-ôl'-â* (L. *plânûla*, a little plane—from *plânus*, flat), the oval ciliated embryo of certain of the Hydrozoa.

**planum temporale**, *plăn'-âm têmp'-ôr'-âl'-ê* (L. *plânus*, plane; *temporalis*, lasting but for a time), the temporal plane; the parietal part of the temporal ridge of the skull, which bounds a surface somewhat flatter than the rest, forming part of the temporal fossa.
plasma, n., plást-má (Gr. plasma, a thing moulded or formed, a model), the colourless fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscles float; liquor sanguinis.

Plasmodium, n., plás-mőd-t-üm (Gr. plasma, a thing moulded or formed; eidōs, resemblance), in bot., a membranous protoplasmic body, formed by the coalescence of swarm spores in myxosporous Fungi.

Plastic, a., plást'ik (Gr. plastikos, suitable for being fashioned or formed—from plassō, I form or mould), having power to give form to matter: plastic element, an element which contains the germ of a higher form: plastic force, the force which gives to matter a definite organic form.

Plastron, n., plást-rön (Gr. em-plastron, a plaster; F. plastron, a breastplate), that part of the bony covering of turtles and tortoises, etc., which covers the lower or ventral portion.

Platanaceae, n. plu., plát-án-á-sé-é (Gr. platanos, L. pláticus, the plane tree—from Gr. platus, wide, broad), the Plane family, an Order of trees so named from their wide-spreading branches:

Platanus, n., plát-án-nis, a genus of plane trees: Platanus orientalis, or't-en-ál-is (L. orientālis, eastern), the Oriental plane, having broad palmate leaves like the sycamore: P. occidentalis, òk-sé-én-tál-is (L. occidentālis, western), and P. acerifolia, ás'er-i-fó-li-á (L. acer, the maple tree; fólium, a leaf), are cultivated as showy trees under the name of Planes.

Platyelmia, n. plu., plát-i-elm'i-á (Gr. platus, broad; helminis, an intestinal worm), the division of the Scolecida, comprising the Tapeworms.

Platylobeae, n. plu., plát-i-loh'-é-é (Gr. platus, broad; lobos, a lobe), in bot., a general name for the tribes Pleurorhizeae and Notorotheae, meaning that the cotyledons are plane or flat: platyphyllous, a., plát-i-féll'-ús (Gr. phullon, a leaf), in bot., broad-leaved.

Platyrrhina, n. plu., plát-i-rín'á (Gr. platus, broad; rhines, nostrils), a group of the Quadruped: platyrrhine, a., plát'i-rín, broad-nosed; applied to the new-world monkeys, which have their nostrils separated from each other by a broad septum.

Platysma myoides, plát-i-ís-má mi'-oy'd-éz (Gr. platusmos, enlargement; mus, a muscle; eidōs, resemblance), a pale-coloured, thin sheet of muscular fibres, extending over the front and sides of the neck, and lower portions of the side part of the face, which assists in drawing the angle of the mouth downwards and outwards; it is the sole remains in man of the 'muscular panniculus,' or skin muscle, of animals.

Plectranthus, n., plek-tránth'-us (Gr. plektron, a cock's spur; anthos, a flower), a genus of plants, Ord. Labiate, so named in reference to the shape of the flowers: Plectranthus graveolens, gráv'-é-ol-enz (L. graveolens, strong-smelling), the Patchouli plant of the East Indies, used as a perfume, and yields a volatile oil of a yellowish-green colour.

Pleiomazia, n., plié'-mázh'-í-á (Gr. pleion, more; mázós, the breast), an excess in the number of mammæ, rarely observed in men, more commonly in women.

Pleiomorphy, n., plié'-mór-fí (Gr. pleion, more; morphē, shape), in bot., the renewed growths in arrested parts of irregular flowers: pleiotaxy, n., plié'-táksi (Gr. taxis, arrangement), the multiplication of whorls: pleiotracheae, n. plu., plié'-trák'-é-é (Gr. tracheia, the windpipe; trachus, rough), numerous fibres united together,
as in the banana, and assuming the aspect of a broad riband; spiral vessels with several fibres united.

plenus, a., plení-us (L. plenus, full), in bot., double, when applied to the flower.

pleospora, n., plé-os'por-a (Gr. pléos, full; spora, a spore, seed), another name for 'Cladosporium herbarum,' a disease in silkworms, caused by a Fungus.

plerome, n., plér'-óm (Gr. plér-óma, fulness, completion), the state of being filled up or completed; in bot., the central portion of the primary meristem immediately enclosed and overarched by the periblom.

plessor, n., plész'or, also plexor, n., pléks'or (Gr. pléssó, I strike), any instrument used in percussion.

plethora, n., pléthór-a (Gr. pléthóra, fulness, abundance), redundant fulness of the bloodvessels; excess in the amount or quality of food and drink partaken of.

pleura, n., plór-a (Gr. pleura, the side, a rib), a serous membrane or sac covering each lung, and also lining the inside of the chest or thorax: pleurie, n. plu., plór'ë, two independent serous membranes forming two shut sacs, quite distinct from each other, which line the right and left sides of the thoracic cavity, each pleura consisting of a visceral and a parietal portion:

pleura pulmonalis, púl'-món-ál'ís (L. pulmo, a lung, pulmónis, of a lung), the visceral portion of the pleura which covers the lung:

pleura costalis, kós-tál'ís (L. costa, a rib), the parietal portion of the pleura which lines the ribs and intercostal spaces, and covers the upper convex surface of the diaphragm, etc.: pleural, a., plór'al, connected with the pleura: pleurisy, n., plór'is-i,
tension), applied to lateral convulsions, sometimes seen in cases of tetanus, the patient throwing himself from side to side: adj., bent or stretched from one side.

plexiform, a., plēks-ī-form (L. plexum, to interweave, to twist; forma, shape), in the form of network; complicated; entangled.

pleximeter, n., plēks-īm-ēt-ēr (Gr. plexis, a striking; metron, a measure), a plate of ivory, indiarubber, or the like, and very frequently the fingers of the left hand, used in mediate per- cussion of the chest or abdomen.

plexus, n., plēks-ī-us, plexuses, n. plu., plēks-ī-us-es (L. plexus, twisted), in anat., a network of interlacing blood-vessels, or nerves.

plica, n., plīk'-ā (L. plīco, I fold or plait), in bot., a diseased state of plants in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short twigs, and these in their turn produce others, thus forming an entangled mass; in med., a disease in man in which the hair becomes matted and the scalp exceedingly sensitive—also called plica polonica, pōl-ōn'-īk-ā, as being peculiar to Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary: p. semilunaris, sēm-i-lōn-ār'-īs (L. sēmi, half; luna, the moon), the semilunar fold; a vertical fold of the conjunctiva resting on the eyeball, forming the rudiment of the third eyelid, the membrane nictitans, found in some animals.

plicate, a., plīk'-āt (L. plīcātus, folded or doubled up), in bot., folded like a fan; regularly disposed in folds, as in the vernation of some leaves: plicative, a., plīk'-āt-īv, plaited or folded, applied to sestivation: plicatul ate, a., plīk'-āl-āī (dim. of plicate), disposed in very small folds.

Plumbaginaceae, n. plu., plūm-bāj-in-ās-ē-ē (L. plumbago, the plant lead-wort or flea-wort—from plumbum, lead), the Sea-pink family, an Order of plants, some of which are acrid, and others have tonic qualities: Plumbago, n., plūm-bāg'-ō, a genus of pretty free-flowering plants; Plumbago Europea, ur-ō-pěl'-ā (of or from Europe), has been employed for the relief of toothache, while the root is so acrid as to be employed for caus ing issues, and by beggars to raise ulcers to excite pity; also used internally in small doses as an emetic: P. rosea, ō-zē'-ā (L. rōsētis, pert. to roses—from rōsa, a rose), and P. scandens, skān'-dēns (L. scandens, climbing), are two species whose roots when fresh are most energetic blistering agents, the latter in San Domingo being called 'Herbe-du-diable.

plumbism, n., plūm-bizm (L. plumbum, lead), the condition of an individual whose system has been brought under the influence of lead poison, as plumbers and painters.

plumose, a., plōm-ōz' (F. plume, L. pluma, a feather, a small, soft feather), in bot., applied to hairs or plants that have branches arranged like the beard on a feather; feathery.

plumule, n., plōm'-ūl (L. plumula, a little feather), in bot., the rudimentary or first bud of an embryo, usually enclosed by the cotyledons.

plurilocular, a., plōr'-ī-lōk'-āl-ār (L. plus, more, pluris, of more; loculus, a little place), in bot., having several divisions containing seeds, as the orange and lemon; many-celled: pluripartite, a., plōr'-ī-part'-īt (L. partitus, parted or divided), having an organ deeply-divided into several nearly distinct portions: pluri-
septate, -sépt-at (L. septum, a hedge), having many septa.
pluteus, n., plót-ē-ús (L. plūtēus, a pent-house, a shed), the larval form of the Echinidea.
pneumatic, a., nū-māt-ik (Gr. pneuma, air), pert. to air, or air-breathing organs; filled with air; pneumatica, n., nū-māt-āks, a diseased state of the respiratory functions; an agent that acts on them: pneumatics, n. pl., nū-māt-āks, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, and of similar elastic fluids:
pneumatocele, n., nū-māt-ō-sēl (Gr. kēlē, a tumour), a tumour or distension filled with air: pneumatocyst, n., nū-māt-ō-stist (Gr. kūstis, a cyst), the air-sac or float of certain of the Ocean Hydrozoa:
pneumatophore, n., nū-māt-ō-för (Gr. phorēō, I bear), the proximal dilatation of the cnemosarc in the Physophoridae which surrounds the pneumatocyst.
pneumatosis, n., nū-māt-ō-sēs (Gr. pneuma, air, breath, pneumatōs, of air), in med., a windy swelling.
pneumogastric, a., nū-mō-gāst-rīk (Gr. pneuma, the lungs; gaster, the belly), of or pert. to the lungs and stomach; denoting the principal nerve of the stomach, which extends over the viscera of the chest and abdomen, and regulates the functions of respiration and digestion; also called 'vagus' from its wide distribution.
pneumonia, n., nū-mōn-ē-ā. also pneumonitis, n., nū-mōn-ē-ēs (Gr. pneuma, the lungs), inflammation of the lungs: pneumonic, a., nū-mōn-ēk, pert. to the lungs; pulmonic: n., a medicine for affections of the lungs.
pneumo-skeleton, n., nū-mō-skōl-ē-tōn (Gr. pneumōn, the lungs; Eng. skeleton), the hard structures connected with the breathing organs of certain animals, as the shell of Molluscs.

pneumothorax, n., nū-mō-thōr-āks (Gr. pneumōn, the lungs; thorax, the trunk of the body), a condition in which there is air in the cavity of the pleura, producing collapse of the lungs, in which state the patient is unable to use the lung on the affected side.
poculiform, a., pōk-ūl-ī-form (L. poculum, a cup; forma, shape), in bot., cup-shaped.
podagra, n., pōd-āg-rā (L. and Gr. podagra, gout in the feet—from pous, a foot, pōdes, feet; agra, a seizing), gout in the feet: podagric, a., pōd-āg-rīk, pert. to the gout; gouty.
podetium, n., pōd-ē-shī-ūm, podētia, n. pl., pōd-ē-shī-ōs (Gr. pous, a foot, pōdes, feet), in bot., a stalk-like elevation, simple or branched, rising from the thallus in some lichens: podetiform, a., pōd-ēshī-ē-form (L. forma, shape), resembling a podetium.
podocarp, n., pōd-ō-kārps (Gr. pous, a foot, pōdes, of a foot; kārpos, fruit), in bot., a stalk supporting the fruit: Podocarpus, n., pōd-ō-kārps (L. pod-ō-kārps, a genus of plants, Ord. Coniferae: Podocarpus totarra, tō-tār-rā (New Zealand name), a species which supplies good timber in New Zealand.
podogynium, n., pōd-ō-jin'-ē-ūm (Gr. pous, a foot, pōdes, of a foot; gynē, a female), in bot., a fleshy and solid projection serving to support the ovary.
podophyllum, n., pōd-ō-fī-lē-ūm (Gr. pous, a foot, pōdes, of a foot; phullon, a leaf), the Duck's Foot, a genus of plants, Ord. Ranunculaceae: Podophyllum peltatum, pēlt-āt-ūm (L. peltatus, armed with a small half-moon-shaped shield—from pelta, a shield), the May Apple, employed in America as a purgative and cathartic: P. emodi, ēmōd-ē (a probable native name), an Indian...
species bearing a similar fruit: podophyllum, n., the dried underground stem of the P. peltatum, known also as the American May Apple, or Mandrake: podophylin, n., pōdˈl-ə-sēˈlin (Gr. podes, ropes at the corners of a sail; sperma, seed), in bot., the filament or thread by which the ovule adheres to the placenta; the funiculus. Podostemaceae, n. plu., pōdˈl-stēmˈ-a-sēˈ-ē (Gr. podes, ropes at the corners of a sail; stēmma, a garland or wreath), the Podostemmon family, an Ord. of aquatic plants which flower and ripen their seed under water, and their ashes furnish salt: Podostemon, n., pōdˈl-stēmˈ-lōn, a genus of floating plants, with the habit of Liverworts or Scale Mosses.

poephaga, n., pōˈe-fəgˈ-a (Gr. poē, grass, herbage; phago, I eat), in zoöl., a group of the Marsupials.

pogon, n., pōɡˈ-ōn (Gr. pōgon), in bot., a beard.

Pogostemon, n., pōɡˈ-ō-stēmˈ-lōn (Gr. pōgon, a beard; stēmon, the thread or warp of a web, a stamen), a genus of plants, Ord. Labiatae: Pogostemon suavis, swāˈvɪs (L. suavis, sweet, pleasant); also P. Patchouly, pāˈtʃə-ˈlē (native name), the Patchouly plant of the East Indies, used as a perfume, and yields a volatile oil of a yellowish green colour.

polarity, n., pōlˈ-ərˈti (L. polus, the end of an axis; Gr. polos, a pivot on which anything turns), that property of bodies, or particles of all kinds of matter, which causes them, when at liberty to move freely, to arrange themselves in certain determinate directions—to point, as it were, to given poles.

Polemoniaceae, n. plu., pōlˈ-ə-mōnˈ-i-əˈsēˈ-ē (L. pōlēˈmōnia, Gr. pōlēˈmōnion, Greek Valerian—said to be from Gr. pōlēˈmōs, war, as kings quarrelled and made war for the honour of the discovery of its virtues), the Phlox family, an Order of plants, many of which have showy flowers, and are commonly cultivated: Polemonium, n., pōlˈ-ə-mōnˈ-i-əˈ-um, a genus of plants: Polemonium cæruleum, sērˈ-əlˈ-əˈ-um (L. cærˈ-ūlˈ-ēəs, dark-blue, cerulean), Greek Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder, has bitter properties, esteemed by Russians as useful in hydrophobia when its leaves are applied as poultices.

pollen, n., pōlˈ-lēn (L. pollen, fine flour), in bot., the fecundating or fertilising powder contained in the anthers of flowers, and afterwards dispersed on the stigma: pollen cells, the cavities of anthers: pollen tubes, the thread-like tubular cavities of tubes developed from the pollen grains after they have become attached to the stigma: pollen mass, or pollinia, n., pōlˈ-lēnˈ-i-əˈ (native name: agragulinated mass of pollen, occurring in some orders of plants, as in Orchids: pollination, n., pōlˈ-lēnˈ-i-əˈ-shin, the conveyance of the pollen from the anthers to the stigma in Angiosperms, or to the nucleus in Gymnosperms: pollinodium, n., pōlˈ-lēnˈ-ōdˈ-əˈ-um (Gr. eidos, resemblance), another name for the 'Antheridium,' which see.

pollex, n., pōlˈ-lēks (L. pollex, the thumb), the thumb in man; the innermost of the five normal digits of the anterior limb of the higher vertebrates.

polyadelphous, a., pōlˈ-ə-diˈ-əlˈfəs (Gr. polus, many; adelphos, a brother), in bot., having stamens united by their filaments so as to form more than two bundles; having stamens in many bundles.
polyandrous, a., póli'-änd'rus (Gr. polus, many; anér, a male, andros, of a male), having more than twenty stamens, as a flower.

Polyanthus, n., póli'-ánth'ús (Gr. polus, many; anthos, a flower), a genus of showy garden flowers, Ord. Liliaceae: Polyanthus tuberosa, túb'ér-os'ú (L. tuberosus, having fleshy knots—from tuber, a protuberance), the tube-roses, prized for their fragrance, and beauty of their flowers.

Polyanthus, n., póli'-ánth'ús (Gr. polus, many; anthos, a flower), a favourite garden flower, a variety of the Primrose, Primula vulgaris, Ord. Primulaceae.

polycarpic, a., póli'-kárp'ik, also polycarpous, a., póli'-kár-p'ús (Gr. polus, many; karpos, fruit), in bot., having the carpels distinct and numerous, each flower bearing several fruit; applied to plants which flower and fruit many times in the course of their life.

polychroite, n., póli'-kró'ít (Gr. polus, many; chroízō, I colour), the yellow colouring matter of Saffron, which exhibits a variety of colours when acted upon by various re-agents, and is totally destroyed by the action of the solar rays: polychrome, n., póli'-krom (Gr. chróma, colour), a substance obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut, and from quassia-wood, which gives to water the quality of exhibiting a curious play of colours when acted upon by reflected light.

polycotyledon, póli'-kót'il-ed'ón (Gr. polus, many; kótiiledon, a hollow vessel), a plant the seeds of which have more than two lobes: polycotyledonous, a., -il-ed'ón-ús, applied to an embryo having many cotyledons, as in Firs; having more than two cotyledons or seed-lobes: polycotyledony, n., póli'-kót-il-ed'ó-n'ú, an accidental increase in the number of cotyledons.

Polycystina, n., póli'-síšt'ín-á (Gr. polus, many; kustis, a bladder), an Order of Protozoa with foraminated siliceous shells.

polydipsia, n., póli'-dí-sk'é-á (Gr. polus, much; dipsa, thirst), excessive thirst.

polyembryony, n., póli'-ém-brí'-ón-í (Gr. polus, many; embrúon, an embryo), in bot., an increase in the number of embryos in a seed: polyembryonic, a., -brí-ón'ík, having more than one embryo.

Polypogonaceae, n. plu., póli'-gó-lá'-sé-é (Gr. polus, much; gála, milk), the Milkwort family, an Order of plants, generally bitter, their roots yielding a milky juice: Polypogon, n., póli'-gó-lón-á, an extensive genus, all whose species are showy: Polypogon senega, sën'é-gá (of or from Senegal), the Senega or Snake-root, used in large doses as an emetic and cathartic, in smaller doses as a stimulant, sudorific, and expectorant, named snake-root as a supposed antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake: polygalic acid, póli'-gál-ik, an acid principle obtained from it.

polygamous, a., póli'-gá-mú-s (Gr. polus, many; gamós, a marriage), in bot., bearing hermaphrodite flowers, as well as male and female flowers, on the same plant.

Polygonaceae, n. plu., póli'-gón-a'-l'é-é (Gr. polus, many; gonu, the knee), the Buckwheat family, an Order of plants, so named from the numerous joints of the stems, have astringent and acid properties: Polygonaceae, n. plu., póli'-gón'é-é, a tribe or Sub-order: Polygonum, n., póli'-gón'-óm, a genus of plants: Polygonum bistorta, bí-stró'tó-rá (L. bis, twice; tortus, twisted), a species whose root or rhizome, which contains much tannin, some galic acid, and some starch, is a powerful astringent, so
called from its double twist: P. hydropiper, hōdrometer (Gr. hudor, water; L. piper, pepper), the water-pepper, whose leaves are acrid and vesicant: P. tincturium, tingk-tōrt-i-ūm (L. tinctūrus, of or belonging to dyeing—from tingo, I dye), a species yielding a blue dye: P. aviculare, av-īk-āl-ār'es (L. aviculāris, belonging to the avicula, a small bird), a species whose fruit is emetic and purgative: P. cymosum, sim-ōz-ūm (L. cymosus, full of shoots—from cyma, the young sprout of a cabbage), a species on the Himalaya, used as spinach.

polygynia, n. plu., pol'ī-jīn'-ē-ā (Gr. polus, many; gunē, a female), plants which have several distinct styles: polygynous, a., pol'ī-dīj'-īn-ūs, having many pistils or styles.

polygynoeial, a., pol'ī-jīn-ē-shē-āl (Gr. polus, many; gunē, a female; oikos, a house), in bot., having multiple fruits formed by the united pistils of many flowers.

polymerous, a., pol'-im'ēr-ūs (Gr. polus, many; méros, a part), composed of many parts.

polyorphic, a., pol'-ī-mōrf'-īk, also polymorphous, a., -mōrf'-ūs (Gr. polus, many; morphē, form), assuming various forms or shapes: polymorphy, n., pol'-ī-mōrf'-ī, the existence of several forms of the same organ on a plant.

polynucleated, a., pol'-ī-nūk'-lē-āt-ēd (Gr. polus, many; L. nucleus, a kernel), containing many nuclei.

polyary, n., pol'-ī-pār-ē (also polyparia, n., pol'-ī-pār'-ē (Gr. polus, many; L. parō, I produce), coral, so called because produced by polypes; the hard chitinous covering secreted by many of the Hydrozoa.

polype or polyp, n., pol'īp, polypes, n. plu., pol'īps (L. polypus, Gr. polypous, a polypus—from Gr. polus, many; pous, a foot), in zoöl., strictly, the single individual of a simple Actinozoön, as a sea-anemone; also applied to the separate zooids of a compound Actinozoön: loosely, one of those radiate or worm-like water-animals which are furnished with many tentacula or foot-like organs surrounding the mouth or free orifice.

det, a., pol'-ī-pēl'-āl-ūs (Gr. polus, many; pelalon, a leaf), in bot., having the corolla composed of separate petals; having the petals free or distinct; syn. of ‘eleutheropetalous,’ and ‘apopetalous.’

polyphyllous, a., pol'-ī-fil'-lūs (Gr. polus, many; phyllon, a leaf), in bot., having a calyx or involucre composed of separate leaflets; many-leaved: polyphyll, n., pol'-ī-fil'-ū, the increase in the number of organs or leaves in a whorl.

polypide, n., pol'-īp-id (L. polypus, a polypus), in zoöl., the separate zooid of a Polyzoön: polypite, n., pol'-īp-it, the separate zooid of a Hydrozoön; a fossil coral: polypidom, n., pol'-īp-id'-ōm (L. domus, a house), one of the stems or fabrics containing the polypes or animals which construct them; a coral; the dermal system of a colony of the Hydrozoa or Polyzoa.

Polypodísea, n. plu., pol'-ī-pōd.-ē-ē (Gr. polus, many; pous, a foot, podos, of a foot), a tribe or Sub-order of Ferns, so named from their numerous root-like feet: Polypodium, pol'-ī-pōd'-īm, a genus of ornamental Ferns: Polypodium crassifolium, krās-śī-fōl'-ī-ūm (L. crassus, thick; fōlīum, a leaf), a species said to be sudorific and anti-rheumatic: P. phymatodes, fim'-āt-ōl'-ēz (Gr. phumatōdes, affected with tumours or hard swellings—from phūma, a shoot, an excrescence), a species whose bruised froids
are used to perfume cocoa-nut oil.

polyporous, a., pol·t·ip·ôr·ús (Gr. polus, many; poros, a passage), in bot., having many pores; applied to the Fungi found in pastures, on old trees, etc., whose under surfaces are full of pores.

polypus, n., pol·t·ip·ús, polypi, n. plu., pol·t·ip·i (Gr. polus, many; pous, a foot), a pear-shaped tumour, attached by its thin end or stalk to some mucous membrane.

polysepalous, a., pol·t·i·sep·ál·us (Gr. polus, many; Eng. sepal), in bot., applied to plants where the sepals of a calyx form no cohesion; having a calyx composed of separate sepals; syn. of ‘eleutherosepalous,’ and ‘apo-sepalous.’

polysperm, n., pol·t·i·spèrm (Gr. polus, many; sperma, seed), in bot., a pericarp containing numerous seeds: polyspermal, a., pol·t·i·spèr·mâl, also polyspermous, a., -spèrm·usâs, containing many seeds.

polysporous, a., pol·t·i·spôr·ús (Gr. polus, many; spora, seed), in bot., having many seeds.

polystemonous, a., pol·t·i·stèm·ôn·ús (Gr. polus, many; stèmon, a stamen), in bot., having the stamens more than double the sepals or petals, in number.

polystome, n., pol·t·i·stôm·e (Gr. polus, many; stoma, a mouth), in zoöl., an animal having many mouths, as among certain of the Protozoa: polystomous, a., pol·t·i·stôm·ús, in zoöl., having more than two suckers or mouths; in bot., having many suckers in the same fibril or root.

polysymmetrical, a., pol·t·i·sym·mê·trí-kâl (Gr. polus, many; Eng. symmetrical), in bot., having a member which can be divided by several planes into portions, each the reflected image of the other.

polythalamous, a., pol·t·i·thôl·âm·ús (Gr. polus, many; thalamos, a chamber), in zoöl., having many chambers, as in the shells of Foraminifera and Cephalopoda.

Polytrichum, n., pol·t·i·trik·ûm (Gr. polus, many; thrix, hair, trichos, of hair), a very pretty genus of Mosses, Ord. Musci or Bryaceae, with rigid leaves and a hairy calyptra: Polytrichum commune, kôm·mûn·è (L. communis, common), a species made into dusting-brooms, called silk-brooms.

polyuria, n., pol·t·i·ûr·i·â (Gr. polus, much; ouron, urine), an excessive flow of urine, as in diabetes; see ‘hydruria.’

Polyzoon, n., pol·t·i·zo·ôn, Polyzoa, n. plu., pol·t·i·zo·â (Gr. polus, many; zôn, an animal), a division of the Molluscoidea, comprising compound animals, as the sea-mat; a numerous class of plant-like animals, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, also called ‘Bryozoa’: Polyzoarium, n., pol·t·i·zô·ài·rûm, the dermal system of a colony of the Polyzoa; see ‘Polypidom.’

pome, n., pôm (L. pomum, an apple), a fleshy many-celled fruit, as the apple and pear: Poméex, n. plu., pôm·è·ê, a Sub-order of the Ord. Rosaceae, forming the Pomaceæ of Lindley: pomaceous, a., pôm·â·shâs, consisting of or pert. to apples: pomum Adami, âd·âm'è (Adâmi, of Adam), the apple of Adam; the prominence in the neck formed by the thyroid cartilage, in the neck of the male especially.

pompholyx, n., pômf·ôl·iks (Gr. pompholux, a bubble, a blister), another name for ‘pemphygus,’ which see.

pons, n., pôn (L. pons, a bridge), in anat., a form of communication between two parts: pons hepitis, hêp'ît·îs (L. hêpar, the liver, hêpâtis, of the liver), the prolonga-
tion of the 'hepatic substance' which often partially bridges over the 'umbilical fissure' of the liver: P. Tarini, tār-īnī (after Tarin), the bridge of Tarin; a greyish matter connecting together the diverging 'cruora cerebi': P. Varolii, vār-ōlī (after Varolius), the bridge of Varolius; an eminence of transverse fibres, above and in front of the 'medulla oblongata,' and between the lateral lobes of the cerebellum.

Pontederaceae, n. plu., pōn'tē-der-ā'sē-ē (after Pontederia, professor of botany at Padua), the Pontederia family, an Order of aquatic or marsh plants: Pontederia, n., pōn'tē-der-ā, a genus of aquatic plants.

Poplites, a., pōp-'lit-e-ā, also pōp-'lit-e-āl (L. poples, the ham of the knee, poplis, of the ham of the knee), in anatom., pert. to the ham or back part of the knee-joint: popliteus, a., pōp-'lit-e-ūs, applied to an oblique muscle placed below the knee, arising by a thick tendon from the forepart of the popliteal groove.

Poppy, n., pōp-'py (AS. popig, L. papaver, the poppy), a gay flowering plant of several species, some of which yield opium; the 'Papaver somniferum,' Ord. Papaveraceae, is the opium poppy.

Populus, n., pōp-'ūl-ūs (L. populus, a poplar tree), a genus of trees called Poplars, Ord. Salicaceae: Populus alba, āl-bā (L. albus, white), the Abele or White Poplar tree: P. tremula, trēm-'ūl-ā (L. trēmulus, quivering, shaking), the Aspen: P. fastigiatā, fāst-ig-i-'āt-ā (L. fastigiatus, pointed at the top—from fastigium, a projecting point), and P. dilatata, dīl-'āt-ā (L. dilatātus, spread out, enlarged—from dilāto, I spread out), are species which are called the Lombardy Poplars: P. nigra, nīg-'rā (L. niger, black), and P. balsamifera, bāl-'sām-ī-fēr-ā (L. balsāmum, balsam; fēro, I bear), are species whose buds, covered with a resinous exudation, called Tacamahe, are said to be diuretic and antiscorbutic; Poplars secrete a saccharine substance called 'Populine.'

Pore, n., pōr (Gr. poros, L. portus, a passage or channel), a very minute opening or interstice, as in the skin: poriform, a., pōr-'fōrm (L. forma, shape), resembling a pore: porifera, n. plu., pōr-'if-ēr-ā (L. fēro, I bear), the Foraminifera or Sponges, from their numerous openings or pores: pore - capsules, in bot., dry dehiscent capsules, splitting by the detachment of small valves from the pericarp, as in Papaver: porous vessels, in bot., pitted or dotted vessels.

Porrect, a., pōr-'vekt' (L. porrectum, to reach out or extend), in bot., extended forward, as to meet something.

Porrigo, n., pōr-'rig'-ō (L. porrigo, the scurf), formerly applied to any affection of the head where there were scabs.

Porta, n., pōrt-ā (L. porta, a gate), in the liver the transverse fissure where the 'vena portae' divides into two principal branches: portal, a., pōrt-āl, pert. to the system of the 'vena portae' of the liver: portal vein, the vein which receives the venous blood on its way from the stomach, spleen, and intestines, carrying the blood on to the liver to be distributed through that organ.

Portio dura, pōr-'shū-ō dūr-ā (L. portio, a portion; ārūs, hard), the facial nerve, is the hard portion of the seventh pair of cranial nerves, and forms the 'motor nerve' of all the muscles of expression in the face: portio mollis, mōl-līs (L. mollis, soft),
the auditory nerve, is the soft portion of the seventh pair of cranial nerves, and forms the special nerve of the organ of hearing.

Portulacaceae, n. plu., pórt-ǔl-ák-
ă-sē-ē (L. porto, I carry; lac, milk), the Purslane family, an Order of plants, so named from their juicy nature: Portulaca, n., pórt-ǔl-ák-
ă (L. olerācūs, herb-like—from olus, a kitchen herb), common Purslane, used as a potherb from its cooling and antiscorbutic qualities.

porus opticus, pó-rūs óptik-ūs (Gr. poros, a pore; optikós, relating to the sight), the round disc where the optic nerve expands, and having in its centre the point from which the vessels of the retina branch.

posology, n., póz-ǔl-ō-ji (Gr. posos, how much; logos, discourse), the branch of medicine which treats of quantity or doses: posological, a., póz-ǔl-ôdj-ik-ăl, of or pert. to quantities or doses in medicine.

post-anal, a., póst-ān-āl (L. post, after or behind; ānūs, the fundament), situated behind the anus: post-osophageal, a., ēs-ôf-ādj-ē-āl (Gr. oisophagos, the gullet), situated behind the gullet: post-oral, ȯr-āl (L. ȯs, a mouth, ȯris, of a mouth), situated behind the mouth: post-pharyngeal, a., situated behind the pharynx.

posterior, a., póst-ēr-ȯr (L. posterior, hinder—from postērus, coming after), coming after; hinder; in bot., applied to the part of the flower next the axis—same as Superior: posteriors, n. plu., the hinder parts of an animal.

posticeae, n. plu., póstis-ē (L. posticus, behind), in bot., a name applied to anthers when they open on the outer surface; same as ‘extrorse,’ which see.

Potameae, n. plu., pó-tām-ē-ē (Gr. potamós, a river), the Naias or Pondweed family, an Order of plants; another name for ‘Naiadaceae,’ which see: Potamogeton, n., pó-tām-ôdj-ē-ōn (Gr. getón, bordering, contiguous), a genus of plants whose species mostly grow wholly in water: Potamogeton natans, nāt-ânz (L. nātans, swimming), a species whose roots are said to be eaten in Siberia.

potass, n., pó-tās' (potassa, a Latinised form of potash; F. potasse, potashes), the hydrated oxide of the metal potassium, or kalium, much used in medicine: liquor potassae, lik-ôr pó-tās-ē (L. liquor, a fluid; potassa, of potassa), a solution of potass, a colourless and very acrid fluid, prepared from carbonate of potass by adding quicklime.

Potentilleae, n. plu., pó-tēnt-ïl-ē-ē (L. potens, powerful, potentis, of powerful), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Rosaceae, so named from the supposed medicinal qualities of some of the species: Potentilla, n., pó-tēnt-ïl-ā (a genus of plants: Potentilla tormentilla, tör-mënt-ïl-ā (L. tormentum, pain or torment), a species whose root was supposed to relieve pain in the teeth, also tonic and astringent.

precipitate, n., prē-sip-ē-āt (L. precipito, I throw down head-long), any substance thrown down, from its state of solution in a liquid, to the bottom of a vessel, generally in a pulverised form.

prefloration, n., prē-flōr-âshūn (L. pra, before; fōs, a flower, fōris, of a flower), another term for ‘œstivation’; praefoliation, n., prē-fōl-âshūn (L. fōlium,
a leaf), another name for ‘vernation.

præ-molars, n. plu., præ-mōl'ārz (L. pre, before; molārēs, the grinders), the molar teeth of Mammals, which come after the molars of the milk-set of teeth, and occupy the same places; the bicuspid teeth in man: præ-osophageal, a., situated in front of the gullet; præ-sternum, n., the anterior portion of the breastbone, extending as far as the point of articulation of the second rib.

præ-morse, a., præ-mōrs' (L. pre-mōrsus, bitten into—from pre, before; mōrsus, bitten), in bot., applied to a rhizome or root terminating abruptly, as if bitten off.

Prangos, n., præng'-gōs (a native name), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae. Prangos pabularia, pāb'-ul-ar'-ī-ā (L. pābūlārius, belonging to pābūlum, food for man or beast), a plant of S. Tartary, an excellent fodder for cattle.

pre, as in premolar, etc., see under ‘præ.'

precordium, n., præ-kord-l'i-ām, precordia, n. plu., -ī-ā (L. pre, before; cor, the heart, cordis, of the heart), the region of the chest which lies in front of the heart; parts about the heart: precordial, a., præ-kord-l'i-āl, of or relating to the precordia.

preformative, a., præ-form'i-dāt-iv (L. pre, before, in front; Eng. formative), in anat., applied to the fine, pellucid, homogeneous membrane which covers the entire pulp of the tooth.

prehensile, a., præ-hens'-īl (L. prehendo, I lay hold of, prehensus, laid hold of), adapted for seizing or laying hold, as the hands in man, or the tails of some monkeys: prehension, n., præ-hens'-shōn, a seizing or grasping, as with the hand.

prepuce, n., prēp'-ūs (F. prépuce, the prepuce; L. prepubītum, the foreskin), the membranous or cutaneous fold covering the 'glans penis'; the foreskin.

presbyopia, n., prēs'-bi-ōp'-ī-ā (Gr. presbus, old; ὀπτ' the eye), a defect of the eyesight, generally met with in advanced life, in which the lens is so flattened that the near point of vision has receded to beyond eight inches, instead of being at three, as in early life.

prescription, n., prē-skrip'-shōn (L. præ, before; scriptus, written), a written statement by a physician or surgeon, in which he directs what medicine or medicines are to be taken by a patient, the dose, and how often.

pressirostres, n. plu., prēs'-rōst'-rēz (L. pressus, flattened; rostrum, a beak), a group of the grallatorial birds, having a compressed or flattened beak: pressirostral, a., -rōst'-rāl, pert. to.

prevent vertebral, a., prē-vērt'-ēb-rāl (L. præ, before; Eng. vertebral), situated immediately in front of the vertebrae.

prickles, n. plu., prik'-klāz (Dut. prik, a stab or prick; low Ger. prikken, to pick or stick), in bot., sharp conical elevations of the epidermis, of a nature similar to hairs.

primary, a., prim'-ār-ī (L. primus, the first), first in place, rank, or importance; in bot., applied to the principal division of any organ: primaries, n. plu., prim'-ār-īz, the stiff feathers or quills in the last joint of the wing of a bird: primine, n., prim'-īn, the first or outermost covering of an ovule.

primordial, a., prim'-ord'-i-āl (L. primordium, first beginning—from primus, first; ordior, I commence), elementary; original, in bot., earliest formed; applied to the first true leaves given off
by the young plant, also to the
first fruit produced on a raceme
or spike: primordial utricle, in
bot., the lining membrane of cells
in their early state: p. vesicle,
the elementary ovule of animals.

**Primulaceae**, n. plu., *prim-úl-á*
*sé-é* (L. *primulus*, the first, dim.
from *primus*, first), the Primrose
family, an Order of plants, among
which acridity more or less pre-
vails: Primula, *n.* *prim-úl-á*, a
genus of showy garden flowers, so
named as being a very early
flowering plant: *Primula auricu-
ula, awir-ík-úl-á* (L. dim. from
*auris*, the ear), a yellow plant,
native of Swiss Alps, from which
all the fine forms of auriculas are
derived: *P. veris, vèr-tis* (L. *vèr*,
spring, *vèrtis*, of spring), the
Cowslip, the flowers of which are
said to be narcotic: *P. elatior,
el-á-tiór* (L. *élatus*, productive,
*elatior*, more productive), the
Oxlip: *P. vulgaris, vùl-gár-tis*
(L. *vulgáris*, common, vulgar),
the Primrose: *P. farinosa, fàr-
in-óz-á* (L. *farinosus*, mealy—
from *farina*, meal), the Bird's-
eye Primrose: *P. Scótica, skólt-
tik-á* (of or from Scotland), the
Scottish Primrose.

**princeps cervicis**, *prín-séps sèr-
vis-tis* (L. *princeps*, the first, chief;
cervix, the neck, *cervis*, of the
neck), applied to the large branch
artery (arteria princeps cervicis) which
descends along the back part of the neck, and divides into
a superficial and a deep branch.

**Pringlea**, n., *príng-glé-á* (after
Sir John Pringle, who wrote on
scurvy), a genus of plants, Ord.
**Cruciferae**: *Pringlea antiscor-
butica, án-ti-skór-bút-ik-á* (Gr.
*anti*, against; mid. L. *scorbútus*,
the disease scurvy), the Kerg-
uelen's-land cabbage, so named
from its properties.

**Prionium**, n., *pri-ón-í-um* (Gr.
*prion*, a saw), a genus of plants,
Ord. **Xyridaceae**: *Prionium*

palmita, *pàl-mít-á* (L. *palmae*,
a young branch, *palmitis*, of a
young branch), the Palmita, a
remarkable, aquatic, juncaceous
plant of S. Africa, having a
very thick stem.

**prismenchyma**, n., *préz-méng-
kim-á* (Gr. *prisma*, a prism;
*engchumos*, juicy; *cheuma*,
tissue), in bot., tissues formed
of prismatic cells: *prismen-
chymal*, a., *kim-á*, of or pert.
to.

**probang**, n., *pré-búng* (from
probe, and bang, in the sense of
pushing), a slender piece of
whalebone, with a piece of ivory
or sponge at the extremity, used
for pushing bodies down the
gullet or oesophagus into the
stomach, or for ascertaining the
permeability of that passage.

**probe**, n., *prób* (L. *probo*, I test
or try), a small, slender rod for
examining a wound, ulcer, or
cavity.

**proboscis**, n., *préb-ós'sis* (L.
*proboscis*, Gr. *proboskis*, a trunk),
the snout or trunk of an elephant;
the spiral trunk of Lepidopterous
insects; the projecting mouth of
certain Crinoids; the central
polypite in the Meduse: *Probos-
cidéa*, n. plu., *préb-ós-sid'é-á*,
the Order of Mammals comprising
the Elephants.

**procambium**, n., *pré-kàm-bi'um*
(new L. *cambium*, nutriment; L.
*cambium*, I change), in bot.,
the prosenchymatous, complete,
cellular tissue of a future fibro-
vascular bundle; see 'cambium.'

**process**, n., *prést'-és or próst'-és* (L.
*processus*, an advance, process—
from *pro*, forward; *cessum*, to go
or move along), in bot., any
prominence, projecting part, or
small lobe; the principal
divisions of the inner peristome
of Mosses; in anat., a projecting
part of a bone; any profuberance:
processes of bone, in anat., the
eminences on the surfaces of
bones, which are of various kinds, and named accordingly, such as: heads, processes, round in form, which belong to the moveable articulations or joints; condyles, processes which are broader in one direction than in the others; impressions, irregular eminences, not much elevated; lines, unequal eminences, long, but not very prominent; crests, eminences resembling lines, but broader, and more prominent; prominences, prominent elevations, rounded, broad, and smooth; tuberosities, elevations, rounded and rough; spinous processes, have the form of a spine; styloid, resemble a style or pen; corocoid, resemble a crow's beak; odontoid, resemble a tooth; mastoid, resemble a nipple.

procidentia uteri, prōsidēntiāshē'dā ʿūtērī (L. procidentia, a falling down—from pro, forward; cado, I fall; ʿūtērus, the womb, ʿūterī, of the womb), the prolapse or falling down of the womb; the protrusion of the uterus beyond the vulva.

procælos, a., prōsēlī'ūs (Gr. pro, before, forward; koilos, hollow), applied to vertebrae, the bodies of which are hollow or concave in front.

procumbent, a., prō-kūmb'ēnt (L. procumbens, leaning forward), prostrate; in bot., lying upon or trailing along the ground.

proembryo, n., prō-em'brvō (Gr. pro, before; Eng. embryo), in bot., a free cell in the embryonal vesicle, which divides into eight cells by vertical and transverse septa, constituting together a short cylindrical cellular body; the first part produced by the spore of an acrogen in germinating; a prothallus.

profunda cervicis, prō-fūndā's (L. profundus, deep; cervix, the neck, cervicis, of the neck), the deep artery of the neck; the deep cervical branch of the subclavian artery: profunda femoris, fēmōr-i'ēs (L. fēmur, the thigh, femōris, of the thigh), the deep artery of the thigh; the deep femoral artery.

proglottis, n., prō-glōt'tis (Gr. pro, for; glotta, the tongue), the generative segment or joint of a tapeworm; proglottides, n. plu., prō-glōttīdēz, the sexually free and mature segments of Taenia solium.

prognathous, a., prōg-nāth'ūs, also prognathic, a., prōg-nāth'īk (Gr. pro, before; gnathos, jaw, the cheek), having prominent or projecting jaws, as in the Negro and Hottentot.

prognosis, n., prōg-nōz'īs (Gr. prognosis, foreknowledge—from pro, before; gignostō, I know), the foretelling the result of any disease, based upon a consideration of its signs and symptoms.

progressive atrophy, see atrophy, a gradual and systematic advancing atrophy of muscles; fatty degeneration.

progressive locomotor ataxia, a disease characterised in walking by the peculiar gait, as that of a drunken man, arising from the loss of the faculty of co-ordination of the limbs, and harmonising the movements of independent parts; see locomotor ataxia.'

prolapse, n., prō-lāps', also prolapsus, n., prō-lāps'ūs (L. prolapsus, slidden or fallen down), in surg., a protrusion or falling down of a part, especially the gut or womb, so as to become partly external and uncovered: prolapsus ani, āni (L. anus, the fundament), an affection analogous to invagination, in which a fold of the mucous membrane comes down, or in which both the mucous and muscular tunics descend, forming
a tumour of a sausage or pyriform shape: prolapsus uteri, ũter-i (L. ātērus, the womb), the protrusion of the womb at the vulva, or below its natural level in the pelvic cavity.

prolegs, n. plu., prōlēgζ (L. pro, for; Eng. legs), the fleshy pediform organs, often retractile, which assist various larvae in their movements; the false abdominal feet of caterpillars.

proliferous, a., prō-lif’ēr-ūs (L. proles, offspring; fero, I carry), in bot., bearing abnormal buds; having an unusual development of supernumerary parts, as when flower-buds become viviparous, or when leaves produce buds: proliferation, n., prō-lif’ik-ā’shūn, the condition in which the axis is prolonged beyond the flower, and bears leaves, ending in an abortive flower-bud, as in the Rose and Geum.

pronation, n., prōn-ā’shūn (L. pronus, hanging downwards, stooping), in anat., the act by which the palm of the hand is turned downwards, with the thumb towards the body; the position of the hand so turned: pronator, n., prōn-āt’or, one of the two muscles used in the act of turning the palm downwards: pronator teres, tēr’ez (L. teres, a taper), a muscle which rolls the radius inwards, together with the hand: pronator quadratus, kwōd-rāt’ūs (L. quadrātus, square), a small flat quadrilateral muscle, extending transversely across the front of the radius and ulva: prone, a., prōn, prostrate; lying flat on the earth.

propagulum, n., prōp-āg’ul-ūm (L. propāgo, the slip or shoot of a plant, offspring), in bot., an offshoot or germinating bud attached by a thickish stalk to the parent plant; a runner ending in an expanded bud: propagula, n. plu., prōp-āg’ul-ā, powdery grains of the soredia of Lichens.

prophylactic, a., prōf’il-āk’tik (Gr. prophulaktikos, preservative — from pro, before; phulasso, I preserve), in med., defending from disease; preventive: n., a medicine which preserves against disease.

propodium, n., prō-pōd’i-ūm (Gr. pro, before; podes, feet), the anterior part of the foot in Mollusces.

proptosis, n., prōp’tōz’īs (Gr. protōtosis, a falling down or forwards — from pro, before; ptōsis, a fall), a protrusion of the eyeball.

proscolex, n., prō-skōl’ēks (Gr. pro, before; skōleæ, a worm), the first embryonic stage of a tapeworm.

prosencephalon, n., prōs’en-sēf’āl-ōn (Gr. pros, before; enkephalon, the brain), one of the five fundamental parts of the brain, comprising the cerebral hemispheres, corpus callosum, corpora striata, fornix, lateral ventricles, and olfactory nerve; the cerebrum proper in fishes.

prosencyma, n., prōs-èng’kim-ā (Gr. pros, before, addition; engkephal-, I pour in; cheuma, juice, tissue), in bot., fusiform tissue forming wood; tissue formed of elongated pointed cells: prosenchymatous, a., prōs-èng’kim-ā’tūs, of or pert. to prosenchyma.

Prosobranchiata, n. plu., prōs’ō-brāng-kt’ā-ta (Gr. prōso, in front, in advance of; branchia, gills of a fish), a division of Gasteropodous Mollusces, in which the gills are situated in advance of the heart.

prosoma, n., prō-sōm’ā (Gr. pro, before; sōma, a body; somáta, bodies), in zool., the anterior part of the body.

prostate, a., proś’tāt (Gr. prostātēs, one who stands before—
from **pro**, before; **stasis**, a setting or standing), applied to a pale, firm, glandular body, resembling a horse-chestnut in shape and size, which surrounds the neck of the bladder and commencement of the urethra: **prostatic**, a., **prot-ë-stat-ëk**, of or pert. to the prostate gland: **prostatitis**, n., **prot-ë-stat-it-ës**, the inflammation of.

**Protandrous**, a., **prot-ë-an'd-rës** (Gr. **protos**, first; **anér**, a male, **andros**, of a male), in bot., having stamens reaching maturity before the pistil.

**Proteaceae**, n. plu., **prot-ë-chë-së-ë** (L. **Proteus**, a self-transforming sea-god), the Protea family, an Order of plants, so named from their great diversity of appearance: **Protea**, n., **prot-ë-chë-ä**, a genus of magnificent evergreen shrubs, producing peculiar flowers: **Protea mellifera**, **mël-ëf-së-rë-ä** (L. **mël**, honey, **mellis**, of honey; **jfero**, I produce), the sugar-bush, a species so named from the honey furnished by its flowers: **P. grandiflora**, **gränd'-i-flö-rë-ä** (L. **grandis**, great; **flos**, a flower, **flöris**, of a flower), a species whose bark, called Wagenboom, is used in diarrohea at the Cape.

**Protenchyma**, n., **prot-ë-eng'këm-ä** (Gr. **protos**, first; **engcheo**, I pour in; **cheuma**, juice, tissue), in bot., the fundamental tissue out of which by differentiation other tissues arise.

**Prothallus**, n., **prot-ë-thäl'lës**, also **prothallium**, n., **prot-ë-thäl'lë-ëm** (Gr. **pro**, before; **thallos**, a sprout), in bot., the first results of the germination of the spore in the higher Cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails, etc.

**Prothorax**, n., **prot-ë-thör'ëks** (Gr. **pro**, before; **thorax**, the chest), in zool., the anterior ring of the thorax of insects.

**Protococcus**, n., **prot-ë-kök'ës** (Gr. **protos**, first; **kökkös**, a berry), a genus of Alge: **Protococcus nivalis**, **niv-ël'ës** (L. **nivalis**, of or belonging to snow—from **nix**, snow), and **P. viridis**, **vër-ëd-ës** (L. **viridis**, green), are species which occur in red and green snow.

**Protogynous**, a., **prot-ë-gënj'ën-ës**, also **proterogynous**, a., **prot-ër-ö-gënj'ën-ës** (Gr. **protos**, first; **gûnë**, a woman), in bot., having the pistil reaching maturity before the stamens.

**Protophyte**, n., **prot-ë-fët** (Gr. **protos**, first; **phuton**, a plant), a production lowest in the scale of the vegetable kingdom: **protophyta**, n. plu., **prot-ë-fët-ë**, the lowest division of plants.

**Protoplasm**, n., **prot-ë-plazm**, also **protoplasm**, n., **prot-ë-plaz'mä** (Gr. **protos**, first; **plasma**, what has been formed, a model), in bot., deposits upon the inner walls of the cells of cellular tissue, from which the cell-nuclei are formed; the elementary basis of organised tissues: **protoplast**, n., **prot-ë-plazt** (Gr. **plastos**, formed), the thing first formed; a first formed nucleated cell in an organised body.

**Protopodite**, n., **prot-ë-op'ëd-ët** (Gr. **protos**, first; **pous**, a foot, **podes**, feet), in zool., the basal segment of the typical limb of a Crustacean.

**Protospores**, n., **prot-ë-spôrëz** (Gr. **protos**, first; **spora**, a seed), in bot., the spores of the first generation.

**Protovertebræ**, n. plu., **prot-ë-vërt-ëb-rë** (Gr. **protos**, first; and **vertebræ**), the primitive vertebrae of early foetal life, appearing early as dark spots, soon forming quadrangular laminae on each side of the chorda dorsalis, which, however, do not coincide with the permanent vertebrae.

**Protoxide**, n., **prot-ë-oks'ëd** (Gr. **protos**, first; and **oxide**), in chem., a compound containing one
equivalent of oxygen combined with one of a base, that is, the first oxide, and so of numerous other words similarly formed.

Protozoa, n. plu., prōt'ō-zō'-ā, also Protozoans, n. plu., prōt'ō-zō'-ānz (Gr. πρότος, first; zōn, an animal), the lowest division of the animal kingdom, apparently occupying a sort of neutral ground between animals and vegetables: protozoic, a., prōt'ō-zō'-ik, belonging to the Protozoa; containing the first traces of life: protozoon, n., prōt'ō-zō'-ōn, also protozoan, n., -zō'-ūn, one of the Protozoa.

proventriculus, n., prōvēn-trik'-ul-ūs (L. pro, in front of; ventriculus, the stomach—from venter, the belly), the cardiac portion of the stomach of birds.

proximal, a., prōks-im-āl (L. proximus, next, nearest), toward or nearest, as to a body or centre; in zoöl., applied to the slowly-growing, comparatively-fixed extremity of a limb, or of an organism: proximal part, the part toward or nearest.

proximate, a., prōks-im-āt (L. proximus, nearest), nearest; immediate: proximate cause, that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, though not the only operating cause; opposed to 'remote or immediate': proximate principles, in chem., distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals, as albumen, fat, etc., and in vegetables, as sugar, starch, etc.

pruinose, a., prō'īn-os' (L. pruīnōsus, full of hoar-frost—from prūina, hoar-frost), in bot., covered with glittering particles, as if fine globules of dew had been congealed upon it.

Frunus, n., prōn'-ūs (L. prūnum, a plum), a genus of plants, Ord. Rosaceae: Prunus domestica, dōm'-ēst'-īk'-ā (L. domēsticus, of or belonging to the house—from dōmus, the house), the Plum tree and its varieties, which, when dried, constitute prunes: P. laurocerasus, lāw'r'-ō-sēr'-ās'-ūs (L. laurus, the laurel; cerusus, the cherry tree), the Cherry-laurel, or common Bay-laurel, have been used as anodyne and hypnotic remedies: P. Lusitanica, lōz'-īt'-ān'-īk'-ā (Lusitanica, old name for Portugal), the Portugal laurel, cultivated as an evergreen: P. spinosa, spin'-ōz'-ā (L. spinōs-us, thorny, prickly—from spīna, a spine), the Sloe, whose leaves have been employed to adulterate tea.

prurigo, n., prūr'-īg'-ō (L. prūrigo, an itching, prūrīō, I itch), a skin disease characterised by intolerable itching: pruritus, n., prūr'-īt'-ūs (L. prūritis, an itching), itching, forming the main symptom of the disease prurigo.

prussic, a., prūs'-īk (from Prussia), applied to a deadly poison originally obtained from Prussian-blue, existing in the laurel, and in kernels of various fruits—prepared commercially from prussiate of potassium; hydrocyanic acid.

psalterium, n., sāwlt-ēr'-ī-ūm (L. psaltērum, a stringed instr. of the lute kind), the manyplies or third cavity of the stomach of a ruminant animal; in anat., a part of the brain, consisting of lines impressed on the under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix.

psammoma, n., sām-mōm'-ā (Gr. psammōs, loose earth, sand), a tumour usually found in the brain and its appendages, whose characteristic feature is the occurrence of calcareous matter, or 'brain sand,' in the centre of small concentric lobules.

pseudembryo, n., sūd-ēm'br'-ō (Gr. pseudēs, lying, false; and embryō), the larval form of an Echinoderm.
pseudobranchia, n., süd'-ö-brängk'-i-ä (Gr. pseudés, false; brangchía, gills of a fish), in certain fishes, a supplementary gill, which, receiving arterialised blood only, does not assist in respiration.

pseudo-bulb, n., süd'-ö-bülb (Gr. pseudés, false; and bulb), in bot., a swollen aerial of many Orchids, resembling a tuber; a bulb in appearance only.

pseudocarp, n., süd'-ö-kärp (Gr. pseudés, false; karpos, fruit), in bot., applied to such fruit as the strawberry, in which other parts are incorporated with the ovaries in forming the fruit.

pseudohæmal, a., süd'-ö-hem'-äl (Gr. pseudés, false; haima, blood), in zool., applied to the vascular system of the Annelida: pseudohæmal, certain contractile cavities connected with the arterial system of Brachiopoda, formerly looked upon as hearts: pseudonavicella, n. pl., nävü'-sëllü (L. nävica, a little ship—from nävis, a ship), the embryonic forms of the Gorgoniniæ, so named from their resemblance to the Navicula.

pseudopodium, n., süd'-ö-pödl'-i-äm, pseudopodia, n. plu., süd'-ö-pödl'-t-ä (Gr. pseudés, false; pous, a foot, podés, feet), in bot., the leafless prolongation of the leafy stem in Mosses, bearing the sporangium; in zool., the extensions of the body-substance which are put forth by the Rhizopoda at will, serving for locomotion and prehension: pseudopodial, a., süd'-ö-pödl'-äl, of or pert. to.

pseudospermous, a., süd'-ö-sperm'-äus (Gr. pseudés, false; sperma, seed), in bot., bearing single seeded seed-vessels, resembling seeds, as in Achenes; having a false seed or carpel.

pseudova, n. plu., süd'-öv'-ä (Gr. pseudés, false; L. ovum, an egg), the egg-like bodies from which the young of the viviparous Aphis are produced.

Psidium, n., sül'-z'-üm (Gr. psidias, so named by the anc. Greeks), a genus of fruit-bearing plants, Ord. Myrtaceæ: Psidium pyriferum, pir'-if'-er'-üm (L. pirum, a pear; fero, I produce); and P. pomiferum, pöm'-if'-er'-üm (L. pomum, an apple; fero, I produce), species which produce the pulpy edible fruits called Guavas: P. Cattleyanum, kat'-l-yän'-üm (after William Cattley, an English patron of Botany), has a fruit of a fine claret colour, bearing some resemblance in consistence and flavour to the strawberry.

psoas, n., só'-äs (Gr. psoa, the loins), in anat., applied to two muscles of each loin, lying along the sides of the lumbar vertebrae, viz. the psoas magnus, màg'-nüs (L. magnus, great), and the p. parvus, párv'-ös (L. parvus, little), the great psoas, and the little psoas.

psoriasis, n., sór'-ës-ës (Gr. psó-riasís, the being itchy or mangy—from psóra, scab, itch), a dry, scaly disease of the skin, characterised by slightly raised red patches, covered by white, shining, opaque scales: psóra, n., sór'-ä, the itch; a rough scaliness of the skin: psóric, a., sór'-ik, of the nature of itch: n., a remedy for itch.

psychology, n., së-köl'-ö-jí (Gr. psuchē, the soul; logos, a word), the doctrine of man's spiritual nature; the science conversant about the phenomena of the mind, or of the conscious subject: psychical, a., sëk'-ik'-äl, relating to or connected with the soul, spirit, or mind.

Psychotria, n., sik'-ölt'-ä (Gr. psuchē, the soul, life; íatreia, healing), a genus of plants, Ord. Rubiaceæ, so named in reference to the powerful medical qualities of some of the species: Psychotria
emética, ēm-ēt-ĭk-ŭ (L. ēmética, an incitement to vomit), the large black striated Ipecacuanha, inferior to true Ipecacuanha: P. cephaelis, sēf-lă-lĭs (Gr. kephale, the head, their flowers being disposed in heads); and P. Randia, rānd-ĭ-ă (after J. Rand, a London botanist), species which act so violently as to produce poisonous effects.

pteridographia, n., tér-lĭ-d-ŏ-grĭf-ĭ-ă, also pteridography, n., tér-lĭ-d-ŏ-grĭf-ĭ (Gr. pteris, the ferns; grapho, I write), a treatise on Ferns.

Pteris, n., tér-lĭs (Gr. pterux, a wing), an ornamental genus of Ferns, so named in allusion to the appearance of the leaves, Ord. Filices: Pteris aquilina, āk-ŭ-līn-ă (L. aquila, an eagle), the well-known bracken of this country: P. esculenta, ēsk-lĕnt-ă (L. esculentus, fit for eating—from esca, food), a species occasionally used as food in different countries.

Pterocarpus, n., tér-lĭ-kār-pŭs (Gr. pērŏn, a wing; karpos, fruit), a genus of plants, mostly fine ornamental trees, Ord. Leguminose, Sub-ord. Papilionaceae, so named from their pods being girded with broad wings: Pterocarpus erinaceus, ērin-ă-ĕs (L. ērināceus, a hedgehog), African Kino, used as a powerful astringent: P. marsupium, mār-sŭp-ĭ-ŭm (L. marsupium, a pouch, a purse), a tree of the Indian forests yielding the concrete exudation called 'Kino': P. santalinus, sānt-lĭn-ă-ŭs (Ar. zandal), yields the red sandalwood, used as a dye: pterocarpous, a., tér-lĭ-kār-pŭs, having winged fruit.

Pteropoda, n., tér-lĭ-pŏd-ă (Gr. pērŏn, a wing; pōus, a foot, podos, of a foot), a class of the Mollusca which swim by means of fins attached near the head: pteropodous, a., tér-lĭ-pŏd-ŭs, wing-footed; having a wing-shaped expansion attached near the head for swimming.

pterygo, tér-lĭ-g-ŏ (Gr. pterux, a wing), a prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone: pterygoid, a., tér-lĭ-g-ŏyd (Gr. ēidos, resemblance), in anat., applied to the wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

ptosis, n., tô-zĭs (Gr. ptosis, a falling), paralysis of the upper eyelid, which falls and covers the eye, the patient being unable to open the eye except by means of his fingers.

ptyalin, n., ti-lĭn (Gr. ptuĕlŏn, saliva), aropy organic matter, being the active principle of saliva: ptyalism, n., ti-lĭzm, an increased and involuntary flow of saliva.

puberty, n., pŭb-lĕrt-ĭ (L. pubertas, the age of maturity—from pubes, of ripe age, the privy parts), the age at which persons are capable of begetting, or bearing children; maturity: pubes, n., pŭb-lĕz, in anat., the external part where the generative organs are situated, which at puberty begins to be covered with hair: pubic, a., pŭb-ĭk, pert. to or connected with the pubes: pubic arch, ārtsh, the bony arch formed over the concave border of the pelvis: pubis os, pŭb-ĭs os (L. pubis, the pubes, or of the pubes; os, a bone), the pubic or share-bone, forming part of the os innominatum: os symphysis, simf-ĭs-ĭs (Gr. symphysis, a growing together), the connection of the bones forming the pubic arch: pubescence, n., pŭb-ĕs-ĕns (L. pubescens, reaching the age of pubescence, ripening), the state of puberty; in bot., the downy substance on plants: pubescent, a., pŭb-ĕs-ĕnt, arriving
at maturity; in bot., covered with soft hair or down.

Note.—Although *pubes* is the correct Latin nominative, and *pubis* the genitive, late Latin authors have written *pubis* for *pubes*, and accordingly we now find both *pubes* and *pubis* used in the nominative, and *pubis* the genitive.

*pubo-, pūb'-ō* (L. *pubes*, the signs of manhood, the privy parts), or connected with the *pubis* os or share-bone: *pubo-femoral, fēmm'ōr-āl*, applied to a ligament which enters into the formation of the capsule of the hip joint; *pubo-prostatic, prō-stā'tik*, applied to the anterior ligaments of the bladder.

*pudendum, n., pūd'-end'ūm, pudenda, n. plu., pūd'-end'ā* (L. *pudendus*, of which one ought to feel ashamed—from *pudērō*, I am ashamed), the external organs or parts of generation; the *labia majora*; the vulva: *pudendal, a., pūd'-end'-āl*, applied to a branch of the small sciatic nerve; pert. to the pudenda.

*pudic, a., pūd'-ik* (L. *pudicus*, shamefaced, modest), pert. to the pudenda or private parts; applied to arteries, nerves, and veins connected with the generative organs.

*puerperal, a., pūer'-pēr'-āl* (L. *puerpera*, a woman in child-bed—from *puer*, a child; *parto*, I bring forth), relating to or following child-birth; applied to a fever coming after child-birth.

*pulex irritans, pūl'-ek's ir-it'-ānz* (L. *pulex*, a flea, *pulicis*, of a flea; *irritans*, exciting, inflaming), the common flea, a torment common to man and animals: *Pulicidae, n. plu., pūl-īs'-ēd'-ē*, the genus or group of insects which comprises the fleas.

*Pulmo-gasteropoda, pūl-mō'-gāst'-ēr'-ōd'-ā* (L. *pulmo*, a lung, *pulmōnis*, of a lung; *Gr. gaster*, the stomach; *Gr. pous*, a foot, *podos*, of a foot), in zool., a division of the Mollusca, comprising those creatures which breathe air directly by means of a pulmonary sac or chamber; also called *Pulmonifera*, *pūl-mōn'-ēr*-ēr'-ā* (L. *ferō, I bear*): *Pulmonaria, n. plu., pūl-mōn'-ār'-ā*, a division of Arachnida which breathe by means of pulmonary sacs: *pulmonate, a., pūl-mōn'-āt*, possessing lungs: *pulmo-grade, a., pūl-mō-grād* (L. *grādī, to walk*), having a lung-like movement; moving by the alternate expansion and contraction of the body, especially of the disc, as in the case of the Medusae: *pulmonary, a., pūl-mōn'-ār'-ē*, pert. to or affecting the lungs.

*pulsation, n., pūls'-ā'-shūn* (L. *pūlsātūm*, to beat, to strike; *pūlsus*, a beating), the beating or throbbing of the heart, or of an artery; *vibration*: *pulse, n.*, *pūls*, the beating or throbbing of an artery, perceptible to the touch, and caused by the action of the heart.

*pulverulent, a., pūl-vēr'-ūl'-ēnt* (L. *pulvērūlentus*, full of dust—from *pulvis*, dust), also *pulveracious, a., pūl-vēr'-ā-shūs* (L. *pulvērēus*, full of dust), and *pulverous, a., pūl-vēr'-ūs*, in bot., covered with dust or fine powdery matter; powdery.

*pulvinate, a., pūl-vīn'-āt* (L. *pulvinātus*, cushion-shaped—from *pulvinus*, a cushion), in bot., shaped like a cushion or pillow: *pulvinuli, n. plu., pūl-vīn'-ūl-i*, excrescences on the surface of the thallus of certain Lichens: *pulvinus, n., pūl-vīn'-ūs*, in bot., a cellular swelling at the point where the leaf-stalk joins the axis; a sort of cushion at the base of some leaves: *pulvinar, n.*, *pūl-vīn'-ār*, in anat., a cushion-like prominence on each ‘thalamus opticus' of the brain.

*puncta vasculosa, plu., pūngk'-tā vāsk'-ūl-ōz'-ā*, also *puncta cruenta,
purulent (L. punctatus, a sting, a point; vasculum, a small vessel; crūentus, stained with blood), in  
anat., the numerous minute red dots, produced by the escape of 
blood from divided blood-vessels, which stud the surface of 
the white central mass of the cerebrum: punctum lachrymale, 
punft-tūm lāk-rīm-āl'ē (L. 
punctus, pierced, punctured; 
lachrima, a tear), a small 
aperture which perforates each 
papilla of the papilla lachrymale: 
punctum cecum, sek-tūm (L. 
cæcum, blind), a point in the 
retina from which the optic 
nerve fibres radiate, so named 
because insensible to light; p. vegetationis, vēdā'-tē-ā-shē-ōn'is 
(L. vegetātīō, a quickening, 
vegetation, vegetātiōnis, of a 
quickening), in bot., the point of 
vegetation or growth in a plant.

punctate, a., punft-tāt, also 
punctated, a., punft-tāt-ed (L. 
punctum, a point, a small hole), 
in bot., having the surface covered 
with small holes or dots; dotted.

Punica, n., pūn-tik-ā (L. punicus, 
of or from the Pōeni or Carthag-
inians), a genus of plants, Ord. 
Myrtaceae: Punica granatum, 
grān-āt-ūm (L. grānātus, having 
many grains or seeds — from 
grānum, a seed; granātum, a 
pomegranate), the pomegranate 
tree, which produces dark scarlet 
flowers, used as an astringent, 
and the rind of the fruit and 
the bark of the root used as 
anthelmintics, especially in tape-
worm.

pupa, n., pūp-ā, pupae, n. plur., 
pūpē (L. pupa, a doll or puppet), 
the third or last state but one 
of insect existence—the first being 
the egg, the second the cater-
pillar, the third the pupa or 
chrysalis, and the fourth or per-
fected insect state the imago.

pupil, n., pūp-il (L. pupilla, a 
little girl—from pupa, a girl, a 
doll; It. pupilla, the eye-ball), the 
opening in the iris of the eye 
through which the rays of light 
pass to the retina.

purgative, a., pērg-āt-īn (L. 
 purgo, I purify), having the 
power of evacuating the bowels: 
n., a medicine that causes 
frequent evacuations of the 
bowels.

purples, n. plur., pērp-lz, also 
called ear-cockles, or peppercorn, 
a disease affecting the grains 
of wheat, in which the grains be-
come first of a dark-green, and 
ultimately of a black colour, 
caused by the animal parasite 
vibrio trilici, or cēl of the wheat.

purpura, n., pērp-ūr-ā (L. purp-
ura, the shell-fish which yields 
purple), a disease accompanied 
by an eruption of spots on 
the skin called petechiae, or 
patches called ecchymoses, caused 
by hæmorrhage into the skin, 
and which vary in tint from 
bright red to violet: purpuric, 
a., pērp-ūr-īk, denoting an acid 
of a purple colour, obtained from 
excrement of the boa-constrictor, 
and also from urinary calculi; of 
or pert. to purpura: purpuric 
fever, a fever occasionally accom-
panying purpura.

purulent, a., pūr-ūl-ēnt (pūrū-
 lentus, full of corrupt matter— 
from pus, the viscous matter of a 
sore; puris, of the matter of a 
sore), consisting of pus or corrupt 
matter: purulence, n., pūr-ūl-
ēns, the formation of pus or 
matter: pus, n., pūs, the fluid 
matter contained in abscesses, 
and discharged from the surfaces 
of ulcers and granulating wounds, 
healthy pus being of a white or 
pale-yellow colour; ichorous pus, 
the foetid and dirty fluid dis-
charged from foul and unhealthy 
ulcers, or from abscesses in those 
of a vitiated constitution.

pustule, n., pūst-ūl (L. pustūla, a 
blister or pimple — from pūs,
matter from a sore), a small elevation of the skin or cuticle containing pus: *pustular*, a., *pustul-ār*, covered with or resembling pustules: *pustula mali-gna*, *pustul-ā māl-i-gnā* (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature), anthrax or carbuncular fever.

**putamen**, n., *pūt-ā-men* (L. *pūt-āmen*, a pod or shell), in bot., the hard endocarp, or bony stone, of some fruits, as the peach.

**putrid**, a., *pūt-rīd* (L. *pūtrīdus*, decayed—*from pūtris*, rotten), rotten; corrupt: *putrid fever*, formerly applied to *typhus fever*, but now used to designate any very bad form of scarlet or typhus fever, or small-pox.

**pyemia**, n., *pī-ē-mī-ā* (Gr. *puon*, pus; *haima*, blood), a disease supposed to be due to the introduction of pus into the blood, or of some morbid poison—is often accompanied with inflammation of one or more veins, and the formation of abscesses in other parts of the body than those originally affected; blood poisoning.

**pycnicide**, n., *pīk-nī-dī* (Gr. *puknos*, dense), a wart-like, minute, cellular, reproductive body in the thallus of Lichens: *pycnidia*, n. plu., *pīk-nīdī-ā*, cysts containing stylospores, found in Lichens and Fungi.

**pyelitis**, n., *pī-el-ī-īts* (Gr. *puilos*, a basin, a trough), a disease of the kidney, in which pus is formed in that organ, or in the ureter.

**pylorus**, n., *pīl-ōrūs* (Gr. *pulōros*, a gate-keeper—from *pule*, a gate), the lower and right hand orifice of the stomach leading to the intestines: *pyloric*, a., *pīl-ōrīk*, pert. to the pylorus.

**pyramid**, n., *pīr-ām-id* (L. *pyr-āmis*, a pyramid, *pyramidis*, of a pyramid—of Egyptian origin), a conical and laminated projection on the under surface of the cereb-
Pyroxylin, n., *pir-ôks'-il-in*, also *pyroxyyle*, n., *pir-ôks'-il* (Gr. *pur*, fire; *xulon*, wood), gun-cotton; any explosive substance obtained by steeping a vegetable fibre in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid, and afterwards carefully washing it among pure water, and drying it: *pyroxylic*, a., *pir-ôks'-il'-ik*, applied to a product of the destructive distillation of wood, as wood-naphtha.

Pyrrhosa, n., *pir-rôz'-â* (Gr. *purrho's*, red, fiery), a genus of plants, Ord. Myristicaeae: *Pyrrhosa tingens*, *tinj'-ênz* (L. *tingens*, dyeing), a species which furnishes a red pigment.

Pyricularia, n., *pir-ul-är'-ê* (un-ascertained), a genus of plants, Ord. Santalacese: *Pyricularia olê'-fê'-râ* (L. *olêum*, oil; *fêrô*, I produce), Buffalo tree or oil nut, whose large seeds yield a fixed oil.

Pyrus, n., *pir'-âs* (L. *pyrum*, a pear; *pyrus*, a pear tree), a genus of plants, Ord. Rosaceae, Sub-ord. Pomeae: *Pyrus malus*, *mâl'-âs* (L. *malus*, an apple tree), the native species of the Apple, from which the cultivated species have been derived by grafting: *P. communis*, *kóm-mâni'-âs* (L. *communis*, common), the native species of the Pear: *P. Cydonia*, *sid'-ôn-tâ* (from being a native of Kydon, in the island of Crete), the Quince, also called 'Cydonia vulgaris': *P. sorbus*, *sôr-bû'-âs* (L. *sorbus*, the sorb or service tree), the Service tree: *P. aria*, *âr'-ê* (Gr. *âëriôs*, lofty), the White Bean tree: *P. aucuparia*, *ók'-ôp'-ê'-râ* (L. *aucup-* *pâr-tâs*), having the power to catch birds—from *aucipor*, I go a bird-catching—from *âvis*, a bird; (*câpto*, I take), the Mountain Ash or Rowan, from whose fruit a jelly is made.

Pyxidium, n., *piks'-id'-ûm* (L. *pyxis*, Gr. *purxis*, a box), in bot., a fruit dividing into an upper and lower half, the former acting as a kind of lid.

Quadratus, n., *kwôd-râl'-âs* (L. *quadra* *tus*, squared), the name of several muscles, so called from their square or oblong shape:

*Quadratus femoris*, *fêm'-ôr'-is* (L. *femur*, the thigh; *femoris*, of a thigh), a muscle at the upper part of the thigh, which moves the thigh backwards:

*q. lumbarum*, *lüm-bo-râ'-ûm* (L. *lumborum*, of the loins or haunch—from *lumbus*, the loins or haunch), a muscle connected with the haunch bone, and inserted into the last rib, which inclines the loins on one side: *q. menti*, *men'-ti* (L. *mentum*, the chin), a muscle which depresses the lower lip.

Quadriceps, n., *kwôd'-rê-sep's* (L. *quadriceps*, having four heads or tops—*quatuor*, four; and *caput*, the head), a collective designation for four muscles of the thigh, so named from their similarity of action—they are, the *rectus femoris*, the *vastus externus*, the *vastus internus*, and the *cruræus*.

Quadrifarius, a., *kwôd'-rê-fâr'-ê* (L. *quadrifarius*, fourfold—from *quatuor*, four), in bot., in four
rows; proceeding from all the sides of the branch.

quadrifid, a., kwôdˈrɪfɪd (L. quadrifidus, four-cleft—from quatuor, four; findo, I cleave), in bot., four-cleft; cut down into four parts to about the middle.

quadrifurcate, a., kwôdˈrɪfɜrˈkət (L. quadrans, a fourth part; furca, a two-pronged fork), in bot., doubly forked; divided into two pairs: quadrifugate, a., kwôdˈrɪfyət (L. jugum, a yoke), in bot., a compound leaf with four pairs of leaflets.

quadrigeminous, a., kwôdˈrɪjɛmˈɪnəs, also quadrigeminal, a., -jɛmˈɪnəl (L. quadrans, a fourth part; gemini, twins), four-fold; having four similar parts: quadrifoliate, a., kwôdˈrɪfəltˈət (L. folium, a leaf), in bot., having four leaflets diverging from the same point: quadrigeminal bodies, four neighbouring eminences on the upper surface of the 'pons varolii' in the brain.

quadrilocular, a., kwôdˈrɪləkˈuələr (L. quadrans, a fourth part; loculus, a little space), in bot., having four cells or chambers: quadrirpartite, a., kwôdˈrɪrˈpərtˈət or kwôdˈrɪpˈpɔrtˈət (L. partitus, divided), deeply divided into four parts.

Quadrumana, n. plu., kwôdˈrəmənə (L. quadrans, a fourth part; manus, the hand), the Order of Mammals which have four hand-like extremities, as in the monkey tribe: quadrumanous, a., -ˈmənəs, having four hands.

qualitative, a., kwôlˈtɪtˈətɪv (L. qualitas, a quality or property—from qualis, of what sort or kind), in chem. analysis, intended merely to determine the nature or quality of component parts of any compound.

quantitative, a., kwôntˈtɪtˈətɪv (L. quantitas, greatness—from quantus, how great), relating to quantity; in chem., having regard to the quantity of the ingredients in any given compound.

quaquaversal, a., kwəˈkwərərˈvərsəl (L. quaqua, on every side; versus, turned), dipping on all sides; directed every way.

quarantine, n., kwôrˈtənət (It. quarantina, quarantine; L. quadraginta, forty), the time during which a ship arriving from an infected port, home or foreign, must refrain from communicating with the shore, except under medical control, and at a fixed place; originally extending over forty days, but now much more restricted.

quartan, a., kwərˈtərən (It. and L. quartana, the quartan ague; L. quartus, fourth), occurring every fourth day, applied to a form of ague.

quartine, a., kwərˈtərən (L. quartus, the fourth), in bot., the fourth coat of the ovule, which is often changed into albumen.

Quassia, n., kwôskˈiə (after a negro, Quassy, who first discovered its qualities), a genus of plants, Ord. Simarubaceae:
Quassia amara, əmˈərə (L. amárus, bitter), a tall shrub of Guiana, etc., which originally yielded Quassia wood; the Quassia of the shops is obtained from Picraëna excelsa, a large forest tree of W. Indian islands; used in medicine in infusion and tincture as a tonic and anthelmintic, frequently mixed in beer for hops, against the law: quassin, n., kwôsˈiən, the bitter crystalline principle of Quassia.

quaternate, a., kwərtˈərnət (L. quaterni, four each—from quatuor, four), arranged in fours; in bot., having leaves growing in fours from one point.

queasy, a., kwēzˈi (Icel. qua}sa, to pant; queisa, colic), sickish at stomach; squamish: quess
Quercus, n., *quercus* (L. *quercus*, an oak tree), a highly important genus of trees, Ord. Cupuliferae or Corylaceae: *Quercus* pedunculata, *ped·ing·k-ul·i·tā* (L. *pedunculus*, a little foot—from *pes*, a foot, *pedis*, of a foot), the Common Oak, containing much tannin, and used as an astrigent: *Q. sessiliflora, sēs·sil·i·flōr·ā* (L. *sessilis*, fit for sitting upon, low, dwarf; *flos*, a flower, *flōris*, of a flower), a British species, having sessile fruit, and yields best timber: *Q. agilops, ēdįj·il·ōps* (L. *agilops*, an oak with edible fruit), a species whose acorn cups, called Valonia, are used by dyers: *Q. infectoria, in·fēk·tōr·i·ā* (L. *infectorius*, that serves for dyeing—from *infector*, a dyer), a native of Asia Minor, producing galls which are used as powerful astringents, and in dyeing, tanning, and making ink: *Q. suber, sūb·ēr* (L. *sūber*, the cork tree), a species whose bark constitutes cork: *Q. tinctoria, tīng·tōr·i·ā* (L. *tinctorius*, of or belonging to dyeing—from *tingo*, I die), the Quercitrone, whose bark yields a yellow dye: *Q. ilex, īl·ēks* (L. *ilex*, the holm oak), the Evergreen Oak.

Quilaiaeæ, n. plu., *kwīl·i·ē·ē* (Spanish), a Sub-order of the Ord. Rosaceæ: Quilaia, n., *kwīl·i·ā*, a genus of plants: Quilaia saponaria, *sāp·ōn·ār·i·ā* (L. *sāpo*, soap, *sōpōnis*, of soap), a species whose bark, as well as that of other species, is used as a substitute for soap.

Quinary, a., *kwīn·ār·i* (L. *quinis*, five each—from *quinque*, five), in bot., composed of five parts, or of a multiple of five: quinate, a., *kwīn·āt*, in bot., applied to five similar parts arranged together, as five leaflets coming off from one point.

Quincuncx, n., *kwīn·kūngks* (L. *quinquecentum*, five-twelfths, an arrangement in five—from *quinque*, five; *uncia*, a twelfth part), in bot., the arrangement of the leaves of a bud into five, of which two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin, and has its other margin covered by the exterior: quincuncial, a., *kwīn·kūn·kūl·i·āl*, arranged in quincuncx.

Quinia, n., *kwīn·i·ā*, or quinine, n., *kwīn·ēn* (Sp. *quina*, Peruvian bark), the most important constituent of Cinchona bark, largely employed in medicine, chiefly in the form of the sulphate, as an antiperiodic and antipyretic: quinicine, n., *kwīn·īs·in*, an alkaloid resembling quina and quinidine, from either of which it may be prepared: quinidine, n., *kwīn·i·dī·nī*, an alkaloid found in quina: quinism, n., *kwīn·izm*, the appearances produced by much overdosing with quina, or its salts.

*NOTE.—* antiperiodic, n., *ān·ti·pēr·i·ō·dē·ik* (Gr. *anti*, against; *periodes*, a circuit), a remedy which removes the periodicity of disease; antipyretic, n., *ān·ti·pē·rē·tē·ik* (Gr. *anti*, against; *purētos*, fever), a medicine for inflammation; adj., antiphlogistic.

Quinquecostate, a., *kwīn·kū·kō·stāt* (L. *quinque*, five; *costa*, a rib), in bot., having five ribs on the leaf.

Quinquefarious, a., *kwīn·kū·fā·rē·ōs* (new L. *quinquefārīnus*—from L. *quinque*, five), in bot., in five directions; opening into five parts.

Quinquefid, a., *kwīn·kū·fī·d* (L. *quinque*, five; *fidī*, I have split, *fīndo*, I split), in bot., five-cleft; cut into five parts as far as the middle: quinquefolicular, a., *kwīn·kū·fō·lōk·i·ūl·ār* (L. *loculus*, a little place or cell), in bot., having five cells, as a pericarp:
quinqupartite, a., kwé-pár't-it, or kwé-kwép'ár't-it (L. partitus, divided), in bot., divided deeply into five parts.

rabies, n., rāb'í-ez (L. rābiēz, madness), canine madness; an obscure disease, probably resulting from congestion of the central nervous system: rabid, a., rāb'íd, affected with canine madness, or pert. to it; hydrophobia is supposed to follow the bite of a mad dog, but it is doubtful if rabies is inoculable.

race, n., rās (F. race, It. razza, race, family; old H. Ger. reiua, a line), in bot., a permanent variety; a particular breed.

raceme, n., rās-ēm' (L. rācēmus, the stalk of a cluster of grapes), in bot., an inflorescence having a common axis or stem bearing stalked flowers as in the hyacinth, the currant, etc.: racemation, n., rās-ēm'-ā'shún, a cluster, as of grapes; the cultivation of clusters: racemose, a., rās-ēm'-ōz, bearing flowers in racemes or clusters.

rachis, n., rāk'-ēs (Gr. rachis, the spine or back-bone), in bot., the part of a culm which runs up through the ear of corn; the stalk or axis bearing the flowers in plants; in zool., the vertebral column: rachitis, n., rāk-ēt'ēs, the diseased state of the bones called rickets; inflammation of the spine: rachitic, a., rāk-ē'tık, pert. to the muscles of the back; rickety.

radial, radiant, see radius.

Radiata, n. plu., rād'i-āt'ā (L. rād'īātus, furnished with spokes), one of the lowest divisions of the animal kingdom, whose parts are disposed around a central axis, like the star-fish,—the animals formerly so included are now placed under separate sub-kingdoms, as Cœlenterata, Echinodermata, Infusoria, etc.: radiate, a., rād'i-āt, in bot., disposed like the spokes of a wheel; belonging to the Radiata or rayed animals.

radical, a., rād'i-kāl (L. rādix, a root, rādicis, of a root), in bot., pert. to or arising from the root; applied to leaves close to the ground; clustered at the base of a flower stalk: radicle, n., rād'ık-l, the young root of the embryo; small rooting fibres: radical, a., rād-i-kāl-är, of or pert. to the radicle: radical merithral, mēr-i-th-rāl (Gr. meros, a part; thallos, a young shoot), in bot., the part corresponding to the root.

Radiolaria, n. plu., rād'i-ōl-ār'i-ā (L. rādiūs, a staff, a beam or ray), a division of the Protozoa.

radius, n., rād'i-us (L. rādīus, a spoke, a ray), the small bone of the forearm, which chiefly forms the wrist joint, and carries the thumb, so called from its fancied resemblance to the spoke of a wheel; in bot., the ray or outer part of the heads of Composite flowers: radio-carpal, rād'i-s-o-kārp-āl, applied to the joint at the wrist uniting the radius with the carpus: radio-ulnar, ul'när, applied to the joint at the point where the radius and ulna unite, as at the wrist or the elbow: radial, a., rād'i-āl, of or pert. to the radius: radial aspect, an
aspect towards the side where the radius is placed: radialis indicis,\n\n\n\nradī'-āl-īs in-dis-īs (L. rādiālis, radial; index, the forefinger, indi-
cis, of the forefinger), the radial
artery of the forefinger of the hand, runs along the radial side
of the index finger: radiant, a.,
rādī'-ānti, in bot., having flowers
which form a ray-like appearance,
as in Umbelliferæ, and Viburn-
um.

Rafflesiaceæ, n. plu., rāf-ī-lēzh'ī-āl-
sē-ē (after Sir Stamford Raffles),
an Order of singular flowering
Fungi: Rafflesia, n., rāf-ī-lēzh'ī-ā,
a genus of gigantic parasites, the
perianth being sometimes three
feet in diameter, and capable of
holding twelve pints of fluid:
Rafflesia patma, pāl'-mā (un-
ascertained), a species em-
ployed in Java as an astringent
and styptic: R. Arnoldi, ār
nōld'īs (after Arnold, a botanist),
a species weighing sometimes
more than 14 lbs., parasitic on
Cissus Augustifolia.

rāle, n., rāl (F. râle, a rattling
in the throat), every kind of noise
attending the breathing in the
bronchia and vesicles of the lungs
different from the sound of the
breathing in health; also called 'rhonchus.'

ramal, a., rām'-āl (L. rāmus, a
branch), in bot., belonging to
branches; growing on a branch
or originating on it.

ramenta, n., rām'-ent'ā (L. rame-
enta, scrapings, shavings), in bot.,
the thin, brown, leafy scales with
which the stems of some plants,
especially ferns, are covered:
ramentaceous, a., rām'-ent-āl-
skēts, covered with ramenta or scales.

ramification, n., rām'-i-śik-ā-shān
(L. rāmus, a branch; facio, I
make), in bot., the subdivisions of
roots or branches; the manner
in which a tree produces its
branches; in anat., the issuing
or spreading of small vessels from
a large one.

ramollissement, n., rām'-ōl-īs-
mēnt (F. ramollir, to soften; L.
mollīō, I soften), in anat., a dis-
c eased condition of a part of the
body in which it becomes softer
than natural, usually limited in
its application to the nervous
system.

ramose, a., rām'-ōz', or ramous, a.,
rām'-ūs (L. rāmus, a branch), in
bot., producing branches; very
much branched: ramus, n., rām-
ūs, in anat., each half or branch
of the lower jaw or mandible of
vertebrates, of a quadrilateral
form; the thin, flattened part of
the ischium: rami, n. plu.,
rām'-i, the two parts into which
the pubes is divisible, namely, a
horizontal and a perpendicular
ramus: ramulus, n., rām'-ūl-ūs,
a small branch: ramulous, a.,
rām'-ūl-ūs, having many small
branches.

rānine, a., rān'-ān (L. rāna, a
frog), a continuation of the ling-
ual artery which runs along the
under surface of the tongue:

rānula, n., rān'-ūl-ā (L. rānulūs,
a little tongue), a tumour situated
below the tongue, of a bluish
colour, and cystic.

Ranunculaceæ, n. plu., rān'-ung-
kūl-ā-sē-ē (L. rānunculus, a little
frog—from rāna, a frog), the
Crowfoot family, an Order of
plants having narcotico-acid
properties, and usually more or
less poisonous: Ranunculaceæ, n.
plu., rān'-ung'-kūl-ē (L. rānunculus,
a little frog—from rāna, a frog), the
Crowfoot family, an Order of
plants having narcotico-acid
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a little frog—from rāna, a frog), the
crowfoot family, an order of
plants having narcotico-acid
properties, and usually more or
lesser poisonous: Ranunculaceæ, n.
plu., rān'-ung'-kūl-ē (L. rānunculus,
grām-inĕ-lĕ-ŭs (L. grāmĭncus, grassy—from grāmĕn, grass); R. acris, āk'-ris (L. ācĕr, sharp, masc.; ācris, sharp, fem.); and R. flammulă, flām-mul-ă (L. flam-mūlā, a little flame—from flāma, a flame), are species which are all acrid, the acridity entirely disappearing by drying: R. rep-ens, rĕp'-ēns (L. rĕpens, creeping); R. aquatilis, āk'-wāt-il'-ĕs (L. aquatillus, growing in or found in or near water—from aqŭa, water); R. lingua, ling'-gwā (L. lingua, a tongue); R. ficaria, fik'-ār-ĭ-ă (L. ficărius, belonging to a fig—from ficus, a fig), are species which are bland.

Raphe, n., răfĕ (Gr. rhaphē, a seam), in bot., applied to parts which appear as if they had been sewn together; in seeds, the channel of vessels which connects the chalaza with the hilum; in umbelliferous plants, the line of junction of the two halves of which their fruit is composed; in anat., the raised seam-like line which runs along the perineum to the anus.

Raphides, n. plu., răf'-īd-ĕz (Gr. rhaphis, a needle, rhaphidos, of a needle), in bot., minute crystals, like needles, found in the tissues of plants: raphidian, a., răf'-īd-ĭ-an, pert. to the raphides.

Raptores, n. plu., răp-tŏr'-ĕz (L. raptores, robbers—from rapto, I plunder), the Order of the birds of prey.

Rash, n., răsh (It. raschia, itching), an eruption in the skin.

Rasores, n. plu., răz'-ŏr'-ĕz (L. rasores, scrapers), the Order of the scratching or scraping birds, as common fowls.

Ratitæ, n. plu., răt-it'-ĕ (L. rătitĭ-us, marked like a raft—from rātĭs, a raft), cursorial birds which do not fly, and have therefore a raft-like sternum without a median keel.

Rattles, n. plu., răt-lĕz (Dut. rat-elen, to make rattling sounds), the noise in the throat caused by the air passing through the mucus filling the air passages, which often precedes death.

Re-agent, n., rē-ădjĕnt (re and agent), in chem., a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies.

Receptacle, n., rē-sēpt'-ă-kĕl (L. receptaculum, a magazine or storehouse—from re, back; capto, I take), in bot., that part of the fructification which bears or receives other parts, as the expanded top of the peduncle of a dandelion, the inner surface of a fig, etc.; a chamber in which secretions are stored.

Receptaculum chyli, rē-sēpt'-ă-kŭl-ŭm kī-ĕ (L. receptaculum, a magazine or storehouse; chylum, a Latinised form of Gr. chulos, juice or humour, L. chylĭ, of juice), a small chamber or cavity lying in the abdomen behind the aorta, and in front of the second lumbar vertebra, which receives the chyli from the lacteals of the intestine, and various lymphatics: receptacula seminis, sēm'-ĭn-ĕs (L. sēmĭn, seed, sēmina, of seed), the receptacies of the semen; organs in earthworms which receive the male reproductive fluid; receptacula arteriae, ār'-tĕr-ĭ-ĕ (L. arteriae, arteries), the arteries of the receptaculum, see ‘arteria.’

Receptive spot, rē-sēpt'-ĭv, in bot., the point in the oosphere of ferns where the antherozoids effect an entrance.

Reclinate, a., rē-klin'-ăt (L. reclinatus, bent back, reclined), in bot., curved down from the horizontal; having the leaves folded longitudinally from apex to base in the bud: reclination, n., rēk-lĭn-ă-shŭn, in surg., an operation for the cure of cataract.

Recrudescence, n., rē-krŏ-dĕs'-ĕns (L. recrudescens, breaking out again—from re, again; crudescio.
I become hard), in *bot.*, the reproduction of a young shoot from the tip of a ripened spike of a seed.

rectembryes, n. plu., *rück*īemˌbri; *ćē* (*L. rectus*, right; *embrun*, the foetus), in *bot.*, the embryo straight in the axis of the seed.

rectification, n., *rück*īˌfikˌāSHün (*L. rectus*, right; *factus*, made), in *chem.*, the repeated distillation of a spirit in order to make it finer and purer: *rectify*, v., *rück*īˌfī, to refine or purify a substance by repeated distillations.

rectinervis, a., *rück*īˌinˌěrvˈēs (*L. rectus*, straight; *nervus*, a nerve), in *bot.*, straight and parallel veined; also *rectinervate*, *rück*īˌinˌěrvˈāt.

rectiserial, a., *rück*īˌsērˈē-āl (*L. rectus*, straight; *series*, a row), in *bot.*, disposed in a rectilinear or straight series — applied to leaves.

rectivenuous, a., *rück*īˌvēnˌvē-ūs (*L. rectus*, straight; *vena*, a vein), straight and parallel veined; same as 'rectinervis'; also *rectivenuous*, a., *rück*īˌvēnˌvē̆-ūs.

recto, *rück*ō (*L. rectus*, straight), of or connected with the rectum: *recto-uterine*, a., *ŭtˈēr-īn*, the posterior ligaments of the uterus: *recto-vesical fascia*, *věsĭkˌāl fāsˈstĭ-ā*, a fascia which lies between, and connects the rectum and urinary bladder.

rectum, *rück*ūm (*L. rectus*, straight), the third and terminal portion of the large intestine ending at the anus, so named because formerly supposed to be straight, which it is not: *rectus*, n., *rück*ūs, in *bot.*, applied to the stem and other straight parts of plants; in *anat.*, a name for several muscles of the body, which are so called from the rectilinear direction of their fibres: *rectus femoris*, *rück*ūsˌfémrˈō-ūs (*L. femur*, the thigh, *femōris*, of the thigh), a muscle arising by two heads from the ilium and acetabulum, and inserted into the patella, which extends the leg, etc.: *rectus abdominis*, *rück*ūsˌābdəˈmēnˌī-ūs (*L. abdomen*, the abdomen, *abdominis*, of the abdomen), a muscle which begins at the pubes, and is inserted into the three lower true ribs, and the ensiform cartilage; it pulls down the ribs in respiration, etc.: *rectus cruris*, *rück*ūsˌkrūˈrēs (*L. crus*, a leg, *cruris*, of the leg), the straight muscle of the leg; a muscle which extends the leg in a powerful manner by the intervention of the patella like a pulley.

recurrent, a., *rück*ūrˌrēnt (*L. recurro*, I return, I recur—from *re*, back; *curro*, I run), returning from time to time; seeming to return or reascend towards the origin; applied to tumours which return after removal.

recurved, a., *rück*ūrdˌrŭld (*L. re, back; *curvus*, crooked), in *bot.*, bent backwards.

reduction, n., *rück*ūdˌshün (*L. re, back; *ductus*, led), in *surg.*, the operation of restoring displaced parts to their natural position.

reduplicate, a., *rück*ūdˌplĭkˌāt (*L. reduplicatus*, redoubled — from *re*, again; *dŭplĭco*, I double), in *bot.*, applied to a form of aestivation in the edges of the sepals or petals, which are turned outwards; also *reduplicative*, a., *rück*ūdˌplĭkˌāt.

reflexed, a., *rück*īˌflekst (*L. re, back; *flexus*, bent), in *bot.*, curved backwards.

refrigerant, n., *rück*īˌfrĭdʒˈēr-ānt (*L. refrigēro*, I make cool or cold—from *re*, back; *frīgu₂*, cold, coolness), a medicine which cools or abates heat: *refrigeration*, n., *rück*īˌfrĭdʒˈērˌā-šün, the lowering the temperature of a body: *refrigerator*, n., *rück*īˌfrĭdʒˈērˌātˌōr, a vessel for cooling liquids.
regeneration, n., ré-jén-ér-á-shún (L. re, again; genero, I beget), the renewal of a portion of lost or removed tissue.

regimen, n., ré-djȳ-mén (L. regi-men, direction—from rego, I rule), in med., the strict regulation of diet and habits, with the view of preserving or restoring health.

region, n., ré-djȳ-ún (L. régio, a boundary line), a definite space on the surface of the body, or a division of the organs, as abdominal region, gluteal region, etc.

regma, n., rég-mát (Gr. rhegma, a rupture), in bot., a seed vessel, the two valves of which open by an elastic movement, as in Euphorbia.

regurgitation, n., ré-gér-jú-á-shún (L. re, again; gorges, a raging abyss, a stream), the act of flowing or pouring back by the same orifice or place of entrance; the natural and easy vomiting of food by infants.

rejuvenescence, n., ré-jøv-én-és-séns (L. re, again; juvenesco, I become young), a renewal of youth; rejuvenescence of a cell, in bot., the formation of one new cell from the whole of the protoplasm of a cell already in existence.

relapse, n., ré-láps (L. relapsus, sunk or fallen back—from re, back; lapsus, a slipping), a return of a disease after convalescence: relapsing fever, a contagious disease, characterised by one or more relapses after apparent convalescence, chiefly met with as an epidemic in periods of scarcity and famine; also called 'famine fever.'

relaxation, n., ré-láks-á-shún (L. re, back; laxo, I loose or slacken), in med., a lessening of the normal and healthy tone of the body.

reliquiae, n. plu., ré-lik-wí-i (L. reliquiae, the remains), the remains of the dead; in bot., the remains of withered leaves attached to the plant; in pathology, the permanent evidence of past morbid processes.

remittent, a., ré-mit'-ent (L. re, back; mitto, I send), in med., applied to diseases whose symptoms alternately diminish and return: remittent fever, a mal- lrious fever, having irregular repeated exacerbations, known also by various other names, as 'jungle fever,' 'bilious fever,' etc.

renal, a., rén'-ál (It. renale, renal; L. renes, the kidneys), relating to or connected with the reins or kidneys: reniform, a., rén'-i-form (L. forma, shape), in shape like a kidney.

rennet, n., rén'-nét (Ger. rennen, to run; Dut. runnen, to curdle), an infusion of the inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk.

repand, a., rép'-ánd (L. repandus, bent backwards, bent up—from re, back; pandus, bent), in bot., applied to a leaf when its margin is undulated, and unequally dilated.

repent, a., rép'-lent (L. repens, creeping, repentis, of creeping), in bot., lying flat upon the ground, and remitting roots along the under surface.

replicate, a., rép'-lik-át (L. répli-ca-tus, folded or rolled back—from re, back; pléco, I fold), in bot., doubled down so that the upper part comes in contact with the lower.

replum, n., rép'-lúm (L. replum, a door-cheek, the leaf of a door), in bot., a longitudinal division in a pod formed by the placenta, as in Cruciferae; the persistent portion of some pericarps after the valves have fallen away.

Reptilia, n. plu., rép'-til'-i-a (L. reptilis, a reptile—from repto, I crawl), the class of the Vertebrata
comprising the tortoises, snakes, lizards, crocodiles, etc.

Resedaceae, n. plu., res'éd-á'sé-é (L. résédá, a plant; résédó, I calm, I heal), the Mignonette family, an Order of plants: Reseda, n., résédá, a genus of plants, so named because considered by the anc. Latins as good for bruises: Reseda luteola, lót'é-ól'da (L. látéolus, yellowish—from látum, a plant which dyes yellow), the plant Weld, which yields a yellow dye: R. odorata, òd'ór-at'á (L. odoráta, having a smell or perfume—from òdór, scent, smell), the fragrant mignonette of our gardens.

resolution, n., res'é-lól-shún (L. re, back; sólátus, loosened), in med., the dispersion or disappearance of a tumour, or inflammatory process.

resonance, n., res'é-on-áns (L. rés-ó-nans, resounding or re-echoing—from re, back; sóno, I sound), the property of certain parts of the body to transmit sound, usually of the voice, which may either be normal, exaggerated, or impaired.

respiration, n., res'é-pir-á-shún (L. réspiro, I respire—from re, back; spíro, I breathe), the process by which the air enters and emerges from the lungs, thus effecting the aeration of venous blood: respirator, n., res'é-pir-at'ór, an instrument worn over the mouth by those of weak lungs, or having a liability to colds, in order to warm and dry the inspired air: respiratory, a., res'é-pir-at'ór-i, pert. to or serving for respiration: respiratory murmur, the continuous sounds heard in auscultation, produced by the air entering into, and being expelled from, the lungs in a healthy state.

Restiaceae, n. plu., res'é-stí-a'sé-é (L. restis, a rope, a cord), the Restio or Cord-rush family, an Order of sedge-like plants, so named because used for cordage at the Cape: Restio, n., rés'tí-o, a genus of plants having tough, wiry stems, used for making baskets and brooms.

restiform, a., rés'ti-form (L. restis, a rope; forma, shape), having the form or appearance of a rope.

resupinate, a., rés'súp-in-át (L. resúpinátus, bent or turned back—from re, back; sópínó, I bend backwards), in bot., so turned or twisted that the parts naturally the undermost become the uppermost, and vice versa; turned upside down.

rete, n., ré'té (L. réte, a net, a snare), a net; network: rete mirabile, mir-áb'íl-é (L. mirabíle, wonderful), in anat., an arrangement of blood-vessels at the base of the brain of quadrupeds: r. mucosum, múk-os'um (L. mucósum, slimy, mucous), the soft under-layer of the epidermis or scarfskin, which gives the colour to the skin: r. vasculosum testis, vaskulós'-um tês'tís (L. vasculósum, pert. to a small vessel—from vasculum, a small vessel), the vascular net of the testicle; the close network of tubes lying in the substance of corpus Highmorianum, along the back part of the testicle.

retention, n., rés'é-tén'shún (L. reténtio, a holding back—from re, back; tenéó, I hold), the undue holding back of any natural excretion, as the urine or sweat.

reticulate, a., rés'tik-á-lát, also reticulated, a., rés'téd-á (L. ré-ticulátus, net-like—from réticulum, a little net), in bot., having distinct veins or lines crossing like network: reticular, a., rés'tik-á-lár, having interstices like network: reticularia, n. plu., rés'tik-á-lár-i-á, those Protzoa, such as the Foraminifera, in which the pseudopodia run
into one another and form a network: reticulum, n., ré-tik'-ül-üm, the second stomach of the ruminant animal, often called the honey-comb bag, from the numerous polygonal cells which cover its surface; in bot., the debris of cross-fibres about the base of the petioles in palms.

retiform, a., ré-tí'-förm (L. rete, a net; forma, shape), having the structure of a net.

retina, n., ré-ti'-na (L. rete, a net), one of the coats of the eye, resembling fine network, which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision: retinitis, n., ré-ti'-ni-tis, inflammation of the retina.

retinaculum, n., ré-ti'-nå-k'-ül-üm (L. retinaculum, a holdfast, a band), in bot., the viscid matter by which the pollen-masses in Orchids, etc., adhere to a prolongation of the anther: retinacula, n. plu., ré-tí'-nå-k'-ül-d-a, in anat., bands which hold the tendons close to the bones of the wrist, ankle, etc.; the fold of membrane continued from each commissure of the ilio-ceecal and ilio-colic valves round on the inner side of the cæcum.

retinervis, a., ré-ti'-nå-rév'-is (L. rete, a net; nervus, a nerve), in bot., having reticulated veins or nerves; also called retivenius, a., ré-tí'-vé-ni'-ús (L. vena, a vein).

retractor, a., ré-tråk'-tó-r (L. retractus, withdrawn—from re, back; tractus, drawn), a name for those muscles which, by their contraction, withdraw the parts to which they are attached.

retrahens aurem, ré-tå-rá'-hènz åõr'-èm (L. retrahens, drawing back; auris, nom., the ear, aurem, obj., the ear), the smallest of the three muscles placed immediately beneath the skin around the external ear; see 'attollens aurem.'

retro-peritoneal, a., ré-tå'-rå-pèr'-i-tå'-nå'-tå'-ål (L. retro, back; Eng. peritoneal), a name for the layer of tissue which forms the parietal portion of the serous membrane of the abdominal cavity, connected loosely with the fascia lining the abdomen and pelvis; also called 'sub-peritoneal.'

retro-pharyngeal, a., ré-tå'-rå-få'-rå-nå'-få'-nå'-jå'-ål (L. retro, behind, backward; Eng. pharyngeal), pert. to the parts behind the pharynx; denoting an abscess formed at the back part of the pharynx.

retrorse, a., ré-trår-så’ (L. retrorsum, backwards—from retro, backwards; versus, turned), turned or directed backwards.

retuse, a., ré-tås’ (L. rétåsus, blunted), in bot., having the extremity broad, blunt, and slightly depressed; appearing as if bitten off at the end.

revolute, a., ré-vål'-åt, also revolute, a., ré-vål'-åt-åv (L. revolus, revolted—from re, back; volvo, I roll), in bot., rolled backwards from the margins upon the under surface, usually applied to the edges of leaves; having the edges rolled back spirally in vernation.

Rhabdophora, n. plu., råb-dåf'-år-a (Gr. rhabdos, a rod; phorēō, I bear), a name for the Graptoles, because they commonly possess a chitinous rod or axis supporting the perisarc.

rhachitis, råk-it'-ås, see ‘rachitis,’ but the former is the proper spelling.

Rhamnaceae, n. plu., råm-nål'-å-té (Gr. rhamnos, the white-thorn), the Buckthorn family, an Order of plants, many of which have active cathartic properties: Rhamnus, n., råm-nåt-ås, a genus of plants: Rhamnus catharticus, kåth-årt-åk'-ås (Gr. kathartikos, purifying or cleansing), common or purging Buckthorn, whose black succulent berries are used
as a hydragogue cathartic in dropsy, and whose greenish juice, mixed with lime, forms the colour called sap - green: R. frangula, fräng'gül-ä (L. frango, I break, so named from the brittleness of its branches), Black Alder, is emetic and purgative, the wood supplying charcoal for gunpowder, and crayons for artists: R. infectarius, in'fek-tör'i-äus (L. infectorius, that serves for dyeing—from infector, a dyer), a species whose berries are called French berries, and have been used for dyeing: R. dahuarianus, dä-ühr'ik-äus (native name), produces a red - wood, called by the Russians 'Sandalwood': R. chlorophorus, klor'öför'i-äus (Gr. chloros, green; phorëo, I bear); and R. utilis, ütil'-äus (L. utilis, useful), are species from which the Chinese prepare their beautiful green dye, Lo-kao, called in this country Chinese Green-Indigo.

Rheum, n., rööm (Gr. rheuma, that which flows—from rhéo, I flow), the increased secretions of the mucous glands caused by a cold.

Rheum, n., rööm (Rha, old name of river Volga, from whose banks originally brought), the Rhubarb plant, a genus of well-known plants, Ord. Polygonaceae: Rheum officinale, öf'fis-in-öl-'ä (L. officinalis, officinal, by authority—officina, a workshop), the officinal rhubarb plant, originally from Thibet: R. palmatum, pälm-mätl'-äum (L. palmatus, marked with the palm of the hand), at one time considered the true rhubarb plant: R. undulatum, ön-dül'-ätl'-äum (L. undulatus, undulated—from unda, a wave), a species which yields much of the French rhubarb: R. compactum, köm-pakt'-äum (L. compactus, pressed—from con, together; pactus, driven in), a species also yielding French rhubarb, but cultivated in Britain for its acid petioles: R. raphonticum, rä-pönt'-äk-äum (Rha, old name of river Volga; L. ponticus, of or relating to the Pontus or Black Sea), a species used in France and Britain as R. compactum: R. hybridum, hi'brid'-äum (L. hybridus, of or pert. to a hybrid—from hybridä, a mongrel, a hybrid), common rhubarb, cultivated in Germany for its root, and in Britain for its stalks: R. leucorhizum, løk'ör-iz'-äum (Gr. leukos, white; rhiza, a root), a Siberian and Altai species, said to yield imperial or white rhubarb; rhubarb contains raphides of oxalate of lime, along with tannin, gallic acid, resin, and a peculiar yellow coloured principle called 'rhubarberin'; rhubarb is employed as a cathartic, astringent, and tonic.

Rheumatism, n., rööm-it'-äm (L. rheumatismus, rheum, catarrh—from rheuma, a watery fluid), a painful disease affecting the muscles and joints, causing swelling and stiffness: rheumatic, a., rööm-öi'tik, pert. to or affected with rheumatism: rheumatoïd, a., rööm-öö'taid (Gr. eidos, resemblance), having the appearance of rheumatism: rheumatoïd arthritis, a chronic disease of the bones and joints, having a great resemblance to rheumatism, but is really a different disease. Note. —This is that form of rheumatism which cripples and deforms. It may attack all the joints, but has no tendency to shorten life.

Rinal, a., rîn'al (Gr. rïnia, the nose), of or pert. to the nose: rhinalgia, n., rîn-äl'äj-ä (Gr. algos, pain, grief), pain in the nose: rhinoplastic, a., rîn'ö-pläst'-ik (Gr. plastikos, suitable for being fashioned or formed), an operation by which a piece of skin can be taken from a healthy part of the body and placed on a
part injured or destroyed—a nose partly destroyed has thus been made presentable: rhinoscope, n., ῥίζος-κόρπ (Gr. skopēō, I view), an instrument, consisting of an adapted oval or circular mirror, by which the back part of the nostrils may be examined: rhinoscopy, n., ῥίζος-κόρπ-ι, the examination of the back parts of the soft palate, the nose, etc., by means of the rhinoscope.

Rhizanths, n. plu., ῥίζανθας (Gr. ῥίζα, a root; ἀνθος, a flower), in bot., same as ‘rhizogen,’ which see; a class of plants occupying a position between the flowering and non-flowering species.

Rhizinē, n. plu., ῥίζιν-ε (Gr. ῥίζα, a root), in bot., minute fibrils on the under surface of the thallus of some lichens, by which they adhere: rhizinose, a., ῥίζιν-ος, having root-like filaments or rhizinē.

Rhizocarp, n., ῥίζος-κάρπ (Gr. ῥίζα, a root; κάρπος, fruit), in bot., applied to Marsilea, as producing spore-cases on root-like processes: Rhizocarpaceae, ῥίζος-κάρπ-ε-ε, the Pepperwort family, another name for the ‘Marsileaceae,’ which see: rhizocarpous, a., ῥίζος-κάρπ-ος, having perennial roots and annual stems.

Rhizogens, n. plu., ῥίζος-ζένζ (Gr. ῥίζα, a root; γενάω, I produce), a class of plants growing on the roots of other plants; such plants as Rafflesia, which consist of a flower and root only: rhizogen, a., producing a root and a flower only: rhizoid, n. plu., ῥίζοιδ-α (Gr. eidos, resemblance), the root-like outgrowths of many Algae.

Rhizomes, n. plu., ῥίζομα, also rhizomata, n. plu., ῥίζο-μ-ατ-α (Gr. ῥιζόμα, a root, a race), in bot., thick stems running along and partly underground, and sending forth shoots above and roots below; filamentous bodies attaching foliaceous lichens to their supporting substance.

Rhizomorpha, n., ῥίζο-μορφ-α (Gr. ῥίζα, a root; μορφή, form), a genus of Fungi, so named from the appearance of the plants, whose species have the property of giving out a sort of phosphorescent light, found in cellars and coal mines: rhizomorphoid, a., ῥίζο-μορφ-ούδ (Gr. eidos, resemblance), root-like in form.

Rhizophaga, n. plu., ῥίζο-φ-άγ-α (Gr. ῥίζα, a root; φαγο, I eat), a group of the Marsupials: rhizophagous, a., ῥίζο-φ-άγ-ος, living or feeding on roots.

Rhizophoraceae, n. plu., ῥίζο-φορ-ά-σε-ε (Gr. ῥίζα, a root; φορέω, I bear), the Mangrove family, an Order of plants whose bark is often astringent, and is sometimes used in dyeing: Rhizophora, n., ῥίζο-φ-όρ-α, a genus of remarkable trees of tropical countries, whose branches throw out roots freely, the roots descending into the mud: Rhizophora mangle, μάνγ-γλ (Malay, mangle, the mangrove), the Mangrove, forms thickets at the muddy mouths of rivers, the tree having the appearance of being supported on many stalks.

Rhizopoda, n. plu., ῥίζο-π-όδ-α (Gr. ῥίζα, a root; ποδος, a foot, podos, of a foot), the division of Protozoa comprising all those capable of emitting pseudopodia.

Rhizotaxis, n., ῥίζο-τάκς-ις (Gr. ῥίζα, a root; ταξις, a putting in order), in bot., the regularity in the arrangement of roots; also rhizotaxy, n., ῥίζο-τάκς-ις.

Rhododendron, n., ρόδ-δ-δένδρ-ων (Gr. ρόδον, a rose; dendron, a tree), a genus of handsome, elegant, and showy shrubs, Ord. Ericaceae: Rhododendron chrysanthum, κρίς-άνθ-ος (Gr. chrusos, gold; ἀνθος, a flower), a Siberian species, whose poisonous, narcotic qualities are well-marked.
Rhodosporeae, n. pl., rödl-ö-spörz-e (Gr. rhodon, a rose; spora, seed), a Sub-order of Algae, constituting rose or purple-coloured sea-weeds, with fronds formed of a single row of articulated cells, or of several rows of cells combined into a flat expansion.

Rhodymenia, n., rödl'i-men-l-a (Gr. rhodon, a rose; humén, a thin membrane), a genus of sea plants, Ord. Algae: Rhodymenia palmata, päl-mäl-l-a (L. palmatus, marked with the palm of the hand), the sea-weed called Dulse.

rhomboid, n., röm'boyd (L. rhombus, Gr. rhombos, a magical wheel; eidos, resemblance), a four-sided figure having its opposite sides equal, but its angles not right angles: rhomboideus, n., röm'boyd-l-us, the name of two muscles, ‘rhomboideus minor’ and ‘r. major,’ which are placed parallel to one another, and are separated only by a slight interval; the rhomboidei extend obliquely from the spinous processes of the lowest cervical, and some of the upper dorsal vertebrae, to the base of the scapula.

rhonchus, n., röngk-us (L. rhonchus, Gr. rhongchos, a snoring), a wheezing, snoring, bibrillant, chirping, or whistling sound, usually low-toned, produced in the air passages by the narrowing of their calibre, heard on auscultation.

Rhus, n., rús (Gr. rhousios, reddish-brown; rhous, a tree whose bark and fruit are used in tanning), a genus of plants, Ord. Anacardiaceæ, the fruit and leaves of some species becoming a reddish-brown in autumn: Rhus toxicodendron, töks'-lök-ö-dendr-rón (L. toxicum, Gr. toxikon, poison; Gr. dendron, a tree), Poison-oak, found in N. America, leaves used in medicine as a stimulant, and, like other species, yields an acrid milky juice: R. radicans, räd-ik'-anz (L. radicans, striking or taking root), Poison-ivy or Poison-vine: R. venenata, vên'en-at-a (L. venenatus, furnished with poison— from venenum, poison), Poison-sumach, or Poison-elder, possesses acrid, poisonous properties: R. coriaria, kör'i-äri-a (L. coriarius, belonging to leather—from corium, leather); R. typhina, tif'-in-a (Gr. tuphē or tiphē, spelt or German wheat); R. glabra, gläbr'-rā (L. glāber, smooth, without hair), are species which are extensively used in tanning, and their fruit is acid: R. cotinus, kòl'-in-us (L. colinus, a shrub yielding a purple dye), called wig-tree in France, from the hairy appearance of its abortive pedicles, yields the yellow dye-wood Toung Fustic: R. succedanea, sük'-sed-an'-t-a (L. succédanēus, that supplies the place of something), the species whose fruit produce Japan-wax, imported from that country: R. vernicifera, vërn'-is-if'-er-a (L. verno, I spring, I bloom; fero, I bear), a small Japanese tree, yielding the famous lacquer so extensively employed by the inhabitants of that country.

rhythm, n., rithm (Gr. rhuthmos, measured motion), the harmony and due relation which exists between the different movements of an organ in health: rhythmic, a., rith'mik, also rhythmic, a., rith'mik-āl, denoting the regular healthy discharge of the functions of an organ, as the pulsations of the heart.

rib, n., rib (Dut. ribbe, a rib, a beam), in anat., one of the curved bony hoops or bars of the thorax which protect the lungs, the heart, etc.; in bot., the central longitudinal nerve or vein of a leaf: true ribs, the seven ribs which are attached to the sternum or breast bone, as distinguished
from the five false ribs, which are not so attached; the last two false ribs are called floating ribs, because they are not attached to anything in front.

Ribesiaee, n. plu., ribezl-iz-sek (ribes, an Arabic name for an acid-leaved species of Rheum), the Gooseberry and Currant family, now more usually called 'Grossulariaceae,' which see: Ribes, n., ribez, a genus of plants: Ribes grossularia, grdzul-ariz-a (mid. L. grossula, a gooseberry; L. grossulus, a small, unripe fig), the various kinds of Gooseberry: R. rubrum, robriz (L. rubrus, red, ruddy); and R. nigrum, nigierz (L. niger, black), the Red and Black Currants, the latter possessing tonic and stimulant properties.

Ricinus, n., riszn-im-us (L. ricinus, the tick of the sheep, a plant), a genus of plants, Ord. Euphorbiaceae—so named from the shape of its seeds: Ricinus communis, kommun-im-us (L. communis, common), a species from whose seeds castor oil is expressed, also called 'Palma Christi'—see under 'Palma.'

rickets, n. plu., rikiz (Gr. rhachitis, disease of the spine—from rhachis, the spine), a constitutional disease, characterised chiefly by a curvature of the shafts of the long bones of the arms and legs, and enlargement of their articular extremities—the result of deficient appropriation of earthy principles by their structures.

rictus, n., rikiz-us (L. rictus, the mouth wide open), in bot., among labiate or lipped corollas, the condition of the lower lip pressed against the upper, so as to leave only a chink between them, as in Frogsmouth.

rigescent, a., riz-jiz-seient (L. rigescens, growing stiff or numb; gen., rigescentis), in bot., having a rigid or stiff consistence.

rigor, n., rigor (L. rigor, stiffness, rigidity), a sudden coldness with involuntary shivering, symptomatic of the beginning of a disease, especially a fever: rigor mortis, mortis (L. mortis, death, mortis, of death), the stiffening of the body after death.

rima, n., rim-az (L. rima, a cleft, a crack), in anat., a cleft; an elliptic interval: rima glottidis, glottidis (Gr. glottis, the opening of the windpipe, glottidis, of the opening of the windpipe—from glottis, the tongue), the narrow aperture of the glottis.

rimose, a., rim-az (L. rimosus, full of cracks—from rima, a cleft, a crack), in bot., marked by chinks or cracks, mostly parallel, as the bark of a tree: rimulose, a., rimul-az, having small marks or chinks.

ringent, a., ringent (L. ringens, opening wide the mouth), in bot., applied to a labiate flower in which the upper lip is much arched, and the lips are separated by a distinct gap.

ringworm, n., ringworm, a skin eruption, caused by the action of a vegetable parasite, occurring chiefly on the scalp and arms, and upper part of the chest, is very contagious.

risorius, a., risor (L. risor, a laugher, risoris, of a laugher; risus, laughter), the smiling muscle; denoting a muscle of the cheek, consisting of a narrow bundle of fibres, which arises in the fascia over the Masseter muscle: risus Sardonicus, sardonic-us (Sardinia, where first seen, from the effects of eating a species of ranunculus there growing), a singularly convulsive grin or laugh, observed in cases of 'Tetanus.'

Robinia, n., robriz-az (after Robin, an old botanist of France), a genus of plants remarkably
handsome when in flower, Ord. Leguminose, Sub-ord. Papilion-aceæ: Robinia pseudo-acacia, süd’ō-äk-ka’shē-tā (Gr. pseudes, false; Eng. 'acacia), a species often cultivated in Britain, as the locust tree, producing a durable wood.

Roccella, n., rōk’-śēl’ā (Port. rocha, a rock, so named from its habitat), a genus of plants, Ord. Lichenes: Roccella tinctoria, tinkt-ōr’tā (L. tinctūris, of or belonging to dying—from tingo, I dye), from the Canaries; R. fuciformis, fūs’-fōrm’is (Gr. phukos, L. fucus, sea-weed, rock-lchen; L. forma, shape); and R. hypomecha, hip-ōm’ēk-tā (un-ascertained), are species which furnish valuable dyes, under the name of Orchil or Archil, the general name of the dye being Litmus.

Rodentia, n. plu., rōd’-ēn’-shē-tā (L. rōdens, eating away, gnawing; gen. rodentis), an Order of the Mammals, so named from the habit of gnawing or nibbling, as the rat, the rabbit, etc.: rodent, a., rōd’-ēnt, gnawing: n., one of the gnawers: rodent ulcer, a malignant form of ulceration, allied to cancer, generally on the upper part of the face.

root, the subterranean or descending axis of a plant: root-cap, in bot., a mass of tissue, covering as a helmet the punctatum vegetationis of a root: root-sheath, the colorhiza: root-stock, the rhizome of a plant.

Rosaceæ, n. plu., rōz’-əsē-ē (L. rosa, Gr. rhodon, a rose), the Rose family, an extensive Order of plants, well known for their beauty, fragrance, and grateful products, such as the strawberry and blackberry: Rosa, n., rōz’-ā, a genus of plants unrivalled for the fragrance and beauty of its flowers: Rosa spinosissima, spin’ō-sī’sīm’ā (L. spinōsus, thorny, prickly—from spīna, a thorn), the very thorny rose; the species from which the varieties of the Scotch roses have been derived: R. canina, kān’-īn’ā (L. cáninus, of or pert. to a dog—from cánis, a dog), the Dog-rose, is beat into a pulp after the hairy achenes have been removed, and used, sweetened, as an acidulous refrigerant and astrigent: R. Gallica, gāl’-īk-ā (L. gallicus, of pert. to the Gaul—from Gallī, the Gauls or French), the red, French, and Provence rose, whose petals are employed, in the form of infusion, as a tonic and slight astrigent: R. centifolia, sēn’-tī-fōl’-ā (L. centum, a hundred; fōltum, a leaf), the petals of the hundred-leaved or Cabbage-rose, and its varieties: R. Damascena, dām’-ās-sēn’-ā (of or from Damascu), the petals of the Damask-rose; R. moschata, mōsk-āt’-ā (mid. L. moschātus, having a smell like musk—from Arabic mosch, musk), the petals of the Musk-rose, and others, are employed in the production of rose-water, and the oil or attar of roses: rosaceous, a., rōz’-ā-shēs, arranged in a circular form, as the petals of a single rose.

rose, n., rōz (L. rosa, a rose), the popular name in Scotland for Ery- sipelas, so named from its colour: roseola, n., rōz’-ēōl’-ā (mid. L. rosēola, a little rose), in med., a rose-coloured rash of several varieties. rosette, n., rōz’-ēlt’ (F. rosette—from L. rosa, a rose), in bot., a cluster of leaves disposed in close circles.

Rosmarinus, n., rōz’-mār’-ēn’-ēs (L. ros, dew; mārinus, belonging to the sea—from mārē, the sea), a genus of pretty shrubs, so named from their maritime habitat: Rosmarinus officinalis, ef’-fīs’-īn’-āl’-ēs (L. officinalis, official, by authority—from officina, a workshop), Rosemary, whose flowering
tops furnish an oil which is tonic, stimulant, and carminative, much used in perfumery, as in the composition of Eau-de-Cologne and Hungary-water.

rostel, n., rost'êl, also rostellum, n., rost-êl'êum (L. rostellum, a little beak—from rostrum, a beak, a bill), in bot., that part of the heart of a seed which descends and becomes the root; a peculiar body in Orchids, bearing the glands of the pollen mass, with its viscid balls attached; in anat., a beak-shaped process: rostellate, a., rost-êl'êt, having a small beak, or little elongated neck.

rostrate, a., rost'rât (L. rostrum, the bill or snout of an animal), in anat., having a process resembling the beak of a bird; in bot., furnished with beaks; having a long, sharp point: rostrum, n., rostr'êm, the beak, or suctor-ial organ, formed by the appendages of the mouth in certain insects; the frontal spine of the Crustacea; in anat., a triangular spine in the middle line of the anterior surface of the sphenoid bone of the skull; the reflected portion of the bend or genu which the ‘corpus callosum’ forms in its course.

rotate, a., ro't-rât' (L. rôtâtum, to turn a thing round like a wheel—from rôta, a wheel), in bot., having a regular gamopetalous corolla, with a short tube and spreading limb: rotation, n., rôt-râshâm, in anat., the revolving motion of a bone round its axis; in bot., the internal circulation of the fluids in the cells of plants: rotate-plane, or rotato-plane, rôt-rôt'ô-, in bot., wheel-shaped, and flat, without a tube: rotation of gyration, in bot., a peculiar circulation of the cell sap, as seen in characeæ, and others.

rotator, n., rôt-rôtr (L. rôtâtum, to turn a thing round like a wheel—from rôta, a wheel), in anat., a muscle which gives a circular or rolling motion to a part: rotatory movement, a movement which is circular: rotatores spinæ, rôt-rôtrôr'ôz spin'ô (L. spinâ, the spine or backbone), the rotators of the spine; eleven pairs of small muscles, eleven on each side of the spine, each pair passing from the transverse processes of one vertebra, and inserted into the vertebra next above: rotatoria, n. plu., rôt-rôtrôr'ôt-ô, has the same sense as Rotifera, which see.

Rotifera, n. plu., rôt-ôtrôr'ô (L. rôta, a wheel; jero, I carry), a class of the Scolecida, microscopic animals, characterised by a ciliated trochial disc: rotiferous, a., rôt-ôtrôr-ôs, having or bearing organs like wheels.

Rottlera, n., rôtrôl'ôr (after Dr. Rottler, a Dane), a genus of plants, Ord. Euphorbiaceae: Rottleria tinctoria, tingk-tôrî-ô (L. tinc-tórîus, of or belonging to dyeing—from tingô, I dye), a small tree of Abyssinia, India, etc., whose ruby-like glands on its fruit are brushed off, and the powder administered for tape-worm.

rotula, n., rôtrûl'ô (L. rôtulâ, a little wheel—from rôta, a wheel), in anat., the patella or knee-pan, situated at the front of the knee-joint.

rubeaculent, n., rôb'é-jûl'shê-ônt (L. ruber, red; jacio, I make), in med., an irritant substance which, applied to the skin, gives rise to heat, redness, etc., as if there existed a slight local inflammation, as a mustard poultice, useful in dissipated, slight local pains.

rubeola, n., rôb'é-ôl'ô (L. ruber, red), applied to measles, now restricted to an eruptive disease presenting the characters of both
measles and scarlet fever: rubel-oid, a., rōbī'ël-ōyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), resembling the eruptive disease rubeola.

**Rubiacæa, n. plu., rōbī'ë-ē'sē-ē** (L. ruber, red—in allusion to the colour of the roots), the Madder and Peruvian Bark family, an Order of plants possessed of tonic, febrifuge, and astrigent properties, and which furnish important substances to the materia medica: Rubia, n., rōbī'-ā, an interesting genus of plants: Rubia tinctoria, tingk-tōr'-ē (L. tinctōrus, of or belonging to dyeing—from tingo, I dye), a species whose root is the Madder of commerce, which contains three colouring matters, viz. madder purple, orange, and red: R. munjista, mūn'-jīst'-ā (native name), also called R. cordifolia, kōrd'-ē-fōl'-ē (L. cor, the heart, cordis, of the heart; fōlĭum, a leaf), another species from which similar dyes are obtained: rubian, n., rōbī'-ān, an intensely bitter, amorphous, yellow substance procured from Madder.

rubiginose, a., rōb'-īd'-ē-in'-ōz (L. rubiginōsus, abounding in rust—from rūbīgo, rust), in bot., of a brownish-red tint; having the colour of rust.

Rubus, n., rōb'-ūs (L. rūbus, a bramble-bush), an extensive and interesting genus of plants, comprising the rasp, black, and dewberries, etc., Ord. Rosaceæ: Rubus idæus, ʻid'-ē-ūs (unascertained), the Raspberry and its varieties: R. chamæmorus, kām'-ē-mōr'-ūs (Gr. chamai, on the ground; mōrēa, the mulberry tree), a species whose fruit is acid and pleasant, known as the Cloudberry, so named from the high situations where found.

rudimentary, a., rōd'-ē-men'-tōr'-ē (L. rudimēntum, a first attempt or trial), in bot., an early stage of development; in an imperfectly developed condition.

**Ruellia, n., rō-el'-ē-lā** (after John Ruelle, a French botanist), a genus of pretty flowering plants, Ord. Acanthaceæ: Ruellia anisophylla, an-i-sō-fīl'-ā (Gr. anisōn, anise; phyllon, a leaf), a species whose style exhibits a peculiar irritability; a deep-blue dye, called ‘Room,’ is obtained from a species of Ruellia.

rufescent, a., rōf'-ē-sēnt (L. rūf'āsco, I grow red—from rūfus, red), in bot., becoming reddish-brown: rufous, a., rōf'-ūs, of a red-brown colour.

ruga, n., rōg'-ā, rugæ, n. plu., rōg'-ē (L. ruga, a plait or wrinkle, rugæ, plaits or wrinkles), in anat., the folds into which the mucous membrane of some organs are thrown by the contraction of the external coats, as the rugæ of the stomach, or of the vagina: Rugosa, n. plu., rōg'-ōz'-ā, an Order of Corals: rugose, a., rōg'-ōz', rough with wrinkles; covered with wrinkled lines: rugulose, a., rōg'-ūl'-ōz (dim. of L. ruga), finely wrinkled.

rumen, n., rōm'-ēn (L. rūmen, the throat or gullet, rūmins, of the throat or gullet), the first cavity of the complex stomach of Ruminants, often called the paunch: Ruminants, n. plu., rōm'-ēn-ānts, those animals which ruminate or chew the cud, as the ox, sheep, cow, camel, etc.; also called Ruminantia, n. plu., rōm'-ēn-ān-shē-ā: ruminate, a., rōm'-ēn-āt, in bot., applied to the hard albumen of some seeds presenting a mottled appearance; having mottled albumen.

**Rumex, n., rōm'-ēks (L. rūmex, sorrel), a genus of plants, comprising the dock, Ord. Polygonaceæ: Rumex acetosa, ʻās'-ēt'-ōz'-ā (M. L. acētōsas, the sorrel or sour dock—from L. acētum, vinegar), common sorrel, which
contains pure oxalic acid; and R. acetosella, äš-ēt-ō-sēl-lā (dim. of mod. L. acētōsus), sheep's sorrel, the leaves of both of which are acid and astringent: R. aquaticus, äk-wūl-tō-us (L. aquāticus, growing in water—from aquā, water), the water-dock; and R. hydrolapathum, hūl-rō-lāp-ath-ūm (Gr. hudor, water; lapathōn, the dock), the great water-dock, as well as other species, have their roots employed as astringents and alteratives: R. Alpinus, āl-pīn-us (L. alpinus, of or from the Alpes), a species whose roots, under the name of Monk's rhubarb, were formerly employed as purgatives: R. scutatus, skū-tāt-us (L. scūtātus, armed with a shield—from scūtām, a shield), the French sorrel, have larger and more succulent leaves than the common sorrel, much used in French cookery.

runcinate, a., rūn-sīn-āt (L. runcino, I plane off—from run- cīna, a plane, a large saw), in bot., having a pinnatifid leaf with a triangular termination, and sharp divisions pointing downwards, as in the dandelion; toothed like a large pit-saw, as a leaf: runcinately-lyrate, in bot., lyrate with the lobes hooked back.

runner, n., rūn-ner (from run), in bot., a slender prostrate stem, which roots at the nodes, as in the strawberry.

rupia, n., rōp-ī-ā (Gr. rhupōs, dirt, filth), a syphilitic form of skin disease, characterised by superficial ulcerations and conical scabs.

rupture, n., rūp-tūr (L. ruptum, to burst, to rend), in med., a tumour caused by the protrusion of a part of the bowels; hernia: rupturing, n., in bot., an irregular manner of bursting.

rust, n., rost (Ger. rost, Dut. roest, rust), oxide of iron; an orange powder, exuding from the inner chaff scales of growing grain, forming yellow or brown spots and blotches, caused by the parasite ‘Uredo Rubigo.’

Rutaceae, n. plu., rōt-ō-sē-ē (Gr. rhutē, L. rūta, the plant rue), the Rue family, an Order of plants having a peculiar odour, very powerful and penetrating: Rutae, n. plu., rōt-ē-ē, a Sub-order, having albuminous seeds: Ruta, n., rōt-ā, a genus of plants: Ruta graveolens, grāv-ō-bō-lēnzs(L. grāvēolens, strong-smelling), the common or garden rue, whose leaves and unripe fruit are used as a stimulant, an antispasmodic, an anthelmintic, and an emmenagogue.

Sabal, n., sāb-āl (unascertained), a genus of Palmae or Palms: Sabal umbraculifera, um-brāk-ūl-ifs-ēr-ā (L. umbrāculum, a thing that furnishes shade—from um-bra, a shade; fero, I bear), the Fan Palm or Bull Palm of the W. Indies.

sac, n., sāk (L. saccus, a sack), in Anat., a sac, bag, or pouch: sac of the embryo, in bot., the sac of the nucleus within which the embryo is formed: saccate, a., sāk-kāt, forming a bag or sac, seen in some petals; in the form of a bag: sacciform, a., sāk-sī-form (L. forma, shape), like a bag.

Saccharum, n., sāk-kār-ūm (Gr. saccharon, a sweet juice, sugar), a valuable genus of grasses, Ord. Gramineae: Saccharum Sinense, sin-ėn-sē (L. Sinenis, Chinese—from Sina, China), the species in China which yields sugar: S. violaceum, vi-ō-lā-sē-ūm (L. violāceus, violet-coloured—from viola, the violet), the W. Indian sugar-cane: S. officinarum, ūf-ō-sīn-ār-ūm (L. officina, the workshop, officinarum, of workshops), the common sugar-cane.
saccule, n., sæk'úl (L. sacculus, a little bag—from sacculus, a bag), a little sac; a cyst or cell: saccular, a., sæk'úl-är, of or pert. to a little sac or cyst: sacculus laryngis, lär-ln'j-is (mod. L. larynx, the upper part of the wind-pipe, laryngis, of the larynx; Gr. larunyx), the little pouch of the larynx; a membranous sac, conical in form, placed between the superior vocal cord, and the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage.

sacrum, n., sæk'rum (L. sacer or sacrum, sacred), in anat., the bone which forms the termination or basis of the vertebral column, also called os sacrum, the sacred bone: sacral, a., sæk-rál, of or pert. to the sacrum: sacral aspect, the appearance towards the region where the sacrum is situated: sacro, sæk'-ró, denoting parts connected with the sacrum: sacro-cocygeal, kók'-sädj-é-ál (see 'cocyx'), a name for two ligaments,—the inferior, consisting of a few irregular fibres, the posterior, of a flat band of ligamentous fibres of a pearly tint: sacro-iliac, il'-i-ák (L. ilia, the flank, the entrails), applied to the joints which connect the sacrum with the ilium: sacro-lumbalis, lúm-bál-ís (L. lumbális, pert. to the lumbus or loin), a large muscle which passes from the ilium to the lower ribs: sacro-sciatic, sí- ál-ák (L. ischia, the hip-bones, of which sciatica is a mere corruption), applied to the ligaments connected with the ischium or hip-bone.

Sageretia, n., sädj-ér'èšk'-á (after Sageret, an eminent French agriculturalist), a genus of plants, Ord. Rhamnaceae: Sageretia theezans, theèz'-áns (a native name), a plant whose leaves are used as a substitute for tea by the poorer classes in China.

sagittal, a., sädj-ít'-ál (L. sagitta, an arrow), arrow-like; resembling an arrow: sagittate, a., sädj-ít'-tät, in bot., shaped like the head of an arrow: sagittal suture, in anat., the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.

Saguera, n., sädj'-àr'-á, and Sagus, n., sädj'-ús (sagu, Malay name for various palms), genera of the Ord. Palmae: Saguera farinifera, fár-in'-if'-ér'-á (L. farina, meal; fero, I bear), a native of Malacca; and Saguera saccularis, sák'-kår'-í-f'-ér (L. saccharum, sugar; fero, I bear), found in the eastern islands of the Indian Ocean, are Sago Palms, which produce fine sago.

sal, n., sál (L. sal, salt), a common prefix among the older chemists, denoting a compound having definite proportions of an acid with an alkali, an earth, or a metallic oxide: sal-ammoniac, muriate of ammonia; a compound of ammonia and hydrochloric acid: sal-mirabile, mir'-á-bil'-é (L. mirabilis, wonderful), Glauber's salt; sulphate of soda: sal-prunella, prún'-él'-á (Ger. prunelle—from L. prúna, a burning or live coal), a name given to nitre when fused and cast into cakes or balls: sal-volatile, völ'-ít'-é (L. volatilis, winged, swift), the volatile salt; the popular name for ammonia, and popularly pronounced sál-vól-ít'-él.

Salacia, n., sál'-á-st'-á (in Roman mythology, Salacia, the wife of Neptune), a genus of plants, Ord. Celastraceae: Salacia pyriformis, pír'-í-for'-mis (L. pyrum, a pear; forma, shape), a species which produces an eatable fruit about the size of a Bergamot pear, a native of Sierra Leone.

salcuss spiralis, sălk'-ús spir'-ál-ís (L. salcus, a furrow; spiralis, spiral—from spíra, a coil, a spire), a grooved border which terminates the 'limbus laminae' spiralis of the cochlea.

Salicaceae, n. plu., sălék'-d'-sék'-á
Salix, a willow tree, salicis, of a willow tree), the Willow family, an Order of well-known trees and shrubs, comprising the willow and poplar: Salix, n., sal-iks, an extensive genus of ornamental trees and shrubs: Salix caprae, kip-re'-a (L. capræa, a wild she-goat); S. alba, alb'-a (L. albus, white); S. Russellianna, rūs-sel'-i-an'-a (Russell, proper name); S. fragilis, fradj'-il-is (L. frágilis, easily broken); S. pentandra, pēnt-ānd'-rā (Gr. pente, five; anēr, a male, andros, of a male); S. vitellina, vitel-l'-i-n'-a (L. vitellinus, of a yellow colour— from vitellus, the yolk of an egg); S. purpurea, pēr-pūr'-r'ē'-a (L. purpur'ēus, purple); and S. helix, hel'-iks (Gr. hēlix, a winding or spiral body), are species of willow whose bark yields a crystalline bitter substance called salicin, sal'-is-in, used as an antipyretic, and tonic, has also wonderful antirheumatic properties: S. fragilis, yields a saccharine exudation: S. Babylonica, bab-ē-l'-o-nil'-k'-a (of or from Babylon), the weeping willow: S. arctica, ār'k'-tik'-ā (new L. arcticus, of or from the north—from Gr. arktos, a bear, the north); and S. polaris, pōl'-ār'-i-s (L. polāris, of or pert. to the pole—from pōlus, the pole), are species which extend to the Arctic regions: S. herbacea, ĕrb'-ā-sē'-a (L. herbāceus, grass-green—from herba, a herb, grass), a small creeping willow, abundant on the Scotch mountains: salicylic acid, sal'-i-sil'-ik, an acid obtained by the action of fused potassa on salicin.

saliva, n., sāl'-iv'-ā (L. saliva, spittle), the frothy fluid which gathers in the mouth, and which, when discharged from it, is called spittle: salivine, n., sāl'-iv'-i-n, a peculiar animal extractive substance obtained from saliva: salivary, a., sāl'-iv'-ār-i, secreting or conveying saliva: salivation, n., sāl'-i-vā'-shun, an increased flow of saliva in the mouth, with swelling of the mucous membrane, generally caused by the action of mercury.

salpinx, n., sāl'-pīngks (Gr. sal- pingx, a trumpet), in anat., the Eustachian tube, or channel of communication between the mouth and the ear: salpingitis, sāl'-pīng-jit'-i-s, inflammation of the Eustachian tube; inflammation of the Fallopian tubes.

Salsola, n., sāl'-sōl'-a (L. salus, salted, salt), a genus of plants found chiefly on the sea-shore, Ord. Chenopodiaceae, many yielding kelp and barilla.

Salvadoraceae, n. plu., sāl'-vād'-ör'-ās'-ē'-e (Sp. Salvador, a saviour), the Salvadora family, an Order of plants acid and stimulant, and some like mustard: Salvadoria, n., sāl'-vād'-ör'-i'-a, a genus of plants: Salvadoria Persica, pers'-i-k'-a (of or from Persia), supposed by some to be the mustard tree of Scripture.

Salvia, n., sāl'-vi'-ā (L. salvo, I save, alluding to the healing qualities of sage), an extensive genus of extremely showy flowering plants, Ord. Labiatae: Salvia officinalis, ofi'-či-n'-āls (L. offici-nālis, official, by authority—from officina, a workshop), the common sage, is often used in the form of tea as a stomachic: S. pomifera, pōm'-i-f'-ēr'-ā (L. pomum, an apple; fero, I bear), a species producing sage apples, being only galls arising from the punctures of certain insects.

Samadera, n., sām'-ād'-ēr'-ā (unascertained), a genus of plants, Ord. Simarubaceae: Samadera Indica, ind'-i-k'-a (L. Indicus, Indian), a species whose bark is bitter and tonic, containing a principle like Quassia.

samara, n., sām'-ār'-a (L. samara, the seed of the elm), in bot., a
winged, indehiscent fruit, as in the elm, ash, and maple; samaroid, a., ἱεμὴναρδόγδυς (Gr. eidos, resemblance), having a seed-vessel like a samara.

Sambucus, n., ἱεμής-ουκ-υς (L. sambucus, an elder-tree), a genus of plants, Ord. Caprifoliaceae: Sambucus nigra, ηπίρε (L. niger, black), the common Elder, whose fruit is employed in the manufacture of a kind of wine, and whose juice, and the inner bark, possess purgative qualities.

Samydaceae, n. plu., σαμύδια-ε (unascertained), the Samyda family, an Order of plants: Samyda, n., σαμύδια, a genus of tropical trees.

sanguify, v., σαγγ'γωτ-οτί (L. sanguis, blood; facio, I make), to form or produce blood; to convert chyle into blood: sanguification, n., σαγγ’γωτ’οτί-α (L. sanguis, blood; facio, I make), the conversion of chyle into blood: sanguine, a., σαγγ’γωτ’οτί, warm or ardent in temper; containing or abounding with blood: sanguivorous, a., σαγγ’γωτ’οτί-α (L. voro, I devour), drinking blood, and subsisting on it: sanguineous, a., σαγγ’γωτ’οτί-α, resembling blood; abounding in blood.

Sanguinaria, n., σαγγ’γωτ’οτί-α (L. sanguis, blood, sanguinis, of blood, the plants yielding a red juice when broken), a genus of plants, Ord. Papaveraceae: Sanguinaria Canadensis, κανανδιαςκεντροποιημενη (new L. Canadensis, of or pert. to Canada), the plant Blood-root or Pucoon, has emetic and purgative properties: Sanguisorba, n., σαγγ’γωτ’οτί-ορβ’οτί (L. sorbeto, I suck up), a Sub-order of plants, Ord. Rosaceae, some of whose species were supposed to be powerful vulneraries.

sanitary, a., σανίτιοτί (L. sanitas: health—from sānus, sound in body), a term applied to any measures taken for the preservation of health; pert. to arrangements connected with the prevention of disease: sanitary, a., σανίτιοτιοτ (L. sānatum, to heal, to restore to health—from sānus, sound in body), a term applied to any measures taken for the restoration of health after it has been lost; pert. to arrangements connected with the cure of disease: sanitary thus applies to preventive measures: sanitary applies to curative measures: sanatorium, n., σανίτιοτιοτιομ, places to which persons may retire for a time for the benefit of their health: sanatorium, n., σανίτιοτιοτιομ, sanitaria, n. plu., -οτία, places where a high state of health may be maintained, as hill stations for troops in tropical climates.

sanitary and sanatorium, see under 'sanitary': sanity, n., σανίτιοτι (L. sanitas, health), a sound state of mind.

Santalaceae, n. plu., σαντάλοια-ε (L. sāndūlis, a species of palm tree; Ar. zandul), the Sandalwood family, an Order of plants, some are aromatic, others yield a perfume: Santalum, n., σαντάλοι ομομυομ, a genus of trees: Santalum album, ἀλβομύομ (L. albus, white), and other species, yield Sandal-wood, which is used medicinally, and as a perfume: S. Persicari, περσικάριοτι (new L. Persicārum, Persia), the Sandalwood of Persia; a dwarf kind of Australian Sandal-wood, whose bark furnishes an amylaceous food.

santonin, n., σαντόνιομ (Gr. santōνιοκ, wormwood), a crystalline substance obtained from the unexpanded flower-heads of certain species of Artemisia, especially A. Santonina, a good remedy for round worms; wormseed.

saphena, n., σαφεν’α (Gr. saphēνες, clear, manifest), in anat., a name of two conspicuous veins
of the lower extremities, extending from the knee to the ankle and foot; also applied to a nerve in same region: saphenous, a., sāp'-ēn-ūs, applied to superficial veins and nerves of the thigh and leg.

sapid, a., sāp'-id (L. sapidus, having taste — from sapio, I taste), tasteful; that affects or stimulates the palate: sapidity, n., sāp'-īd-i-tē, taste; the quality of affecting the organs of taste.

Sapindaceae, n. pl., sāp'-in-dā' sē-ē (L. sappo-indicus, Indian soap—from sāpo, soap; indicus, of or from India), the Sapwort family, an Order of plants, many yield edible fruits, others are poisonous: Sapindus, sāp'-in-dūs, a genus of plants whose species contain a saponaceous principle: Sapindus saponaria, sāp'-in-ār'ē-ā (L. sāpo, soap, sāpōnīs, of soap), a species whose berries, called soap berries, are used as a substitute for soap in the West Indies: sapindaceous, a., sāp'-in-dā'shē-ōs, of or pert. to the Sapindaceae.

sapodilla, n., sāp'-ō-d'-lā (Sp. sapo-tilla), a tree and its fruit, native of W. Indies and S. America, whose wood is a fancy wood.

Saponaria, n., sāp'-ō-nār'-ē-ō (L. sāpo, soap, sāpōnīs, of soap), a genus of plants, Ord. Caryophyllaceae, which produce some very beautiful species: Saponaria officinalis,{sāp'-ā-nē-rē-ē'ēs (L. officinalis, by authority—from officina, a workshop), a species whose leaves are said to produce a lather like soap when agitated in water, and equally efficacious in removing grease spots: saponine, n., sāp'-ō-nīn, a peculiar, poisonous substance existing in many of the species of the Order: saponify, v., sāp'-ō-nī-fī (L. facio, I make), to convert into soap: saponification, n., sāp'-ōn-ī-fī-kā-shūn, conversion into soap.

Sapotaceae, n. pl., sāp'-ō-tā' sē-ē, or Sapota plums, sāp'-ō-dā (sapōta, a W. Indian name of several fruits), the Sapodilla family, an Order of plants, many yield edible fruits, some an oily matter, while others act as tonics, astringents, and febrifuges.

Saprolegnieae, n. pl., sāp'-ō-lēg-nē-ē-ē (Gr. sapros, putrid; legnon, a fringe or border), a Sub-order of the Algae, colourless, aquatic, filamentous plants growing on decaying organic matter: saprophytes, n. pl., sāp'-ō-rō-fītēs (Gr. phyton, a plant), plants growing on decaying vegetable matter.

Sarcina, n., sār'-sēn-ō (L. sarcina, a package), a genus of Fungi or minute Cryptogamic plants, sometimes found in vomited matter: Sarcina ventriculi, vēn-trīk'-lē-ē (L. ventriculus, the belly), the Sarcina of the belly, nuclei or cells placed in close opposition, forming organisms found in the vomited contents of the stomach in many morbid conditions, and occasionally in other parts; also named Sarcinula ventriculi, sār'-sēn'-ūl-ō (L. sarcēnūla, a little package).

carcocarp, n., sārk'-ō-kārp (Gr. sarx, flesh; karpos, fruit), in bot., the fleshy part of certain fruits, usually that eaten; also called 'sarcoderm,' which see.

sarcocèle, n., sārk'-ō-sēl (Gr. sarx, flesh; kēlē, a tumour), a fleshy and firm tumour on a testicle.

carcode, n., sārk'-ō-dēd (Gr. sarkodes, fleshy—from sarx, flesh; eidos, resemblance), the simple glutinous substance which constitutes the body or vital mass of the Prot-ozoa, or lowest forms of animal life; animal protoplasm: sarcoids, n. pl., sārk'-ōydēs, the separate amœboform particles which in the aggregate make up the flesh of a sponge.

carcoderm, n., sārk'-ō-dér'm (Gr. sarx, flesh; derma, skin), in
bot., the fleshy covering of a seed lying between the internal and external covering; also called ‘sarcocarp.’

sarcolemma, n., sâr'kō-lē'mā (Gr. sâr'kō, flesh; lemma, skin, rind), in anat., the proper tubular sheath of muscular fibre.

sarcoboeas, n. plu., sâr'kō-lō'ūsē (Gr. sâr'kō, flesh; lobos, a lobe), in bot., thick and fleshy cotyledons, as in the bean and pea.

sarcoma, n., sâr'kōmā (Gr. sâr'kōma, a fleshy excrescence—from sâr'kō, flesh), any firm fleshy tumour or excrescence not inflammatory; a growth chiefly composed of tissue resembling the immature or embryonic form of connective tissue; now applied to a solid malignant tumour, distinguished from cancers by the arrangement of the cellular elements of which it consists—the latter may be 'round,' 'spindle-shaped,' or polynucleated: sarcomata, n. plu., sâr'kōmāt-ā, or sarcomatous tumours, are generally innocent growths, but many are in every respect as malignant as true cancer: sarcomata assume different forms, known by such names as 'spindle-celled sarcoma'; 'recurrent fibroid-tumour'; 'fibro-plastic tumour'; and 'fibro-nucleated tumour,' the last being the commonest and best known.

sarcoptes, n. plu., sâr'kō-pātēz, also sarcocepta, n. plu., sâr'kō-kōpō'tā (Gr. sâr'kō, flesh; kōpto, I wound, I injure), the itch insect.

sarcosis, n., sâr'kōz-ās (Gr. sâr'kōsis, the producing of flesh—from sâr'kō, flesh), the generation of flesh: sarcotic, a., sâr'kōt'āk, that promotes the growth of flesh: sarcous, a., sâr'kōs, having elements that produce flesh; of or pert. to muscle or flesh.

sarcosperm, n., sâr'kō-spēr'm (Gr. sâr'kō, flesh; sperma, seed), same sense as 'sarcoderm,' which see.

sardonic laughter, sâr'dōn'ik (so named from the sardonica herb, which is said when eaten to produce convulsive motions of the cheeks and lips; Gr. sardonios, a scornful, bitter laugh), a convulsive horrible grin; the 'risus sardonicus.'

sarmentum, n., sâr'mēnt'ūm, sarmenta, n. plu., sâr'mēnt'ā (L. sarmentum, a twig), in bot., the slender woody stem of climbing plants; a flagellum or runner giving off leaves and roots at intervals, as the strawberry: sarmentous, a., sâr'mēnt'ūs, having a running naked stem.

Sarraceniaceae, n. plu., sâr'râ-sâ-nē-tē-'ē-kē (after Dr. Sarrasin, a French physician), the Side-saddle flower, Water-pitcher, or Trumpet-leaf flower, an Order of plants having radical leaves, whose petioles are so folded as to form ascidia or hollow tubes: Sarracenia, n., sâr'râ-sâ-nē-tē-'ā, a genus of plants called the Trumpet-leaf: Sarracenia purpurea, pēr-pūr'ē-ā (L. pūrpūreus, purple); S. flava, flāv-ā (L. flāvus, golden, yellow); S. rubra, rōbrā (L. rubrūs, red); and S. Drummondii, drūm-mōnd'ī-ī (after Drummond, a botanist), have pitchers with open mouths and erect lids, into which rain-water can easily enter; while S. variolaria, vâr'-ē-lōr'i-ā-ā (L. vârō, I diversify), and S. psittacina, sît'tā-sîn'ā (L. psittácīnus, pert. to a parrot—from psittacus, a parrot), are species which have their mouths closed by a lid, through which rain can hardly enter.

sarsaparilla, n., sârs'ā-pâr'ē-lā (Sp. zarzaparilla—from zarza, a bramble; parrilla, a vine), a medicinal substance obtained from various species of the genus Similax, Order Similaceae,—the
part employed is the rhizome or roots, and is used as a tonic and alternative.

artorius, a., sārt-ōr-i-ūs (L. sortor, a tailor, sortōris, of a tailor), in anat., applied to the muscle of the thigh which enables the legs to be thrown across each other, or to be bent inwards obliquely.

Sassafra, n., sās-sāf-rās (F. sassafras, L. saxum, a rock; L. frango, I break), a genus of plants, Ord. Lauraceae: Sassafra officinale, ḥf-īs̱-i-in-āl-c (L. officinalis, officinal, by authority), an American tree whose root, wood, and flowers are employed in medicine, the root being used as an aromatic, stimulant, and diaphoretic, and contains a volatile oil; the name of the substance so obtained.

satellite, a. n., sāt-ēl-īt (L. satelles, an attendant, sātellitis, of an attendant), in anat., applied to the veins which accompany the brachial artery as far as the head of the cubit.

saria, n. plu., sā-wr-i-ā, also sarcastians, n. plu., sā-wr-i-ān-z (Gr. saurus, a lizard), any lizard-like reptiles; sometimes restricted to the crocodiles and lacertilians: sauroid, a., sāw-ōyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), having some of the characteristics of the saurians.

Saurobatrachia, n. plu., sāw-ō-bāt-rāk-l-ā (Gr. sauros, a lizard; bātrāchos, a frog), the Order of the tailed Amphibians: Sauropsida, n. plu., sāw-ō-sāp-sād-ā (Gr. opsēs, appearance, sight), the two classes of the Birds and Reptiles taken together.

Saururaeae, n. plu., sāw-ōr-i-ā-rās-cē (Gr. sauros, a lizard; oura, a tail), the Lizard-tail family, an Order of plants, so named in allusion to the appearance of the flower-spike: Saururus, n., sāw-ōr-ōr-ūs, a genus of plants, said to have acid properties.

savín, n., sāv-īn (F. savinier, L., sabina), the fresh and dried tops of Juniperus Sabina, Ord. Coniferae, which contain an active volatile oil, used as an anthelmintic and emmenagogue; in large doses, is an irritant poison.

Saxifragaeae, n. plu., sāks-ī-frāg-ā-g-ē (L. saxifragus, stone-breaking—from saxum, a rock; frango, I break), the Saxifrage family, an Order of plants, some are astringent, some for tanning, others bitter tonics: Saxifragae, n. plu., sāks-ī-frādj-ē-ē, a Sub-order of plants: Saxifraga, n., sāks-ī-frāg-ā, an extensive genus of beautiful Alpine plants, having reputed medical qualities in diseases of the stone: saxifragous, a., sāks-ī-frāg-ūs, having power to dissolve vesical calculi.

scabies, n., skāb-ī-ēz (L. scabies, scurf, scab), the itch; a contagious vesicular eruption, caused by, or accompanied with, the 'acarus scabei,' or itch parasite: scabies equi sarcoptica, ek-wi sār-kōp-tik-ā (L. equus, a horse, equi, of a horse; Gr. sarx, flesh; kōptō, I pierce), the sarcoptic itch of the horse; s. equi dermatodectica, derm-āt-o-dek-tik-ā (Gr. derma, skin; dektikos, receiving or containing, capacious), a skin disease of horses, characterised by irritation, scurf, and denudation of hair.

Scabiosa, n., skāb-ī-ōz-ā (L. scabies, the itch), a genus of plants, Ord. Dipsacaceae, which are said to cure the itch: Scabiosa succisa, sūk-sīz-ā (L. succius, cut off, cut down), yields a green dye, and has astringent qualities: scabrous, a., skāb-rūs, also scabrid, a., skāb-rūd, rough; covered with very short, stiff hairs: scabriusculus, a., skāb-rū-ūsk-ul-ūs, somewhat rough.

Scævola, n., sēv-o-lā (L. scæva, the left hand; scævus, left), a genus of ornamental plants, Ord. Goodeniaceae, so named from the
form of the corolla: Scævola taccada, tāk-kād-lā (Sp. tacada, marked or spotted; a Malay name), a species whose leaves are eaten, as pot-herbs; the pith is soft and spongy: S. bela-modogam, bēl-lā-mōd-lōg-ām (unascertained), is emollient, and used in India to bring tumours to a head.

Scala media, skāl-lā mēd-lī-ā (L. scala, a ladder; mēd-īus, internal, middle), the middle ladder; a ladder-like canal in the cochlea of the ear: scala tympani, tīm-pān-ī (L. tympanum, a drum), the ladder or staircase of the drum; a canal in the cochlea of the ear: s. vestibuli, vēst-īb-lī-ā (L. vestibulum, a fore-court, an entrance), the ladder of the vestibule, a canal in the cochlea of the ear communicating with the vestibule.

Scalariform, a., skāl-ār-ī-fōrm (L. scala, a ladder; forma, shape), ladder-shaped; in bot., applied to vessels or tissue having bars like a ladder, as seen in ferns.

Scald-head, skāld (Dan. skolde), the common name for porrigo and eczema: scalds, n. plu., burns.

Scalenus, n., skāl-lēn-lūs (Gr. skal-ēnos, oblique, unequal), a group of muscles on each side of the neck, which bend the head and neck, named scalenus posticus, pōst-īk-ūs (L. posticus, that is behind); s. medius, mēd-lī-ūs (L. mēd-ius, middle); and s. anticus, ānt-īk-ūs (L. ānticus, that is before).

Scales, n. plu., skālz, in bot., rudimentary or metamorphosed leaves.

Scalp, n., skālp (L. scalpo, I cut, I carve; Dut. schelp or schulp, a shell), the skin and subcutaneous tissues of the top of the head on which the hair grows.

Scapel, n., skālp-ēt (L. scalpellum, a scalpel—from scalpo, I carve, I scrape), in anat., a knife used in dissecting, and in surgical operations: scalpelliform, a., skālp-ēl-lē-fōrm, in bot., shaped like the blade of a scalpel.

Scalpriform, a., skālp-rī-fōrm (L. scalprum, a knife or chisel; forma, shape), applied to certain teeth which have cutting edges, as in the incisors of the Rodents:

Scalprum, n., skālp-ī-um, the cutting edge of the incisor teeth.

Scammony, n., skālm-mōn-ī (L. scammōntia), a gummy resinous exudation, used as a drastic purgative, and obtained from the root of the Convolvulus Scammonia.

Scendent, a., skand-lēnt (L. scand-ens, climbing, scandentis, of climbing), in bot., climbing by means of supports, as a plant upon a wall or rock.

Scansores, n. plu., skān-sōr-lzz (L. scansōritus, of or for climbing—from scansum, to climb), the Order of the climbing birds:

Scansorial, a., skān-sōr-l-ūl, climbing; formed for climbing.

Scape, n., skāp (L. scapus, Gr. skapos, a stem, a stalk), in bot., a naked flower-stalk bearing one or more flowers arising from a short axis, as in the cowslip and hyacinth: scapiform, a., scāp-lē-fōrm (L. forma, shape), resembling a scape.

Scaphognathite, n., skāf-ōg-nāth-īt (Gr. skāphē, a boat; gnathos, a jaw), the boat-shaped appendage of the second pair of maxillae in the Lobster, whose function is to spoon out the water from the branchial chamber.

Scaphoid, a., skāf-ōyd (Gr. skāphē, a boat or skiff; eidos, resemblance), resembling a boat: n., in anat., one of the bones of the carpus, and also one of the tarsus.

Scapula, n., skāp-lūl-ā (L. scapula, the shoulder-blade—from Gr. skāphē, a skiff, from its hollow-ness), the shoulder-blade; the
shoulder-blade of the pectoral arch of Vertebrates; the row of plates in the cup of Crinoids: scapular, a., skép-ul-är, of or pert. to the scapula: scapulary, n., skép-ul-är-i, a broad bandage with two flaps passed over the shoulders.

scar, n., skár (Gr. eschrárē, the scab on a wound; Dan. skaur, a notch; F. escarre, a scar), a mark left by a wound that has healed; a cicatrix.

scarf-skin, n., skárfskin (Bav. schurffen, to scratch off the outside of a thing; see 'scurf'), the outer thin integument of the skin; the cuticle; the epidermis.

scarification, n., skárś-fik-ul-shún (L. scárfifico, I scratch open), in surg., the act of cutting the cuticle or external skin only, with a lancet, as to draw blood from the minute vessels only, or to permit the fluid to escape in the case of dropsy.

scarious, a., skárś-üs (F. scarieux, membranous; Eng. scar), in bot., having the consistence of a dry scale; having a thin, dry, shrivelled appearance.

scarlet fever, skárlet fēv'ér (F. ecarslate, It. scarlatto, scarlet), an acute febrile disease, characterised by a scarlet rash upon the skin, and a sore throat, often with swellings of various glands: scarletina, n., skárlet-ēn'-ā (It. scarlattina, scarlet fever), another name for scarlet fever, and not a different type of the disease.

schindylesis, n., skin'dil-ēz'ēs (Gr. schindulēsis, a fissure—from schizo, I cleave), that form of articulation in which a thin plate of bone is received into a cleft or fissure formed by the separation of two lamine of another, as in the articulation of the rostrum of the sphenoid, and perpendicular plate of the ethmoid with the vomer.

schizocarp, n., skiz'ō-kārp (Gr. schizō, I cleave; karpos, fruit), in bot., a dry seed - vessel, splitting into two or more one-seeded mericarps.

Schneiderian membrane, sni-dér'i-ān (after the discoverer), the mucous membrane lining the nose.

Schonleinii achorion, skōn-līn'i-ō ak-or'i-ōn (Gr. achor, scald-head, achorōs, of a scald-head; after the discoverer), the parasitic plant which forms the crusts in 'Porrigo-favosa.'

sciatica, n., sī-āt'ī-kā (mid. L. sciātica, sciatica—from Gr. ischia, a pain in the hips, from ischion, the hip-joint), a neuralgic affection of the hip; hip-gout: sciatic, a., sī-āt'ık, of or pert. to rheumatic or neuralgic affections of the hip.

Scilleæ, n. plu., sīl'i-ē (L. scilla, Gr. skilla, the sea - onion, the squill), a tribe or Sub-order of plants, Ord. Liliaceæ: Scilla, sīl'ā, an extensive genus of interesting bulbous plants, some being used as purgatives, stimulants, emetics, and diaphoretics: Scilla maritima, mār-it-im'-ā (L. maritimus, belonging to the sea—from marē, the sea), a species whose bulb supplies the officinal squill, grows on Mediterranean coast, used in medicine as a powder, tincture, vinegar, or syrup: scillitina, n., sīl'i-tēn'-ā, a bitter, crystalline principle, obtained from the S. maritima or squill.

scion, n., sī'ōn (F. scion, or sion, a young and tender plant), in bot., a graft or branch; a branch of one tree inserted into the stem of another; a shoot of the first year.

scirrhous, n., skirr'hōs (Gr. skirrho, L. scirrus, a hard swelling), a hard tumour on any part of the body; a term generally restricted to a hard form of cancer: scir-.
rhoma, n., sklœrœm’dō, a tumour of a marble-like appearance and consistence.

Scitamineæ, n. plu., sil’âmइn’ē (L. scitâmentum, a delicacy), another name for Zingiberaceæ, the Ginger family, an Order of plants.

sclerenchyma, n., sklœr’ēnk’îm-dā (Gr. sklœros, hard; enchuma, what is poured in, tissue), the calcareous tissue of which a coral is composed; in bot., tissue of thickened and hard cells or vessels.

sclerites, n. plu., sklœr’îitz (Gr. sklœros, hard), the calcareous spicules scattered in the soft tissues of certain Actinozozoa.

sclerobasic, a., sklœr’î-bâz’îk (Gr. sklœros, hard; basis, a foundation, a pedestal), having foot-secretion; applied to the coral produced by the outer surface of the integument in certain Actinozozoa, forming a solid axis invested by the soft parts of the animal—called the sclero-base, sklœr’î-bâz.

scleroderma, n., sklœr’î-dér’m-dā (Gr. sklœros, hard; dërma, skin), a diseased condition in which the skin hardens and indurates: sclerodermic, a., sklœr’î-dér’m-îk, applied to the corallum deposited within the tissues of certain Actinozozoa; having tissue-secretion: sclerodermite, n., sklœr’î-dér’m-at, the hard skeleton in the Crustacea; the corallum deposited with the tissues of certain Actinozozoa.

sclerogen, n., sklœr’î-jên (Gr. sklœros, hard; gennâö, I produce), in bot., the thickening or woody matter deposited in the cells of plants.

scleroma, n., sklœr’îm-dā (Gr. sklœroma, an induration—from sklœros, hard), in med., hardness of texture; the hardened part of a body.

sclerosis, n., sklœr’îz’es (Gr. sklœros, hard; sklœrötês, hardness), the hardening of a part by an increase of its connective tissue resulting from inflammatory action: sclerotai, a., sklœr’î-tāl, the eye-capsule bone of a fish: sclerotic, a., sklœr’î-tîk, hard or firm—applied to the external membrane of the eye: n., the outer dense coat of the eye, forming the white of the eyeball; in med., a substance that hardens parts—also sclerotic, n., sklœr’î-tîk, in same sense: sclerotome, sklœr’î-tōm (Gr. tome, a cutting), a section of the skeleton of the body: sclerotomy, n., sklœr’î-tōm-î, an incision of the sclerotic.

scobiform, a., skôb’î-form (L. scobs or scôbis, sawdust; forma, shape), in bot., in the form of filings; like fine sawdust.

scobina, n., skôb’în-dā (L. scôbina, a rasp or file), in bot., the immediate support to the spikelets of grasses: scobinate, a., skôb’în-ît, having the surface rough like a file.

Scolevida, n. plu., skôl’î-sîl’îd (Gr. skôlêx, a worm, skôlekos, of a worm), a division of the Annu-loida: scolecite, n., skôl’îs-it, in bot., a vermiciform body, consisting of a row of short cells branching from the mycelium in Discomycetes: scolex, n., skôl’îks, the embryonic stage of a tapeworm; formerly called a Cystic worm; the non-sexual Cysticercus.

Scolymus, n., skôl’îm-îs (Gr. skolos, a pine or thorn), a genus of plants, Ord. Compositæ, Sub-ord. Cynarocephææ: Scolymus His-pânicus, his-pân’îk-îs (of or from Hispanicæ or Spain), the Spanish oyster plant, whose tubers are used like potatoes.

scorbutus, n., skôrb’ût-îs (mid L. scorbûtus, the scurvy), a disease characterised by extreme debility, swollen gums, and purple-like spots on the skin, induced by privation and mal-nutrition, often from the want of vegetables; scurvy: scorbutic, a., skôrb’ûtîk;
affected with scurvy; resembling scurvy.

**Scorodomsa,** n., skör'-ō-dōs'-mā (Gr. skörōdōn, garlic), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae: **Scorodoma fœtidum,** fētīd-ūm (L. fœtidus, fetid, stinking), a species found on the Sea of Aral, which yields a substance similar to asafoetida.

scorpioid, a., skörp'-i-ōyd, also scorpioidal, a., -ōyd'-āl (Gr. skorpion, a scorpion; eidos, resemblance), in bot., rolled in a circinate manner, or resembling the tail of a scorpion; having a peculiar twisted cymose inflorescence, as in Boraginaeae: **scorpioid cyme,** flowers arranged alternately, or in a double row, along one side of a false axis, the bracts forming a double row on the other side.

**Scorzonera,** n., skör'-zōn-ēr'-ā (Sp. escorzónera, viper grass; Prov. Sp. scorza, a viper; nera, black), a genus of plants, Ord. Compositae, Sub-ord. Chichoraceae, said to be good against the bites of vipers: **Scorzonera Hispanica,** his-pān'-iť-ā (of or from Hispania or Spain), the viper’s grass, cultivated for its root, of the shape of a carrot, which has medicinal qualities in indigestion.

scrobiculate, a., skrob'-ik'-ūl-āt (L. scrobiculātus, a little furrow—from *scrobis*, a ditch), in bot., marked with little pits or depressions: **scrobiculus cordis,** skrob'-ik'-ūl-ūs kōrd'-is (L. cor, the heart, cordis, of the heart), the depression at the upper part of the belly immediately below the ensiform cartilage; the pit of the stomach.

**scrofula,** n., skrob'-fūl'- ā (L. scrof'-ūla, scrofula—from *scrofa*, a breeding sow, from the belief that swine were subject to a similar complaint), a constitutional disease, exhibiting itself by hard indolent tumours of the glands, particularly about the neck, and various other symptoms, and by a liability to many diseases: **scrofula-derma,** dērm'-ā (Gr. derma, skin), cutaneous scrofula.

**Scrophulariaceae,** n. plu., skrōf'-ūl-ār'-i-ā-tēs (L. scrophula, scrofula), the Figwort family, an Order of plants, so named from their supposed use in the cure of scrofula, and having many beautiful and useful species: **Scrophularia,** n., skrōf'-ūl-ār'-i-ā, a genus of plants: **Scrophularia nodosa,** nōd'-ōsā (L. nōdōsus, full of knots—from *nōdus*, a knot), the knotted figwort, whose leaves have irritant qualities, and have been used as emetic and cathartic remedies; also to skin diseases and tumours as an ointment or a fomentation.

scrotum, n., skrōlt'-ūm (L. scrotum, the scrotum), the sac or bag which contains the testicles: **scrotal,** a., skrōlt'-āl, of or pert. to the scrotum.

scurf, n., skērf (Ger. schorf, Dut. schorfte, scurf, scab), branny scales on the scalp; the epithelial scales of the skin as shed: **scurfy,** a., skērf'-ē, having scurf, or covered with it.

scurvy, n., skerb'-ē (mid L. scorb'-ūtus, F. scorbut, scurvy), a disease characterised by livid spots of various sizes on the skin, and by a general debility, caused by confinement and improper food, chiefly affecting sailors on long voyages, formerly very fatal, but now prevented or cured by the free use of lime juice and similar substances.

scuta, n. plu., skūt'-ā (L. scutum, a shield), any shield-like plates, especially those developed in the integument of many reptiles:

scutate, a., skūt'-ēt, protected by large scales; buckler-shaped:

scute, n., skūt, a scale as of a fish or reptile.

scutellum, n., skū-ēl'-ūm (L.
scutellum, a small shield—from scutum, a shield), in bot., the smaller cotyledon on the outside of the embryo of wheat, placed lower down than the other more perfect cotyledon; a round flattened lichen-shield, with a rim derived from the thallus: scutelliform, a., skut-ell'i-form (L. forma, shape); also scutellate, a., skut-ell'ät, shaped like a little shield.

scutiform, a., skut'i-form (L. scutum, a shield; forma, shape), in bot., applied to the peculiar leaf in Rhizocarpaceæ; having the form of a shield.

scybalæ, n., sib'ul-ā (Gr. skubaion, dung, ordure), the fæces or contents of the bowels, when passed in hard small masses, like marbles or the excretions of sheep, denoting an unhealthy and costive habit.

scyphus, n., sif'-ūs, scyphi, n., plu., sif'-i (L. scyphus, Gr. skuphos, a cup or goblet), in bot., the cup of a Narcissus; a funnel-shaped corolla; the funnel-shaped expansion of the podetia in some Lichens: scyphiferous, a., sif'-fer-ūs (L. fero, I bear), bearing scyphi, as some Lichens.

Scyotosiphon, n., sib'-ō-sif'-on (Gr. skutos, skin, leather; siphon, a tube), a genus of plants, Ord. Algæ or Hydrophylææ, so named because their fronds are coriaceous and tubular: Scyotosiphon filum, fil'um (L. filum, a string, a cord), a species attaining in the British seas a length of 40 or 50 feet.

sebacous, a., sēb'ā-shūs (L. sēb-un, tallow or suet), containing or secreting fatty matter: sebacous glands, glands at the roots of hairs, which secrete an oily matter for their lubrication.

secreting, a., sē-kret'-ing (L. sécrēt-us, severed, separated), separating or producing from the blood, or its constituents, substances different from the blood itself; in plants, separating substances from the sap: secretion, n., sē-kresh'-ūn, one of the substances separated from the blood, etc., such as saliva, bile, and urine; a separated portion of a nutritive fluid different from it in qualities: secretory, a., sē-kret'-ō-r-i, performing the office of secretion.

sectile, a., sēk'-ūl (L. sectilis, that may be cut, cleft—from sēco, I cut), that may be cut or sliced, as with a knife; in bot., cut into small pieces: section, n., sēk'-shūn, a part separated from the rest; a division.

secular, a., sēk'-ū-lär (L. secularis, of or belonging to a generation—from seculum, a generation), in geol., applied to great natural processes, whose results become appreciable only after the lapse of ages.

secund, a., sēk'-ūnd (L. secundus, second, next), in bot., all turned to one side, as flowers or leaves on a stalk arranged on one side only: secundine, n., sēk'-ūnd'-in, in bot., the second coat of the ovule, lying within the primine; in anul., the facial membranes collectively.

sedative, a., sēd'-āt'-iv (L. sedatus, settled, composed), diminishing or allaying irritability or pain: n., a medicine which diminishes or allays irritability or pain.

Sedum, n., sēd'-ūm (L. sēdes, a seat), a genus of plants, Ord. Crassulaceæ, found growing upon stones, rocks, walls, and roofs of houses, admirable for ornamenting rock-work: Sedum acre, āk'rē (L. acris or acre, biting, sharp), the biting Stone-crop, having acrid properties.

segment, n., sēg'-mēnt (L. seg-mentum, a piece cut off—from séco, I cut), in bot., the division of a frond: segmentation, n., sēg'-mēnt'-ā-shūn, the division or splitting into segments or portions: segmenting, n., sēg'-mēnt-.
ing, splitting into segments or divisions.

**Segregate, a., ségˈrēg-ət** (L. ség-
ˈrēgátum, to set apart, to separate —from se, aside; *gregūrē*, to collect into a flock), in bot., separated from each other; having no organic connection though frequently associating together.

**Selachia, n. plu., sēlˈākˈtI-ə, also Selachii, n. plu., sēlˈākˈtI-i (Gr. *sélachchos*, a cartilaginous fish), the Sub-order of Elasmobranchii, comprising the Sharks and Dog-fishes.

**Selaginaceae, n. plu., sēlˈādʒinəˈsi, aˈsē-
ˈe, (L. *selágō*, a plant resembling the savin tree, gen. *selág-nis*), a small Order or group of herbaceous or shrubby plants, nearly related to the verbenas—also called Globulariaceae: *Selago, n.*, sēlˈāɡˈfI-o, a genus of pretty plants: *Selaginella, n.*, sēlˈādʒinəˈlə, a genus of plants, Ord. Lycopodiaceae.

**Sella Turcica, sēlˈI-tərˈsik-ə (L. *sella*, a seat; *Turcicus*, of or from Turkey), the part of the sphenoid bone supposed to resemble a Turkish saddle; also called *sella equina*, ekˈwɪnˈtə (L. *equinus*, pert. to a horse); and *s. sphenoides*, sfˈə-nˈəydˈlz (Gr. *sphén*, a wedge; *eidos*, resemblance), a deep depression of the sphenoid bone which lodges the pituitary body.

**Semecarpus, n., sēmˈɛ-kərˈpəs** (Gr. *semeion*, a mark or sign; *karpos*, fruit), a genus of plants, Ord. Anacardiaceae, the black acrid juice of whose nuts is used by the natives in making cotton cloths: *Semecarpus anacardium, ənˈkərdˈə-əm* (Gr. *ana*, like; *kardia*, the heart), the marking nut tree which supplies the Sylhet varnish.

**Semen, n., sēmˈɛn (L. *semen*, seed —from sero, I sow), the seed of animals; the fluid secreted in the testicles; **semenal, a., sēmˈɛnˈdəl, radical; in bot., applied to the cotyledons or seed-leaves, or to portions of the generative apparatus.

**Semi-amplexicaul, a., sēmˈɛ-i-ˈmərˈplɛksəˈkəl (L. *semi*, half; Eng. *amplexicaul*), in bot., partially clasping the stem.

**Semi-anatropal, a., sēmˈɛ-ənˈtə-ˈrəpˈəl (L. *semi*, half; Eng. *anatropal*), in bot., half-anatropal—applied to ovules.

**Semi-flosculous, a., sēmˈɛ-ˈfləskˈəlˌəs (L. *semi*, half; Eng. *flosculous*), having the florets ligulate, as in the Dandelion.

**Semi-lunar, a., sēmˈɛ-ˈlərnˈə (L. *semi*, half; *luna*, the moon), having the form of a half moon:

**Semi-lunar cartilage, two plates of cartilage situated around the margin of the head of the tibia.

**Semi-membranous, a., sēmˈɛ-ˈmərnˈəs (L. *semi*, half; *membrana*, skin or membrane), half-membranous; one of the muscles of the thigh which bend the leg —so named from the flat membrane-like tendon at its upper part.

**Seminiferous, a., sēmˈɛ-nəˈfərˌəs (L. *semen*, seed; *fero*, I bear), secreting and conveying the seminal fluid; in bot., bearing seed.

**Semi-nude, a., sēmˈɛ-nədˈ (L. *semi*, half; Eng. *nude*), in bot., having the ovules or seeds exposed, as in Mignonette.

**Semi-penniform, a., sēmˈɛ-ˈpənˈnəˌfərn (L. *semi*, half; *penna*, a feather; *forma*, shape), in anat., applied to certain muscles bearing some resemblance to the plume of a feather.

**Semi-spinalis, a., sēmˈɛ-ˈspənˈələs (L. *semi*, half; *spina*, a spine), in anat., applied to the muscles which connect the transverse and articular processes to the spinous processes of the vertebrae: *semi-
spinalis dorsi*, dɔrˈsɪ (L. *dorsum*, the back, *dorsi*, of the back), half-spinal muscle of the back:
consists of thin, narrow fasciculi, interposed between tendons of considerable length: s. colli, kö'l-lí (L. collum, the neck, colli, of the neck), the half-sensory muscle of the neck, thicker than the preceding.

**Semi-tendinosus**, a., sëm'-tënd-in'-öz'-ús (L. semi, half; tendo, I stretch), half-tendinous; one of the dorsal muscles of the thigh, which arises from the tuber ischi, and is inserted in the tibia.

**Sempervivum**, n., sëm'-për-viv'-üm (L. semper, always; vivo, I live), a genus of plants, Ord. Crassulaceae—so named from the well-known tenacity of life of the house-leek, one of the species: Sempervivum tectorum, özk-tör'-üm (L. tectum, a house, tectorum, of houses), the common house-leek, having thick fleshy leaves arranged in the form of a double rose, commonly met with on the tops of out-houses and cottages, said to possess cooling properties: S. glutinosum, glöt-in'-öz'-üm (L. glutinosus, gluey—from gluten, glue), a species whose fresh leaves are employed by the fishermen of Madeira to rub their nets with, after being steeped in an alkaline liquor, thus rendering them as durable as if tanned: S. cæspitosus, sës'-pit-os'-öz'-ús (of or pert. to a turf—from cæspes, a turf, a sod cut out), a species which exhibits a wonderful vitality, growing after being kept dry for eighteen months.

**Senecio**, n., sën'-shë-d (L. senex, an old man), a genus of plants, Ord. Compositæ, remarkable as being the most extensive in point of species in the vegetable kingdom, so named from their naked receptacle resembling a bald head: Senecio vulgaris, vulg-ar'-öz'-is (L. vulgaris, common, vulgar), the plant groundsel: S. Jacobæa, jökk'-öb'-ä (from L. Jacobus, James), the ragwort or ragweed:

S. cineraria, sën'-är'-ät'-ä (L. cinerés, ashes, from the soft white down on its leaves), extensively used in planting flower-beds for the sake of contrast—also called S. maritima, mär-il'-äm'-ä (L. maritimus, of or belonging to the sea—from märe, the sea).

Senega, or snake root; see 'Polygala-cea.'

Senna, see under 'Cassia.'

**Sensorium**, n., sëns'-ör'-i-üm (L. sensus, perception—from sentio, I discern by the senses), the central seat of sensation, or of consciousness, supposed to be in the brain; the organ which receives the impressions made on the senses: sensorial, a., sëns'-ö-r'-iål, of or pert. to the sensorium: sensory, a., sëns'-ö-r'-i, having direct connection with the nerves of sensation: n., in anat., those parts of the neural axis with which the sensory nerves are connected.

**Sepal**, n., sëp'-ål (a term invented by the change of the pet in Gr. petalon into sep, thus making sepalon; L. sëpes, a hedge or fence), in bot., one of the leaf-like divisions of the calyx or cup which encloses the corolla or blossom of a flower: sepaloid, a., sëp'-ál-öyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), having the appearance of a sepal: sepalody, n., sëp'-ál-öd'-i (Gr. hódös, a way), the conversion of petals, or parts of the flower, into sepal.

**Sepiostare**, n., sëp'-ös-tär'-ä, also sepiostarum, n., sëp'-ös-tär'-üm (Gr. sëpía, the cuttle-fish; ösöon, a bone), the internal shell of the Sepia, usually called the cuttle-bone.

**Septa**, and septate, see 'septum.'

**Septemfid**, a., sëp'-äm-fid (L. septem, seven; fidi, I cleft), in bot., having seven divisions in a leaf, extending about half-way through it: septempartite, a., sëp'-äm-
partitum (L. partitus, divided), having seven divisions in a leaf, with radiating venation, which may extend to near the base.

septenate, a., sep'těné-tát (L. septeni, seven each), in bot., having parts in sevens; applied to a compound leaf with seven leaflets coming off from one point.

septic, a., sep'tík (Gr. septikos, that causes putrefaction— from sepō, I make putrid or rotten), having the power to promote putrefaction: septicity, n., sep'tí-ti-ti, the tendency to promote putrefaction: septicaemia, n., sep'tí-sem-tá (Gr. haima, blood), an acute disease, resembling pyaemia in its general characters, supposed to be caused by the absorption into the blood of putrid matter from the surface of a wound or ulcer; also called ichorrhæmia, ik'ór-rém-tá (Gr. ichōr, corrupted matter; haima, blood), and septic pyæmia.

septicidal, a., sep'tí-si'dád-l (L. septum, a partition; cædo, I cut or divide), in bot., applied to seed vessels which open by dividing through the septa or partitions of the ovary: septifragal, a., sep'tí-frá-gál-l (L. frango, I break), in bot., applied to a dehiscence which takes place along the lines of suture, the valves at the same time separating from the disseipgments, which are not subdivided.

septum, n., sep'túm, septa, n. plu., sep'tá (L. septum, a partition), in bot., any partition separating a body, as a fruit, into two or more cells in the direction of its length; separating partitions across, or in the direction of its breadth, are called phragmata; in anat., the membrane or plate separating from each other two adjacent cavities or organs; one of the partitions or walls of a chambered shell: septate, a., sep'tá-tát, separated or divided by partitions: septulum, n., sep'túl-um (dim. of septum), a division between small spaces or cavities: septulate, a., sep'tú-lát, in bot., having spurious transverse disseipgments: septula renum, rén'-úm (L. septula, partitions; rénes, the kidneys, rénum, of the kidneys), the prolongations sent inwards of the cortical substance of the kidneys: septum lucidum, ló'si-d-úm (L. lucidus, full of light, clear), one of the partitions which separate the lateral ventricles of the brain from each other: septum nasi, náz'-í, also septum narium, nár'-úm (L. nasus, the nose, nasi, of the nose; nāris, the nostril, nárum, of the nostrils), the cartilaginous partition separating the nostrils: s. pectiniforme, pék'tín-i-form'-é (L. pectin, a comb; forma, shape), a partition which divides incompletely the cavity of the 'corpus cavernosum' into two lateral portions: s. posticum, póst'-ík-úm (L. posticus, posterior), a partition separating the sub-achond space on the dorsal surface of the cord: s. scrotil, skrōt'-í (L. scrotum, the scrotum, the cod), the partition which separates the two testes of the scrotum: s. transversum, trán'-s-ver'-s-úm (L. transversum, transverse), the diaphragm, a membrane which separates the thorax from the abdomen; the partition separating the cerebrum from the cerebellum; a certain incomplete partition of the semicircular canals of the ear.

sequela, n., sék-wēl'-á (L. sequēla, a result or consequence), a diseased state of the body following on an attack of some other disease.

sequestrum, n., sék-wēs'trúm (L. sequestratum, to remove, to separate from anything), a dead portion of bone which separates from the sound part.

sericeous, a., sér-ish'-ús (L. sēric-us, silken—from Sēres, a people of Eastern Asia, the Chinese), in
bot., covered with fine, close-pressed hairs; silky.

serolin, n., sēr'ō-lin (L. sērum, whey; öléum, oil), a peculiar fatty matter found in the blood.

serous, a., sēr'ūs (L. sērum, whey), watery; like whey: serosity, n., sēr-ō-sé-t-i, the watery part of blood when coagulated: serous membrane, in anat., a closed membranous bag having its internal surface moistened with serum, and lining some cavity of the body which has no outlet:

serum, n., sēr'ūm, the thin watery substance like whey which separates from the blood when coagulation takes place.

serpentiform, a., sērp-ēn-tī-fortm (L. serpent, a serpent, serpentis, of a serpent; forma, shape), resembling a serpent in shape:

serpentiney, n., sērp-ēn-tē-rē, the Virginia snake-root, the Aristolochia serpentina,' an infusion and a tincture of whose roots are used as stimulants.

serrate, a., sēr-rāt, or serrated, a., sēr-rāt-tēd (L. serratus, saw-shaped—from serra, a saw), in bot., notched on the edge like a saw, as a leaf: biserrate, a., bi-sēr-rāt, having alternately large and small teeth on the edge:

serratus magnus, sēr-āt-tēs māg-nūs (L. magnus, great), in anat., the great saw-shaped muscle of the lateral thoracic region, arising by fleshy serrations from the upper ribs, and inserted into the whole length of the scapula: serration, n., sēr-rāt-sīōm, a formation resembling a saw: serrulate, a., sēr-āl-tēd (L. serrula, a little saw), having very fine notches like a saw: serrature, n., sēr-rāt-tūr, a saw-like notching on the edge of anything.

Sertularidæ, n. plu., sēr-tūl-ār-tēd (dim. of L. sertum, a wreath of flowers), an Order of the Hydrozoa: Sertularia, n. plu., sēr-tūl-ār-tē, a genus of compound tubular Polypes, in which the cells are arranged on two sides of the stem, either opposite or alternate.

serum, see under 'serous.'

sesamoid, a., sēs-ām-oīd (Gr. sēsamon, the grain sesame; eidos, appearance), in anat., applied to one of the small bones formed at the articulations of the great toes, and sometimes at the joints of the thumbs.

Sesamum, n., sēs-ām-ūm (Gr. sesamon, L. sēsāmum, the sesame, an oily plant), a genus of plants, Ord. Bignoniacæ: Sesamum orientale, or'ī-ēn-tālē (L. orientālis, eastern), a species producing Teel seeds, which yield a bland oil, used in adulterating oil of almonds.

sessile, a., sēs-sēl (L. sessilis, of or pert. to sitting—from sedēo, I sit), sitting directly upon the body to which it belongs without a support or foot-stalk, as a sessile leaf; sitting close.

seta, n., sēl-ē, setæ, n. plu., sēl-ē (L. seta, a thick, stiff hair), in bot., a bristle or sharp hair; the bristle-like stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of Mosses; the awn or beard of grasses which proceeds from the extreme of a husk or glume; the glandular points of the rose, etc.; in zool., bristles or long stiff hairs, as on caterpillars, or the Crustaceans: setaceous, a., sēt-ē-šē-sē, resembling a bristle; bristle-shaped:

setiferous, a., sēt-ī-fēr-tēd (L. fero, I bear), also setigerous, a., sēt-īdēf-tēr-tēd (L. fero, I bear), producing bristles; supporting bristles: setiform, a., sēt-ī-fortm (L. forma, shape), having the shape of a bristle: setose, a., sēt-ōz, set or covered with bristles; bristly.

Setaria, n. plu., sēt-ār-tēd (L. seta, a bristle), a genus of plants, Ord. Gramineæ, whose involucrum is bristly: Setaria Germanica, ģerm-ānik-ā (L. Germanicus, of or
from Germany), a species which yields German millet.

seton, n., sēl·n (It. setone, a seton; L. seta, a bristle), in surg., an artificial discharge of matter occasioned by the introduction of some foreign body, such as horse hairs, fine thread, or a pea, under the skin.

setuliform, a., sēl·ul·i·fōrm (L. setūla, a little bristle—from seta, a bristle), in bot., thread-like:

setulose, a., sēl·ul·ōz, resembling a little bristle.

shaking palsy, 'paralysis agitans,' which see.

sheath, n., shēth (Ger. scheide, Icel. skeidir, a sheath), in bot., a petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs, as in grasses: sheath-winged, having cases for covering the wings, as in many insects.

shingles, n. plu., shing·glz (L. cingulum, a girdle), the popular name for herpes-zoster, an eruptive disease, characterised by groups of vesicles on an inflamed base, these groups usually following the course of a nerve.

Shorea, n., shōr·ē·ā (after Sir I. Shore), a genus of plants, Ord. Diptero-carpaeae, consisting of large resinous trees which produce terminal panicles of sweet-smelling yellow flowers: Shorea robusta, rōb·ūs·tē·ā (L. robustus, of oakwood, hard), native of India, supplies the valuable timber called Sal, and yields the Dhoom or Dammar pitch, used for incense in India.

sialagogue, n., sī·āl·āg·ōg (F. sialagogue— from Gr. sialon, saliva; agō, I lead), a medicine which increases the flow of saliva.

sibilant, a., sīb·il·ānt (L. sibilans, hissing), making a hissing or whistling sound: sibilant rhonchus (L. rhonchus, a snoring), low whistling sounds, produced in the smaller bronchial tubes during inspiration or expiration when their calibre is diminished.

sigmoid, a., sig·mōyd (the Gr. letter Ζ or z, called Sigma; eidos, resemblance), curved like the Greek letter Sigma; in anat., applied to several structures of the body; in bot., curved in two directions, like the letter S, or the Greek ς.

silica, n., sīl·ik-ā (L. stilex, a pebble, silicis, of a pebble), the earth of flints; a substance constituting the characteristic ingredient of a great variety of minerals; an inorganic element of plants: silicate, a., sīl·ik·et, a salt of silicic acid: silicated, a., sīl·ik·ā·td, combined or impregnated with silica: siliceous, a., sīl·is·ē·ūs, partaking of the nature and qualities of silica; composed of flint.

silicale, n., sīl·ik·āl, also silicula, n., sīl·ik·ūl·ā, and silicule, n., sīl·ik·ūl (L. silicula, a little pod—from siliqua, a pod or husk), a short pod with a double placenta and replum; a silicula as broad as long: siliculose, a., sīl·ik·ūl·ōz, bearing silicules; bearing husks.

silique, n., sīl·ik, also siliqua, n., sīl·ik·wā (L. siliqua, a pod or husk), in bot., a pod-like fruit, consisting of two long cells, divided by a partition, having seeds attached to each side, as in the seed-pods of the cabbage, turnip, and wallflower: siliqueose, a., sīl·ik·wōz, bearing siliques:

siliqueiform, a., sīl·ik·w·i·fōrm (L. forma, shape), shaped like a silique.

Simarubaceae, n. plu., sīm·ār·ūb·ā·sē·ā (Simaruba, the native name in Guiana), the Quassa and Simaruba family, an Order of plants, which are all intensely bitter: Simaruba, n., sīm·ār·ūb·ā, a genus of valuable plants from their medical properties: Simaruba amara, ām·ār·ā (L. amārus, bitter), a species the bark of
whose root is used as a bitter tonic and astringent, especially in advanced stages of diarrhoea and dysentery, found in Cayenne and W. Indies—also called S. officinalis, *Sis* in-"a-b-"ts (L. offici-nalis, by authority).

**Sinapis**, n., *sin'-a-p'-is* (L. *sinapis*, mustard), a genus of plants, Ord. Crucifereae: *Sinapis nigra*, *nig'-r-a* (L. *niger*, black; *nigra*, fem.), a species whose seeds furnish table mustard, and which contain a bland fixed oil, a peculiar bitter principle, and myronic acid: *S. alba*, *alb'-"a* (L. *albus*, white), a species furnishing white mustard, and containing more fixed oil than black mustard, is cultivated as a salad: *sinapin*, n., *sin'-a-p'-in*, or *sinapisin*, n., *sin'-a-p'-is'-"n*, a principle in 'S. alba' analogous to myronic acid, found in 'S. nigra': *sinigrin*, n., *sin'-i-g'-rin*, a crystallisable substance found in mustard: *sinapisin*, n., *sin'-a-p'-is*-m, a poultrie of which mustard is the basis.

**Sinciput**, n., *sin'-i-st'-pút* (L. *sinciput*, the fore part of the head—from *semi*, half; *caput*, the head), the forepart of the head, the back part being called the *occiput*.

**Sinistral**, a., *sin'-i-st'-râl* (L. *sins*tra, fem., on the left hand; *sins*ter, masc.), left-handed; applied to the direction of the spiral in certain shells when they turn to the left: *siniestre*, a., *sin'-i-st'-râs*-râs*, in bot., applied to a spiral directed towards the left.

**Sinuate**, a., *sin'-u'-ât*, also *sinuated*, a., *sin'-u'-a-t'-èd* (L. *sinuatum*, to swell out in curves—from *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve), in bot., cut so as to have a broken and wavy margin, as the margin of a leaf: *sinuous*, a., *sin'-u'-üs*, tortuous; having a wavy or flexuous margin, as a leaf.

**Sinus**, n., *sin'-u'-s* (L. *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve), in anat., a cavity in a bone wider at the bottom than at the entrance; in *surg.*, an elongated cavity containing pus; a dilated vein or blood receptacle; in *bot.*, a groove or cavity; the indentation or recess formed by the lobes of leaves: *sinuses*, n. pl., *sin'-u'-s-"s*, hollows or cavities, as in the bones, or in the dura-mater: *sinus* *p*or-ca-lis, *pok'-"âl-"-är'-ts* (L. *poccülitum*, a cup or goblet), a cup-like cavity in the male urethra leading into the prostatic vesicle:

*s. rhomboidalis*, *röm'-"b"o'yd'-"a-l"-ts* (L. *rhomboidides*, a rhomboid—from *L. rhombus*, a rhombus, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), a lozengeshaped cavity at the hinder extremity of the medullary canal: *s. terminalis*, *term'-in'-a-l"-l"-ts* (L. *terminalis*, terminal—from *terminus*, a boundary), a venous canal encircling the vascular area in the embryo: *s. urogenitalis*, *u'r'-o-jen'-i-t'-l"-l"-ts* (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *genitalis*, generative), a sinus situated in front of the termination of the intestine forming a separation, which produces a distinct passage for the genitourinary organs, formerly opening into a cloaca: *s. venosus*, *vén'-o-s"-s* (L. *venösus*, full of veins—from *vēna*, a vein), the main portion of the auricles of the heart, as distinguished from the auricular appendages: *osseous sinuses*, cavities in bones containing air: *venous sinuses*, hollows in the membrane of the dura-mater of the brain, which contain blood serving the purpose of veins.

**Siphon**, n., *sif'-"ôn* (Gr. *siphôn*, L. *siphos*, a hollow reed or tube), a bent pipe or tube whose arms are of unequal length, chiefly employed to draw off liquids from casks, etc.; applied to the respiratory tubes in the Mollusca, and to other tubes of different functions: *siphonium*, n., *sif'-"ôn'* *t'-""-m*, a bony air-tube in some birds.
Siphonia, n., *sīf'-ōn't-ā* (Gr. siphōn, a tube), a genus of plants, Ord. Euphorbiaceae, so named from the use made of their exudation:

Siphonia elastica, n., e-lāst'-ik-ā (mid. L. elasticus, elastic), a species which contains much caoutchouc, and supplies the bottle India-rubber.

Siphonophora, n. plu., *sīf'-ōn'-ōf-ōr-ā* (Gr. siphōn, a tube; phorēō, I bear), a division of the Hydrozoa:

Siphonostomata, n. plu., *sīf'-ōn-'ōs-tōm'-āt-ā* (Gr. stoma, a mouth), a division of the Gasteropodous Molluscs, in which the aperture of the shell is not entire, but has a notch or tube for the emission of the respiratory siphon.

Siphuncle, n., *sīf'-ōn'-g'k-ā* (L. siphunculus, a little pipe—from siphō, a tube), any small tube or tubular passage; the tube-like perforation which passes through the septa and chambers of such shells as the nautilus, the ammonite, etc.; the tube which connects together the various chambers of the shell of certain Cephalopoda:

Siphunculoidea, n. plu., *sīf'-ōn'-g'k-ū'l-ōg'd'-ē-ā* (Gr. eidos, resemblance), a class of Anarthropoda.

Sirenia, n. plu., *sīr'-ēn'-ī-ā* (L. siren, Gr. seiren, a siren), an Order of Mammalia, comprising the Dugongs and Manatees.

Sitiology, n., *sīt'-ē-ōl'-ō-jī* (Gr. sītos or sīton, bread; logos, a discourse), the doctrine or consideration of aliments; dietetics.

Sium, n., *sī'-ūm* (Gr. seīd, I quiver, from its motion in the water), a genus of plants, Ord. Umbelliferae, which thrive best in very moist soil: *Sium sisarum*, *sīs'-ār'-ūm* (Gr. sisarōn, L. siser, a plant with an esculent root, skirret), a species whose succulent roots were formerly esteemed in cookery, under the name of 'skirret.'

Slashed, a., *slāsh* (an imitative word), in bot., deeply gashed; divided by very deep incisions.

Slough, n., *slūf* (AS. sōg; Icel. sōg, anything cast off or thrown away), the dead structure of flesh that separates from a wound, or during mortification.

Smegma, n., *smēg'-nā* (L. smegma, Gr. smēgma, a detergent, soap), the white substance often seen upon the skin of new-born infants:

Smegma preputii, *prē-pūsh'- ī*-i (L. preputium, the foreskin or prepuce, of the foreskin), the secretions of Tyson's glands which surround the base of the glans penis.

Smilacea, n. plu., *smil'-ā'-sē'-ē* (L. smilax, bindweed, smilācis, of bindweed), the Sarsaparilla family, an Order of plants having mucilaginous and demulcent properties: *Smilax*, n., *smil'-āks*, a genus of plants, the roots of various of the species constituting sarsaparilla or sarza, as the following—*Smilax officinalis*, *ōf'-ēs'-nāl'-ī*-ēs* (L. officinalis, by authority, official); *S. medica*, *mēd'-ik-ā* (L. medicus, medical); *S. syphilitica*, *sīf'-ēl'-īt'-ik-ā* (new L. syphiliticus, of or pert. to syphilis); *S. papyracea*, *pāp'-ir'-ā'-sē'-ā* (L. papyrus, the paper reed); and *S. Brasilensis*, *brās'-ēl'-ēs'-ēs* (of or from Brazil), the roots of all of them are mucilaginous, bitterish, and slightly acid; sarsaparilla is used in decoction and infusion as a tonic and alternative, in cachexia, and syphilis:

S. China, *tshīn'-ā* (of or from China), a species which yields the china-root, used as a remedy in syphilis.

Smut, n., *smit* (Ger. schmutz, dirt, mud), a powdery matter, having a peculiarly fetid odour, which occupies the interior of diseased grains of wheat and other cereals, caused by a parasitic fungus called 'Uredocaries' or 'fœtida'—also called 'bunt,' 'pepper-brand,'
or 'blight'; a sooty powder, having no odour, found in oats and barley, caused by the parasitic fungus 'Urego segetum'—also called 'dust-brand.'

snuffles, n. plu., snuff'lz (Dut. snuffelen, to breathe through the nose), obstruction of the nose through mucus.

soboles, n., söl'ōlz (L. soboles, a sprout, a shoot), in bot., a creeping underground stem.

sociaparatidis, söl'shī-ă păr-ōt'īd-īs (L. socia, a companion; părōtis, a tumour near the ears, parōtīdis, of a parotis), in anat., a small detached portion of the parotid gland, which occasionally exists as a separate lobe, just beneath the zygomatic arch.

soda, n., söl'dă (Ger., Sp. soda), an alkali obtained from the ashes of certain sea-plants, or from common salt: liquor soda, lik'ŏr söl'dē (L. soda, of soda), the liquor of soda, that is, a solution of caustic soda, made by heating carbonate of soda with slaked lime: carbonate of soda, the proper name of soda as above, used chiefly for cleanliness, and soap-making; bicarbonate of soda, is only slightly alkaline, and not caustic, used in the preparation of effervescing drinks, and in making 'medicinal soda-water': sulphate of soda, Glauber's salt, found in certain mineral waters, and in sea-water: sulphite of soda, important for its sulphurous acid: nitrate of soda, a very deliquescent salt, used in making the arseniate of soda or nitric acid, and as a manure: phosphate of soda, a tasteless purging salt, obtained by adding to a solution of bone earth in sulphuric acid, carbonate of soda to neutralisation: chlorinated soda, a combination of soda and chlorine, constituting a bleaching solution: citro-tartarate of soda, a substance which in the granulated form is commonly called 'citrate of magnesia': sodium, n., söl'ē-ŭm, the metallic base of soda, soft, of a silvery lustre, and lighter than water: chloride of soda, common salt: soda-water, an effervescing beverage, containing a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda, and highly charged with carbonic acid gas.

Solanaceae, n. plu., söl'ān-ā-ĕ-sē (L. solānum, the plant nightshade), the Nightshade family, an Order of plants, often possessing narcotic qualities, some species having these qualities so highly developed as to become poisonous, contains the potato and tobacco plants: Solanum, n. plu., söl'ān-ĕ-ĕ, a Sub-order of plants: Solanum, n., söl'ān-ŭm, an extensive genus of plants, many having a showy, ornamental appearance: Solanum dulcamara, dül'k-ām-ār-ă (L. dulcis, sweet; amārus, bitter), Bitter-sweet or Woody Nightshade, has diaphoretic properties, a decoction of the twigs useful in certain cutaneous diseases, and the scarlet berries are not poisonous: S. nigrum, nig'rum (L. nigrum, black), a species whose black berries have been used in tarts, but the plant is a virulent poison: S. tuberosum, tūb'ěr-ōz-ŭm (L. tubérōsus, having fleshy knobs—from tūber, a protuberance), the well-known Potato plant, producing nutritious, starchy tubers: S. melongena, mēl'-ōnjēn-ată (Gr. melōn, an apple; genōs, birth, production), yields the Aubergine, an edible fruit; the mad apple: S. lacinatum, lās-in'tāt-ŭm (L. lacinītus, jagged, indented—from lacinia, a flap, a lappet), the Kangaroo apple, eaten in Tasmania: S. ovigerum, ōv'i-djēr-ŭm (L. ōvum, an egg; gero, I bear), produces the fruit Egg apple: S. vesicum, ves'-ēk-ŭm (L. vesicu, small, feebler, fine), the Gunyang of Australia,
used as a potato: S. indigofera, \textit{Indigofera}, \textit{in-di-go-fer-a} (indigo, and \textit{L. fero, I produce}), cultivated in Brazil for the sake of its indigo-dye: \textit{S. gnaphalioides}, \textit{G.naf-ali- sod-ews} (Gr. \textit{gnaphalioi, the plant cudweed}; \textit{eidos, resemblance}: \textit{gnaphalios, soft down}), the juice of the fruit used by Peruvian ladies to tint their cheeks: \textit{S. saponaceum}, \textit{sap-o-nas-e-um} (L. \textit{saponaecus, of or pert. to soap—from \textit{sapō, soap}), a species whose fruits are used in Peru instead of soap to whiten linen: \textit{S. marginatum}, \textit{mar-jin-an-tum} (L. \textit{marginatus, furnish with a border—from margo, an edge, a border}), employed in Abyssinia for tanning leather: \textit{solania}, \textit{n., sol-an-i-a}, a white alkaloid substance, highly poisonous, obtained from \textit{S. dulcamara}, greened potatoes, and other species of Solanum—also called \textit{solanin}, \textit{n., sol-in-an}, and \textit{solanina}, \textit{n., sol-an-in-a}.

\textbf{Solar, a.} \textit{sol-är} (L. \textit{sōl, the sun, solis, of the sun}), in \textit{anat.}, having branches or filaments like the rays of the sun: \textit{sol\textit{ar} plexus}, \textit{plek-sus} (L. \textit{plexus, twisted}), a great network of nerves and ganglia, situated behind the stomach, which supplies all the viscera in the abdominal cavity.

\textit{soleaform, a.} \textit{söl-e-a-förm} (L. \textit{solea, a sandal; forma, shape}), in \textit{bot.}, slipper-shaped.

\textbf{Solenostemma, n.} \textit{söl-en-so-stem-ma} (Gr. \textit{sölên, a tube; stemma, a garland, a wreath}), a genus of plants, Ord. Asclepiadaceae: \textbf{Solenostemma argel}, \textit{årj-eł} (may be connected with \textit{Sp. argel, Algiers}), a species whose leaves are used to adulterate Alexandrian senna.

\textbf{Solens, n.} \textit{söl-e-sus} or \textit{söl-e-sus} (L. \textit{sölēa}, a sandal, a sole-fish), in \textit{anat.}, a muscle of the leg shaped like the sole-fish; also called \textit{"gastrocnemius internus".}

\textbf{Solidungula, n. plu.} \textit{solid-ung-\ul{a}}, also \textit{Solidungulataes, n. plu.} -\ul{a}tz (L. \textit{solidus, solid; ungūla, a hoof}), the group of hoof quadrupeds, which comprises the horse, ass, and zebra, having each foot a single solid hoof only; also called 'Solipedia.'

\textbf{Solution, n.} \textit{söl-ə-shun} (L. \textit{sol-itum, to loose; solvo, I loose, I melt}), a liquid which contains one or more solid substances diffused throughout it; in \textit{bot.}, the separation of whorls which are usually adherent: \textit{solution of continuity}, in \textit{surg.}, the accidental separation of connected parts: \textit{solvent, n.}, \textit{söl-vént}, a fluid in which a solid may be dissolved; anything which can dissolve or render liquid another.

\textbf{Somatic, a.} \textit{söm-át-ık} (Gr. \textit{sōma, a body, sōmitos, of a body}), connected with the body: \textit{somatocyst, n.}, \textit{söm-át-o-sist} (Gr. \textit{kustis, a cyst}), a peculiar cavity in the 

\textbf{Somatics}, \textit{n. plu.}, \textit{söm-át-óm-e} (Gr. \textit{tömē, a cutting}), the vertebral segments of the body: \textit{somatotomy, n.}, \textit{söm-át-tó-töm-át}, another name for anatomy: \textit{somite, n.}, \textit{söm-it}, a single segment in the body of an articulate animal.

\textbf{Sophisticate, v.} \textit{sóf-ist-ik-át} (Gr. \textit{sōphistikos, fallacious—from \textit{soph-ós, skilful, artful}), to adulterate; to debase by something spurious or foreign: \textit{sophistication, n.}, \textit{sóf-ist-ik-á-shun}, adulteration.

\textbf{Soporific, a.} \textit{sóp-o-rık-yík} (L. \textit{sopor, a heavy sleep; facio, I make}), that has the quality of inducing sleep: \textit{n.}, a medicine which causes sleep.

\textbf{Soredia, n.} \textit{sör-réd-i-a} (Gr. \textit{sōros, a heap or pile}), in \textit{bot.}, powdery cells on the surface of the thallus of some Lichens: \textit{sorediferous, a.}, \textit{sör-réd-i-fi-r-ál-ús} (L. \textit{fero, I bear}), bearing soredia.

\textbf{Sorghum, n.} \textit{sör-güm} (from \textit{Sorghi, its Indian name}), a genus of plants, Ord. Gramineæ: \textit{Sorghum vulgare}, \textit{vul-gär-ə} (L.}
vulgáris, common), Guinea Corn.
sori, n. plu., sör'i (Gr. soros, a heap, a pile), in bot., the patches of fructification on the back of the fronds of ferns: sorus, n. sing., sör'-iús, in bot., a cluster of sporangia in ferns: sorosis, n., sör-ölis, a kind of fleshy fruit, resulting from the consolidation in one mass of many flowers, as in the pine-apple.
Soymida, n., sóym'id-á (its native name), a genus of plants, Ord. Cedrelaceae: Soymida febrifuga, fēb'-rif'úg-á (L. fēbris, a fever; fūgo, I drive away), the Rohuna of Hindustan, a kind of mahogany whose bark is a useful tonic in intermittent fevers, and in typhus.
spadix, n., spád'-iks, spadices, n. plu., spád-í'sez (L. spadix, a palm branch broken off together with its fruits, a date or nut-brown colour; spádicis, of a date or nut-brown colour, etc.), in bot., a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are closely arranged around a thick fleshy axis, and the whole wrapped in a large leaf, called a spathe, as in the arum: spadiceous, a., spád'-ish'-ius, of a clear reddish-brown colour, resembling a spadix.
spanemia, n., spán'-ém-i-á (Gr. spanos, scarce; haima, blood), a diseased condition of the blood, characterised by a deficiency in its red globules; the opposite condition to plethora: spanemic, a., spán'-ém-ík, having the property of impoverishing the blood; having an impoverished or thin state of blood.
spasm, n., spázm (Gr. spasmos, L. spasmus, a cramp, a spasm), the violent and uncontrovertible action of a particular set of muscles: spasms are of two sorts, tonic and clonic; in tonic spasms (see 'tonic') the muscles of a part contract violently, and remain rigid and immovable during a shorter or longer interval, independent of the will; in clonic spasms (see 'clonic') there are regular alternations of sudden contractions and relaxations; in common language, spasms are grips and violent internal pains, dependent on indigestion or constipation: spasmodic, a., spázm'-ód'ík, of or pert. to spasms.
spathe, n., spáth, also spatha, n., spáth'-á (L. spatha, Gr. spathé, a broad blade or flat piece of wood), in bot., a large membranous bract, or kind of leaf, forming a sheath to cover a spadix; a calyx-like sheath, found as a covering in numerous flowers: spathed, a., spáth'th, having a spate or calyx-like a sheath: spathaceous, a., spáth'-á-shús, having the appearance and membranous consistencies of a spate: spathella, n. plu., spáth'-él'-lä (L. dim.), small spathes surrounding separate parts of the inflorescence: spathose, a., spáth'-ös', resembling a spathe.
spathulate, a., spáth'-ull-át (L. spáthulá, a broad piece, a spoon), in bot., spoon-shaped; applied to a leaf having a linear form, enlarging suddenly into a rounded extremity.
spawn, n., spáwn (Bav. span, Dut. spenne, milk drawn from the breast), the cellular axis of Fungi, on which ultimately the fructification is developed; the mycelium of frogs, etc.
species, n., spés'-i-kz (L. species, a particular sort—from specto, I look at, I behold), a group of individuals alike or identical with each other—that is, the individuals having no permanent or marked difference—an accidental or minor difference in an individual being termed a variety; an assemblage of individuals having characters in common, and coming from an original stock or protoplasm, as in a field of wheat: specific, a., spés'-íf'ík (L. facto,
I make), that designates the species or constitutes it; in the binomial nomenclature of plants, etc., applied to the second name, or the name which follows that of the genus, which double name constitutes the name of the species or individual as distinguished from the genus: **specific centre**, a term used to express the particular place upon which each species had its origin, and from which its individuals became diffused: **specific character**, the circumstances distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus: **specific name**, see 'specific': **specific remedy**, a particular remedy found usually curative or alleviative of a particular disease.

**spectrum**, n., *spēk-trūm*, spectrums, n. plu., *spēk-trā* (L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an image), the image of something seen after the eyes have been closed; the prismatic colours formed in a darkened chamber by permitting a ray of sunlight to pass into it through a prism—a **spectrum** may be formed by a ray proceeding from any luminous body, as from a star or a planet: **spectrum analysis**, the act or art of ascertaining the character and composition of luminous bodies, or of non-luminous bodies when in a state of combustion, by causing a ray of light from the body desired to be so analysed to pass through a prism, each substance in the spectrum having its own characteristic system of lines.

**speculum**, n., *spēk-ūl-ūm* (L. *speculum*, a mirror—from *speciō*, I look at), in surg., an instrument for keeping open more perfectly certain apertures of the body, in order that their interiors may be attentively examined.

**speiranthy**, n., *spīr-ānth-ī* (Gr. *speivō*, I coil or curl; *anthos,* a flower), in bot., the twisted growth of the parts of a flower.

**sperm**, n., *spēr-m* (Gr. *sperma*, seed, *spermātos*, of seed—from *spetro*, I sow), animal seed: **sperm cell**, a cell which impregnates, as opposed to a germ cell, which has been impregnated: **spermodyerm**, n., *spērm-ō-derm* (Gr. *derma*, skin), in bot., the outer covering of a seed: **spermaceti**, n., *spērm-ā-sēt-ī* (Gr. *ketos*, L. *cetus*, any large fish, a whale), a white, brittle, semi-transparent substance obtained from the head of the sperm whale, and from sperm-oil: **spermatic**, a., *spērm-ā-tīk*, pert. to or consisting of seed or semen; seminal: **spermatic cord**, a cord made up of the vessels and nerves which pass to and from the testis.

**spermagones**, n. plu., *spērm-āg-ōn-ēz* (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring), reproductive bodies in the form of very minute hollow sacs, found on the thallus of Lichens; capsules or cysts in Lichens, Fungi, etc., containing spermatia.

**spermarium**, n., *spēr-mār-ī-ūm* (Gr. *sperma*, seed), the organ in which spermatozoa are produced:

**spermaticia**, n., *spēr-mā-shē-ā*, in bot., motionless spermatozoids in the conceptacles of Fungi, supposed to be possessed of fertilising power.

**spermatheca**, n., *spēr-mā-thēk-ā* (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *thēkē*, a receptacle), a receptacle or sac in which ejected semen is stored up, as among some insects.

**spermatic**, see under ‘sperm.’

**spermaphore**, n., *spēr-mā-šōr-*for*, **spermaphores**, n. plu., *forz*, or **spermatothora**, n. plu., *spēr-māt-ōr-* for-ō (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *phorō*, I bear), in anat., cases of albuminous matter in which the bundles of spermatozoa are packed.

**spermatozoon**, n., *spēr-mā-tō-zōn*,
on, spermatozoa, n. plu., -zo'ē, (Gr. sperma, seed; zoön, an animal), one of the filamentary bodies developed in the semen, consisting of an enlarged extremity called body, and a vibratile filamentary appendage called tail, which are essential to impregnation: spermatozooids, n. plu., sperm-ūl'ō-zōydz (Gr. eidos, resemblance), in anat., same sense as spermatozoa; in bot., moving filaments contained in the antheridia of Cryptogams, supposed to possess a fecundative power—also known as phytozoa, and antherozoids.

spermoderm, see under 'sperm.'

spermogone, n., sper-mō'gō-ōn-e, an inaccurate spelling for 'spermagone,' which see.

sphacelus, n., sfās'el-ūs (Gr. sphakēlōs, gangrene), that stage in mortification in which the part is dead and cold; see 'mortification': sphacelate, v., sfās'el-ātē, to affect with gangrene; to decay and become carious; as a bone: sphacelation, n., sfās'el-a-shūn, the process of becoming gangrenous.

sphäraphides, n. plu., sfer-ōf'ūl-ēz (Gr. sphaira, a globe; rhaphis, a needle, rhaphîdōs, of a needle), in bot., globular clusters of raphides, or globular aggregations of minute crystals, as found in phanerogamous plants.

sphärenchyma, n., sfer-ēng'khim-ā (Gr. sphaira, a globe; engchema, juice, tissue—from engchōō, I pour in), in bot., tissue composed of spherical cells.

Sphäria, n. plu., sfer-ēō-ā (Gr. sphaira, a globe), an extensive genus of very minute plants, Ord. Fungi, found at all seasons on many decaying bodies, such as leaves, fir cones, trunks of trees, etc.: Sphäria Sinensis, sin-ēn'sēs (Sinensis—from Sina, an old name of China), a species found on a caterpillar, which constitutes a celebrated Chinese drug: S. Robertsi, roh'-ēr-tśē-ē (after Robert, a botanist), a species developed on larvae in New Zealand: S. Taylori, tāl'-ōr-ē (after Taylor, a botanist), a species found on an Australian caterpillar: S. sobolifer, sōbōl-ēf'-ēr-ē (L. sōbōles, a sprout, a shoot; fero, I bear); S. entomorhiza, ēntōm-rīz'ē (Gr. entōmē, insects; rhiza, a root); S. militaris, mil'i-tār-ēs (L. militāris, soldier-like—from mīlēs, a soldier), a species which grow on animals.

Sphæracoccus, n., sfer'ō-kōk'kēs (Gr. sphaira, a globe; kokkos, a seed or fruit), a genus of sea-plants, Ord. Algae: Sphæracoccus crispus, krisp-ūs (L. crispus, curled, wrinkled), Carrageen or Irish Moss, which supplies a nutritious article of diet: S. lichenoides, lik'tēn-ōid'ēz (L. lichen, the lichen; Gr. eidos, resemblance), Ceylon Moss, also used as an article of diet: S. cartilagineus, kārt'il-ād-jē̊n-ēs (L. cartilāgin'ēs, cartilaginous—from cartilāgo, cartilage), a species of Algae, used as a substitute for the edible swallows' nests.

Sphäroplea, n. plu., sfer-ōpl'ō-ā (Gr. sphaira, a globe; plēō, I swim), a genus of plants, Ord. Algae, in one of whose species, Sphäroplea annulina, annō'ul-nēdā (L. annulūs, a ring), the cells produce stellate spores, which in spring first divide into two, then into four or eight parts, becoming zoospores; the zoospores swim about, then fix themselves and give rise to young Confervae; see 'baculiform.'

Sphagneae, n. plu., sfāg'né-ē (L. and Gr. sphagnos, a kind of fragrant moss), a Sub-order of bog mosses, Ord. Musci or Bryaceae, aquatic plants with spirally imbricated leaves: Sphagnum, n., sfāg-nūm, a genus of Musci, whose species are found in bogs
at all seasons, and have nerveless leaves of a singularly whitish colour: sphagnous, a., sfag'num, pert. to bog moss.

spikerocarpum, n., sfik'er-os'karp'um (Gr. sphalereros, unsteady, faithless; karpos, fruit), in bot., a small indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, enclosed within a fleshy complex pericarp.

spheroid, a., sfen'o'id, also sphen-oidal, a., sfen'o'id'al (Gr. sphēnos, sphén, a wedge, sphēnos, of a wedge; eidos, resemblance), wedge-like, as applied to a bone of the skull, which wedges in and locks together most of the other bones: spheno, sfen'o, indicating connection with the sphenoid bone: sphen-o-maxillary, màks'il-lär-i, in anat., applied to a fissure and also to a fossa.

spheroid, n., sfër'o'id (Gr. sphaira, a globe; eidos, resemblance), a round body or solid figure not perfectly spherical: spheroidal, a., sfër'o'id ál, having the form of a spheroid.

sphincter, n., sfingk'ter (Gr. sphingkter, that binds tightly or contracts—from sphingo, I bind tight), in anat., a muscle which contracts or shuts an orifice or opening which it surrounds: sphincter ani, àn'i (L. ánus, the anus, ànî, of the anus), the sphincter at the distal end of the rectum: s. vesicae, vês-îs'ê (L. vésica, the bladder, vêsicae, of the bladder), the sphincter muscle at the mouth of the bladder: s. oris, òr'is (L. òs, the mouth, òris, of the mouth), the sphincter muscle of the mouth, etc.

sphygmograph, n., sfik'mô-gráft (Gr. sphygmos, the pulse; grapho, I write), an instrument, consisting of a combination of a delicate spring and lever, which, when applied over an artery, traces the form of the pulsations on a slip of paper or a bit of smoked glass.

spicate, a., spik'át (L. spica, an ear of corn), in bot., having a spike or ear, as of corn: spicula, n. plu., spik'ul-á (L. spicum, a little sharp point), in bot., little spikes; pointed, needle-shaped bodies: spicular, a., spik'ul-är, having sharp points: spiculum, n., spik'ul-ám, in anat., a small pointed piece of bone, or other hard matter: spicule, n., spik'ul, a minute, slender granule or point; a spikelet.

Spigelia, n., spî-jèl't-á (after Spigelius, a botanical writer, 1625), a genus of plants, Ord. Loganiaceae, having showy flowers when in blossom: Spigelia Marylandica, màr-i-lând'-ik-á (probably from Maryland), a species whose root, the Carolina Pink-root, is used as an anthelmintic in the United States: S. anthemía, ámbel'-mi-á (Gr. anti, against; elmins, a tapeworm), the Guiana Pink-root, used in Demerara as an anthelmintic, and which possesses narcotic qualities.

spike, n., spik (L. spica, an ear of corn; Swed. spik, a nail), in bot., an inflorescence consisting of numerous flowers, sessile on an axis or single stem, as in the wheat and lavender: spikelets, n. plu., spîk'let's, in bot., small clusters of flowers, forming secondary spikes or locustae of grasses.

spina bifida, spîn'a bîf'id-á (L. spina, the spine; bifidus, cleft into two parts—from bis, twice; findo, I cleave or split), a congenital swelling situated over some part of the spine, generally in the region of the loins, due to the deficient or arrested growth of the posterior arches of one or more vertebral bones: spina ventosa, vênt-o'sá (L. ventósus, full of wind—from ventus, the wind), a morbid condition of bone in which the cellular structure between the external and internal walls of a bone are ab-
normally distended into a cavity, which may contain air.

Spinacia, n., spin-ā'-stā (L. spīna, a thorn), a genus of plants, Ord. Chenopodiaceæ, so named from their prickly fruit: Spinacia oleracea, ōlér-ā'-sē-ā (L. oleracea, herb-like—from olus, a kitchen herb), spinach, a well-known pot-herb: spinaceous, a., spin-ā'-shīs, pert. to spinach, or to the species of the genus, Spinacia.

spinalis cervicis, spin-ā-lī'ēs sērv-is'ēs (L. spinālis, spinal; cervix, the neck, cervicis, of the neck), the spinal muscle of the neck, consisting of a few irregular bundles of fibres, arising from the spines of the fifth and sixth cervical, and inserted into the spine of the axis: spinalis dorsi, dōrsī (L. dorsum, the back, dorsi, of the back), the spinal cord of the back, a long narrow muscle placed at the inner side of the longissimus dorsi, and closely connected with it.

spine, n., spin, also spinus, n., spin-ū's (L. spīna, a thorn, a spine), the vertebral column or backbone, so called from its series of thorn-like processes; in bot., an abortive branch with a hard sharp point: spinal, a., spin-āl, of or relating to the backbone: spinal column, the connected vertebrae of the back: spinal cord, the greyish-white matter lodged in the interior of the spinal column or backbone: spinal meningitis (see under 'meninges'), inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord: spinitis, n., spin-ū-lī'es, inflammation of the spine.

spinescent, a., spin-ē-sēn't (L. spīna, a thorn), bearing spines: spinose, a., spin-ōz', also spinous, a., spin-ū's, full of spines; thorny; spinescent.

spinneret, n., spin-nēr-ēt (Icel. spinna, Ger. spinnen, to spin), among certain insects, an organ with which they form their silk or webs, as spiders and caterpillars.

spiracle, n., spīr-'kā-l (L. spirācū-lum, an air-hole—from spīro, I breathe), the breathing pores, or apertures of the breathing tubes of insects; the single nostril of the hag-fishes; the blow-hole of cetaceans.

spiraæa, n. plu., spīr-ē-ē (Gr. speirāō, I wind round or about), a Sub-order of the Ord. Rosaceæ: Spīraæa, n., spīr-ē-a, an extensive genus of handsome plants in flower, among which is the fragrant-blossomed Meadow-sweet.

spiral, a., spīr-āl (L. spīra, Gr. speīra, a coil, a fold), winding like a screw: spiral vessels, in bot., vessels which have spiral fibres coiled up inside tubes.

spirillum, n., spīr-ī-lī'm, spirilla, n. plu., spīr-ī-lī'd (L. spīra, a coil, a fold), in bot., moving filaments in the antheridia of Cryptogams; spermatozoids: in phys., organisms in the blood of persons suffering from relapsing fever.

spiroïd, n., spīr-ōyd (Gr. spēra, a coil, a fold; eidos, resemblance), resembling a spiral: spiroïdea, n. plu., spīr-ōyd'ē-a, spiral vessels—see 'spiral': spirolobole, n. plu., spīr-ō-lo'bē-ē (Gr. lobos, a lobe), in bot., Cruciferae which have the cotyledons folded transversely, and the radicle dorsal.

spiroptera, n. plu., spīr-ōpt'-ēr-ā (L. spīra, a coil, a convolution; Gr. pītērōn, a wing), a genus of intestinal parasites whose species are found in various animals: spiropterous, a., spīr-ōpt'-ēr-ūs, in anat., having a spiral tail with membranous wing-like expansions.

splanchnic, a., splāngk'-nik (Gr. splangchnon an entrail), in anat., belonging to the viscera or entrails; applied to three sympathetic nerves which supply
parts of the viscera, named respectively the greater, the lesser, and smallest: splanchnic, n. plu., splanchn’-nik-ā, medicines for bowels; diseases affecting the bowels: splanchnology, n., splanchn’-nik’-ō-jē (Gr. logos, discourse), in anat., that branch of anatomy which treats of the organs of digestion, the organs of respiration, the urinary organs, and the organs of generation: splanchno-skeleton, splanchn’-ō-skēl’-ē-ōn, in zool., the hard structure occasionally developed in connection with the internal organs or viscera.

spleen, n., splēn (L. and Gr. splēn, the milt or spleen), a spongy viscus near the large extremity of the stomach, on the left side of the abdominal cavity, is supposed to be connected with the lymphatic system; the spleen was formerly supposed to be the seat of melancholy, anger, and vexation.

splenculus, n., splēn’-kul’-ūs, splen- 
ulii, n. plu., splēn’-kul’-ī (dim. of L. splēn, the milt or spleen), in anat., small detached, roundish nodules, occasionally found in the neighbourhood of the spleen, and similar to it in substance; supplementary spleens.

splenial, a., splēn’-i-āl (L. splēn- 
um, a plaster, a patch, a splint), in anat., applied to a bone of the skull in certain vertebrata; denoting an osseous plate connected with the mandible of a Reptile.

splenic, a., splēn’-ik (L. and Gr. splēn, the milt or spleen), of or belonging to the spleen: splenitis, n., splēn’-i-tis, inflammation of the spleen: splenic apoplexy, congestion and extravasation of the spleen, occurring suddenly in plethoric animals, but may occur from any cause: splenic fever, a malignant and highly contagious disease of cattle: splenisation, n., splēn’-iz-shēn, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, giving to them the appearance of the substance of the spleen.

splenius, a., splēn’-i-ūs (L. and Gr. splēn, the spleen; L. splēnium, a patch or pad), a muscle of the back, so named from its having the form of a strap which binds down the parts lying under it:

splenius capitis, kāp’-i-tis (L. cāpūt, the head, cāpitis, of the head), one of the two dividing branches of the splenius muscle, which arises from the spines of the seventh cervical and two upper dorsal vertebrae: splenius colli, kōl’-lī (L. collum, the neck, colli, of the neck), the other dividing branch of the splenius muscle, attached inferiorly to the spinous processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth dorsal vertebrae.

splint, n., splīnt (Ger. splīnt, a pin or peg), a thin piece of wood or metal, generally padded with a soft material, two or more pieces being employed in the case of fractures, or severe sprains, to bind the parts together, and keep them in absolute rest, the better to permit the healing powers of nature to effect a cure: splint-bone, the fibula, or small bone of the leg, so called from its resemblance to a surgical splint.

Spondias, n., spōnd’-i-ās (Gr. spon-
dias, a kind of wild plum), a genus of plants, Ord. Anacardi-
aceae, so named from the appearance of its fruit: Spondias birrea, birr’-rē-ā (from a native name), supplies an edible kernel in Abyssinia and in Senegal, the fruit is employed in the preparation of an alcoholic drink: S. dulcis, dūl’-sīs (L. dulcis, sweet), a native of the Society Islands, whose fruit, the Wi, is compared in flavour to the pine-apple: S. lutea, lōt’-ē-ā (L. lūteus, golden-yellow—from lūtum, a plant used
in dyeing yellow); S. mombin, mōm'bin (unascertained); S. tuberosa, tūber-os'ā (L. tūberōsus, having fleshy knots—from tūber, a protuberance), are species producing fruits called Hog-plums, peculiar in taste, chiefly used to fatten swine; the leaves of 'S. mombin' are astringent, and the fruit laxative; and the fruit of 'S. tuberosa' is employed in fevers: S. mangifera, māng-i-fēr'ā (L. mango, the mango fruit; fero, I yield), yields a yellowish-green fruit, eaten in India, and used as a pickle in the unripe state: S. venulosa, vēn-ul-os'ā (L. vēnulōsus, full of veins—from vēna, a vein), has aromatic astringent properties.

Spongida, n. plu., spunj-id-ā (L. spongia, Gr. spongia, a sponge; Gr. eidos, resemblance), a division of the Protozoa, known as sponges: spongiose, a., spunj'-i dz', having a spongy texture: spongy, a., spunj'-i, full of small cavities or concelli.

Spongioline, n., spunj'-i-op'il-in (L. spongia, a sponge; Gr. pilōs, felt; L. pilus, hair), a useful and efficient substitute for a poultice, consisting of a mass of felted shreds of wool and sponge with an india-rubber backing.

Sporadic, a., spör'-ā'dēk (Gr. sporadikos, dispersed, scattered—from speiro, I sow seed), scattered; applied to diseases which occur in single and scattered cases; opposed to 'epidemic,' and 'endemic'; in bot., applied to plants confined to limited localities.

Spores, n. plu., spōr'ā, also sporules, n. plu., spör'-ūlz (Gr. spora, a seed), in bot., the minute grains in flowerless plants which perform the functions of seeds, as in Ferns and Club mosses; cellular germinating bodies in Cryptogamic plants; in zool., the reproductive gemmules of certain sponges: sporoseous, a., spör'-ā-shūs, convertible into spores: sporangium, n., spör-ān'jē-ām, sporangia, n. plu., spör-ān'jē-ā (Gr. anggos, a vessel), hollow, flask-shaped organs, like ovaries, found in Cryptogamic plants, containing spores; sporocases: sporangium, n., a sporocase producing spores in the centre: sporangiferous, a., spör'-ān'jē-fēr-ūs (L. fero, I bear), bearing or producing spores: sporangioles, n. plu., spör-ān'jē-ołz (dim. ole), very minute sporangia.

Spore-sacs, n. plu., spör-sēks' (spore and sac), in zool., the simple generative buds of certain Hydrozoa, not having the medusoid structure developed.

Sporidium, n., spör-ād'ē-ām, sporidia, n. plu., spör-ād'-i-ā (Gr. spora, seed; eidos, resemblance), in bot., a cellular germinating body in Cryptogamics, containing two or more cells; reproductive cells produced within asc or sporangia.

Sporocarp, n., spör'-okārp (Gr. spora, seed; karpos, fruit), in bot., the ovoid sac containing the organs of reproduction in Marsileaceae: sporophore, n., spör'-ō-fōr (Gr. phorėō, I bear), in bot., a stalk supporting a spore; in plu., filamentous processes supporting spores in Fungi.

Sporophyllum, n., spör'-ō-f'il-lūm, sporophylla, n. plu., spör'-ō-f'il-lā (Gr. spora, a seed; phyllon, a leaf), in bot., small leafy lobes, which contain tetraspores.

Sporozoid, a., spör'-ō-zōyd (Gr. spora, seed; eidos, resemblance), in bot., a moving spore furnished with cilia or vibratile processes.

Sporules, see 'spores.'
to press, to strain; probably only a corruption of Eng. strain, to squeeze), a sudden and excessive strain of the muscular fascia, tendons, or ligaments.

spur, n., spér (AS. spura, Ger. sporn, Gael. spor, a spur), the same as ‘calcar’: spurred, a., spér'd, same as ‘calcarate’; see ‘calcar.’

squama, n., skwäm'ä, squame, n. plu., skwäm'ë (L. squama, the scale of a fish or serpent), in bot., a scale; a part arranged like a scale, as tracts on the receptacle of Compositeæ: squamaeform, a., skwäm'ë-form (L. forma, shape), scale-like; Squamata, n. plu., skwäm'-ät'ä (L. squámátus, scaly), the division of Reptiles, among which the integument develops horny scales, while there are no dermal ossifications: squamate, a., skwäm'ät', scale-like; scaly.

squama occipitis, skwäm'ä ök-spé'-it'-ës (L. squama, a scale; occipit, the back part of the head; occiptis, of the back part of the head), in anat., a region of the occipital bone.

squamo-parietal, a., skwäm'-o-pär'-ët'-ä, one of the three sutures at the side of the skull which is arched: squamo-sphenoidal, a., sfén'-oijd'-âl, the outer portion of an irregular suture, occurring between the outer extremity of the basilar suture and the sphenoparietal: squamo-zygomatic, a., zig'-óm'-ät'ik, a suture which forms a centre of ossification in the foetal skull.

squamosa, a., skwäm'äs', and squamous, a., skwäm'ät's (L. squama, a scale), in bot., covered with scales; squamate; in anat., applied to a portion of the temporal bone: squamosal, a., skwäm'-óz'il, in anat., applied, in the lower vertebra, to one of the bones of the skull.

squamulae, n. plu., skwäm'-ul'ë (dim. of L. squama, a scale), in bot., minute membranous scales, occasionally occurring in the flowers of grasses: squamulose, a., skwäm'-ul'ös', having minute scales.

squarrose, a., skwör'-rös' (mid. L. squarrosus, covered with scurf), in bot., covered with projecting parts or jags, as leaves; having scales, small leaves, or projections, spreading widely from the axis on which they are crowded.

Stachyarpetha, n., sták'-tär-fët'-ä (Gr. stachus, an ear or spike of corn; tarpheios, thick, dense), a genus of plants, Ord. Verbenaceæ:
Stachyarpetha mutabilis, müt'-äb'-ël'-ës (L. mutábilis, changeable), a handsome, ever-flowering shrub, whose leaves have been imported from S. America to adulterate tea; it is also used for tea.

Stackhousia, n., sták'-howz'-ål's-e (after Mr. Stackhouse, a British botanist), the Stackhousia family, an Order of plants of Australia: Stackhousia, n., sták'-howz'-ät', a genus of plants.

staggers, n. plu., stäg'-gérz (Dan. stagger, Prov. Ger. staggeren, to stagger), a disease in horses and cattle attended with reeling or giddiness.

Stagmaria, n., stäg'-mär'-ät (Gr. stigma, a fluid, a liquor), a genus of plants, Ord. Anacardiaceæ:
Stagmaria verniciflua, vern'-is'-ì.flö'ät (F. vernis, mid. L. vernix, varnish; L. fluo, I flow), a species which is the source of the hard black varnish called Japan Lacquer.

stamen, n., stäm'en (L. stämen, the standing thing, as a thread from the distaff, or the warp in the upright looms of the ancients—from stô, I stand), in bot., the male organ of the flower, situated within the petals, and consisting of stalks or filaments, and anthers containing pollen: staminal, a., stäm'-in'äl, of or pert. to a stamen:
staminate, a., *stäm-in-äät*, also staminiferous, a., *stäm-in-ij'er-ūs* (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing stamens; applied to a male flower, or to plants bearing male flowers.

**staminidia**, n. plu., *stäm-in-ödl'-ä* (L. *stāmen*, a stamen, *stāminis*, of a stamen), in bot., same as 'Antheridia,' which see.

**staminodium**, n., *stäm-in-ödl'-äm*, staminodia, n. plu., -ödl'-ä (L. *stāmen*, a stamen; *hōdös*, a way), in bot., rudimentary or abortive stamens; stamens which become sterile by the degeneration or non-development of the anthers: staminody, n., *stäm-in-ödl'-i*, the conversion of parts of the flower into stamens, either perfect or imperfect.

**stapedius**, n., *stäp-pödl'-äs* (mid. L. *stäpes*, a stirrup), in anat., a small muscle inserted into the neck of the stapes posteriorly: stapes, n., *stäp'-ēz*, a stirrup-like bone of the middle ear, forming the third and innermost bone of the chain ossicles, stretching across the middle ear.

**Stapelia**, n., *stäp-ēl'-ä* (after Dr. Stapel, of Amsterdam), an extensive genus of plants, Ord. Asclepiadaceae, having a grotesque appearance, and singularly beautiful star-like flowers, often having a fetid odour, and hence called carrion-flowers, as they attract blow-flies, which deposit maggots on them, and these by their movements are alleged to cause fertilisation of the plants.

**Staphyleaceae**, n. plu., *stäf-ill'-ē-ä* stär-ē (Gr. *stāphylē*, a grape, a bunch), the Bladder-nut family, so named from the flowers and fruit being disposed in clusters: Staphylea, n., *stäf'-il'-ē-a*, a genus whose species have inflated bladder-like pericarps.

**Staphylosma**, n., *stäf'-il'-ömd'-ä* (Gr. *stāphylē*, a grape), an unnatural protrusion of the tunics of the eye-ball; a protrusion of a portion of the sclerotic.

**stasimorphia**, n., *stäst-i-mörd'-i* (Gr. *stasis*, a standing; *morphē*, form, shape), in bot., a deviation in form, arising from an arrest of growth.

**stasis**, n., *stäst'-äs* (Gr. *stasis*, a stationary posture), in med., a stagnation of the blood, or animal fluids.

**Staticæ**, n. plu., *stäšt-äs'-ē* (Gr. *stātīkē*, capable of stopping, astringent — from *stataiō*, I stand at), a tribe or Sub-order of the Order Plumbaginaceae, so named in allusion to the powerful astringency of some species: Staticæ, n., *stäšt'-äs'-ē*, a genus of plants: Staticæ Caroliniana, kār'-ō-līn-ih-tā' (of or from Carolina), a species whose root is one of the most powerful vegetable astringents.

**statablasts**, n. plu., *stät-öblästs* (Gr. *stāt bios*, stationary; *blastos*, a bud), in zool., certain reproductive buds developed in the interior of Polyzoa, but not set at liberty till the death of the parent organism.

**stearin**, n., *städr'-är-in* (Gr. stē kar, suet, tallow: F. *stearine*), the solid fatty principle of animal fat: stearic, a., *städr'-ik*, pert. to stearin, or obtained from it, as stearic acid.

**steaoptene**, n., *städr'-ōpt'-ēn* (Gr. stē kar, suet; optānō, I inspect or view), a solid crystalline matter deposited from many essential oils, allied to camphor.

**steatoma**, n., *städ'-öt-ōmd'-ä* (Gr. stē kar, suet; stētomā, fat), a tumour containing a fatty or granular material; an 'atheroma, which see.

**Steganiophthalmata**, n. plu., *sted'-än-õf-thāl'-mēt'-ä* (Gr. *stēgānos*, covered; *ophthālmos*, the eye), in zool., certain Medusa having the 'sense organs,' or 'marginal bodies,' protected by a sort of
hood; now separated from the Medusæ, and placed as a separate division under the name Lucernarida.

stellite, a., stëll-lät (L. stella, a star), in bot., arranged like a star; radiating: stelliform, a., stëll-li-förm (L. forma, shape), radiating like a star; stellate; in zool., star-shaped.

stellerida, n. plu., stëll-lëri-dă (L. stella, a star), a name sometimes given to the Order of Star-fishes.

stellulae, n. plu., stëll-ul-ĕ (dim. of L. stella, a star), in anat., a name given to any cluster of small veins or vessels which have a stellate arrangement.

stem, n., stëm (AS. stemm, Ger. stamm, the stem of a tree), the body of a tree or plant; the ascending axis of a plant; a prostrate or underground shoot.

stemmata, n. plu., stëm-ëmät-ă (Gr. stëmma, a garland), in zool., the simple eyes or ocelli of certain animals, such as insects, spiders, and crustacea.

stenophyllous, a., stën-ôf-il-ăs (Gr. stënōs, narrow; phyllon, a leaf), in bot., narrow-leaved.

stercoaceous, a., stërk-ôr-ă-shūs, also sterculal, a., stërk-ôr-ăl (L. stërcorōsus, full of dung—from stercus, dung), pert. to or resembling dung; faecal.

Sterculiaceae, n. plu., stërk'-ul-i-ă: së-ĕ (L. Sterculius, the god which presides over manure—from stercus, manure), the Sterculia and Silk-cotton family, an Order of plants, some are mucilaginous and demulcent, some used as food, and others supply a material like cotton: Sterculiææ, n. plu., stërk'-ul-i-ĕ-ĕ, a tribe or Sub-order: Sterculia, n., stërk-ôl-ă-ă, a genus of plants, the leaves and flowers of some species being fetid: Sterculia tomentosa, tóm-ënt-öz-ă (L. tomentum, a stuffing for cushions; Sp. tomentoso, pert to horse hair); also S. acuminata, äk-ûm-in-ät-ă (L. acuminatus, made sharp - pointed— from acümén, a point), are species whose seeds in Africa are called Kola, and are used there to sweeten water.

sterigmata, n. plu., stër-ig-mät-ă (Gr. stërgima, a prop or support; stërgmātta, props), in bot., cells bearing naked spores: cellular filaments to which spores or spermatia are attached, as in the Spermagones of Lichens.

sterile, a., stër'-il (L. sterilis, barren), in bot., incapable of producing seeds; applied to male flowers not bearing fruit: sterility, n., stër-il-ł-ţi, inability of male flowers to bear fruit; in animals, the inability of either sex to propagate their species.

Sternbergia, n., stern-bërg'-î-ă (after Count Sternberg, a botanist), a genus of plants, Ord. Amaryllidaceæ: Sternbergia lutca, löt'-ē-ă (L. luteus, yellowish—from latum, a plant used in dyeing yellow), supposed to be the 'lily of the fields' referred to by Christ.

sternum, n., stërn-ûm (Gr. stëron, the breast), the flat bone of the breast to which the ribs are attached in front; the breast-bone: sternal, a., stërn-ăl, of or pert. to the sternum: sternalis brutorum, stern-ăl-ăs bröt-ůr-ŭm (L. sternális, sternal; brütum, a brute), the sternal-bone of the brutes; a muscle of the thorax constant in some of the brutes, occasionally present in man: sterno, stërn-ó, denoting attachment to, or connection with, the sternum: sterno - clavicular, applied to a ligament extending from the sternum to the clavicle or collar-bone: sterno - hyoid, (see under 'hyo'), applied to the thin, narrow, riband-like muscle arising from the inner extremity of the clavicle: sterno-
mastoid, or sterno-cleido-mastoid, a large, thick muscle, which passes obliquely across the side of the neck, enclosed between the two layers of the deep cervical fascia: sterndo-thyroid, a muscle arising from the posterior surface of the first bone of the sternum, and inserted into a part of the thyroid cartilage.

sternutation, n., stérn*-út-*án (L. sternuo, I sneeze), the act of sneezing: sternutatory, a., stérn*-út-*ó-r-í, having the quality of provoking sneezing.

ster tor, n., stér*t-ór (L. sterto, I snore), the loud snoring which accompanies inspiration in certain diseases: stertorous, a., stér*t-ór-*ús, applied to the loud snoring of apoplexy.

stethoscope, n., stéth-ó-skóp (Gr. stéthós, the breast; skópēó, I view), a tube or solid instrument, of any material, and of various shapes, used by medical men in listening to the sounds produced by the action of the organs in the chest or other cavities of the body; an instrument employed in mediate auscultation: a stethoscope may be single, binaural, or double.

sthenic, a., sthé'n-ík (Gr. sthēnos, strength), attended-with a morbid increase of vital action; opposed to asthenic, or diseases of debility.

stichidium, n., stík-úd'-i-um, stichidium, n. plu., stík-úd'-i-a (Gr. stichidion, a little bladder; also may be, Gr. stichos, a row or series), in bot., case-like receptacles for the spores of some Algae; free spore-cases in Algae having the spores arranged in rows.

stigma, n., stíg'-má, stigmata, n. plu., stíg'-má-tá (Gr. stigma, a mark made with a sharp-pointed instrument—from stizo, I mark with points), in bot., sing., the naked upper portion of the pistil on which the fertilising pollen falls; the breathing pore of an insect; in bot., plu., the points of the basidia in some Fungi; in zoől., the breathing pores or spiracles of insects, and Arachnida: stigmaria, n. plu., stíg-már'-í-á, in geol., fossil root stems having regular pitted or dotted surfaces.

Stilaginaceae, n. plu., stil'-á-jén'-á se'-e (Gr. stulos, a column or pillar), the Stilago family, an Order of plants, some yielding edible fruits, and others used as pot herbs: Stilago, n., stil-ág'-ó, a genus of ornamental trees.

Stillingia, n., stil-inj'-i-á (after Dr. Stillingfleet, an Eng. botanist), a genus of plants, Ord. Euphorbiaceae: Stillingia sebifera, seb'-í-fer-á (L. sebum, tallow, fat; fero, I bear), the tallow tree of China, used in making candles, and the plant also yields a bland oil.

stipate, a., stip'-át (L. stipátus, crowded or pressed together), in bot., pressed together; crowded: stipation, n., stip'-á-shún, an accumulation in the cavities or tissues.

stipe, n., stip (L. stipes, a stock, a stalk, stipitis, of a stalk), in bot., the stem of palms and ferns; the stalk of fern fronds; the stalk or stem bearing the pileus in Agarics: stipels, n. plu., stip'-élz, small leaflets at the base of the pinnules of compound leaves: stipitate, a., stip'-i-tá-t, in bot., supported on a stalk; stalked: stipitiform, a., stip'-i-tí-rórorm (L. forma, shape), resembling a stalk or stem.

stipule, n., stip'-ul (L. stipula, a stem, a stalk), in bot., a leaflet at the base of other leaves, having a lateral position, and more or less changed in form or texture; a process developed at the base of a petiole: stipulary, a., stip'-úl'-ó-r-í, in bot., occupying the place of stipules, such as tendrils: stip-
ulate, a., strīp·ūl·āt, furnished with stipules.

stole, n., stōl, also stolon, n., stōl·ōn (L. stōlo, a twig or shoot springing from the stock of a tree), in bot., a lax trailing and rooting branch, given off at the summit of the root, and then turning downwards and taking root at intervals; in zool., one of the connecting processes of sarcod in Foraminifera; also the processes sent out by the coenosarc of certain Actinozoa; the connecting tube among the social Ascidians.

stoloniferous, a., stōl·ōn·if·ēr·ūs (L. stōlo, a shoot from the stock of a tree; fero, I bear), in bot., having creeping runners, which root at the joints; see 'stolon.'

Stomapoda, n. plu., stōm·āp·ōd·ā (Gr. stōma, the mouth; pous, the foot, pōdes, feet), an Order of Crustaceans, which have thoracic or true feet in connection with the mouth.

stomata, n. plu., stōm·āt·ā, and stomates, n. plu., stōm·āt·ēz (Gr. stōma, the mouth, stomāta, mouths), in bot., minute openings in the epidermis of plants, especially in the leaves: stomatitis, n., stōm·āt·i·ti·ās, in med., inflammation of the mouth.

stomatode, n., stōm·āt·ōd (Gr. stōma, a mouth; hodos, a way), in zool., possessing a mouth, as in the so-called stomatode Protozoa.

stool, n., stōl (L. stōlo, a shoot; Ger. stuhl, a stock; Manx sthol, a sprout or branch), in bot., a plant from which layers are propagated by bending down some of its branches to the ground in order to permit them to root in the earth; the root or stump of a timber tree which throws up shoots.

storax, see 'Styrax.'

stramonium, see 'Datura.'

strangulated, a., strāng·gūl·āt·ēd (L. strāngōlo, I throttle), in bot., contracted and expanded irregularly: strangulation, n., strāng·gūl·ā·shūn, a forcible obstruction of the air passages; the condition of any part or organ too closely constricted: strangury, n., strāng·gūr·ē, difficult and painful urination.

stratum bacillorum, strāt·ūm bāl·sil·ōr·ūm (L. strātum, a layer; bācillum, a small rod or wand, bācillōrum, of small rods), the external columnar layer of the retina, consisting of innumerable thin rods placed vertically side by side like palisades, and of larger bodies interspersed, named cones.

Strepsiptera, n. plu., strēp·stir·ē·nā (Gr. strēpho, I twist; ptērōn, a wing), an Order of insects in which the anterior wings are represented by twisted rudiments: strepsipterous, a., -tēr·ūs, having the first pair of wings represented by twisted rudiments: Strepsirhina, n. plu., strēp·sir·in·ā (Gr. rhōs, the nose, rhinos, of the nose, rhīnēs, nostrils), a group of the quadrumpada; also called Prosimiē.

stria, n., strī·ē, strīae, n. plu., strī·ē (L. strīa, a furrow, a channel), in bot., a narrow line or mark: strīae, lines or streaks on the surface of a body: striated, a., strī·āt·ēd, marked or impressed with thread-like lines: strīa terminalis, tērm·in·ā·līs (L. term·inālis, terminal), the terminal streak; in anat., a narrow whitish band running along the inner border of each corpus striatum of the brain: strīae longitudinalis, lōnj·ī·āt·ēd·ēn·ā·līs (L. longitudinālis, longitudinal), longitudinal streaks; in anat., two white tracts, placed close to each other, in the corpus callosum of the brain.

stricture, n., strīk·tūr (L. strictus, drawn together, bound or tied tight), in med., a spasmodic or
morbid contraction of any passage of the body, generally applied to the contraction of the urethra, or channel by which the urine passes from the body.

strigæ, n. plu., stridij'-é (L. strîgâ, a row or ridge left in ploughing; strîgæ, ridges), in bot., little, upright, unequal, stiff hairs, swelled at their bases: strigose, a., strig-ôz', covered with sharp ridged hairs.

stróbíla, n., strôb'-îł-a (Gr. strôbílôs, a top, a fir cone), in zool., the adult tapeworm with its generative segments; also applied to one of the stages in the life of the Lucernariaida.

stróbilus, n., strôb'-îł, also strôbilus, n., strôb'-îł-ûs (Gr. strôbílos, L. strôbílus, anything shaped like a top, a cone), in bot., a multiple fruit in the form of a head or cone, as in the hop and pine.

stroma, n., strôm'-â (Gr. strôma, anything spread out for resting, a stratum), in anat., the substance or tissue which forms a foundation or basis, or affords mechanical support; in bot., the arborescent or cup-shaped receptacle containing the perithecia in large numbers, as in certain Fungi.

strombuliform, a., strôm-bûl'-î-form (L. strômbus, a kind of spiral snail-shell; forma, shape), in bot., twisted in a long spire.

Strongyle, n., strônj'-îl, or Strongylius, n., strônj'-îł-ûs, Strongylï, n. plu., strônj'-îl-î (Gr. strôngy-los, round, globular), a genus of internal parasites found in the heart and kidney: Strongylus gigas, gig'-âs (L. gigas, a giant), a formidable large round worm, of a blood-red colour, which infects the kidneys: S. armatus, ârm-ât'-ûs (L. armatus, armed), the needle-worm.

Strophænthus, n., strof'-ânth'-ûs (Gr. strophænthus, a twisted thing, a cord; anthos, a flower), a genus of very beautiful shrubs, Ord. Apocynacæ, the segments of the corolla being long, narrow, and twisted: Strophænthus kombe, kôm'b-e (native name), furnishes the kombe arrow poison of S. Africa: S. hispidus, hisp'-îd-ûs (L. hispidus, shaggy, hairy), supplies an arrow poison in W. Africa.

strophioles, n., strof'-îł-ôlz (L. strophîlûm, a small wreath or garland), in bot., cellular bodies not dependent on fertilisation, which are produced at various points on the testa of seeds; swollen fungus-like excrescences on the surface of some seeds about the hilum: strophiolate, a., strof'-îł-ô-lât, having little fungus-like excrescences around the hilum.

strophulus, n., strof'-îł-ûs (Gr. strophô, I turn), red-gum, a simple form of skin eruption occurring in infants.

struma, n., strôm'-â (L. strûma, a scrofulous tumour), a diseased state, having, with other characteristics, a tendency to a swelling of the glands in various parts of the body; a scrofulous swelling or tumour; in bot., a cellular swelling at the point where a leaflet joins the midrib: stramous, a., strôm'-ûs, scrofulous.

Strychnæa, n. plu., strîk'-în-â (L. strychnus, Gr. struchnos, a kind of nightshade), a Sub-order of the Ord. Loganiacæ: Strychnos, n., strîk'-nûs, a genus of valuable plants from their medicinal properties, which, however, are highly poisonous: Strychnos Nux-vomica, nuks-vôm'-îk-â (L. nux, a nut; vomicus, of or pert. to vomiting), the poison-nut or koochla, which supplies Nux-vomica, obtained from the seeds; all parts of the plant are intensely bitter, especially the seeds and bark: S. Ignatia, ūgn-â-shî-â (after St. Ignatia), St. Ignatia's
of one or other, or both, eyelids.

**style, n.** stil (L. stylus, a stake, a pale), in bot., the stalk interposed between the ovary and the stigma; the prolongation of an ovary bearing the ovary and the stigma: style-form, a., stil-t-form (L. forma, shape), pointed in shape.

**Styliдиacae, n. plu.** stil-id'-i-āst-ē (Gr. stulos, a column, a pillar), the Styliodium or stylewort family, an Order of plants found at the southern point of S. America: Styliodium, n., stil-id'-i-um, a genus of plants; in the species, the column formed by the union of the filaments and style possess a peculiar irritability.

**style-glossus, stil'-ō-glos'-ūs** (style, from Gr. stulos, a column, a style, denoting connection with the stylloid process of the temporal bone; Gr. glōssa, a tongue), in anat., the shortest of three muscles which spring from the stylloid process of the temporal bone, situated partly under the tongue: stylo-hyoid, hē'ōyd (see 'hyoid'), a ligament, consisting of a thin fibrous cord, which extends from the point of the stylloid process to the lesser corner of the hyoid bone; a small branch of the facial nerve: stylo-mastoid, māst'-ōyd (see 'mastoid'), the small branch given off by the posterior articular artery, which enters the stylo-mastoid foramen in the temporal bone; a foramen in the temporal bone: stylo-maxillary, māks'-i-lär'-i (see 'maxilla, a jaw'), a ligament consisting of a strong thickened band of fibres connected with the cervical fascia, and which separates the parotid from the sub-maxillary gland: stylo-pharyngeus, fur'-ing-gē'-ūs (Gr. pharunjx, the pharynx), a muscle arising from the stylloid process of the temporal bone, and passing to the side of the pharynx.
styloid, a., stil'dōyd (Gr. stulos, a style, a column; eidos, resemblance), in anat., shaped like a style or pen, applied to such processes as the ulna and temporal bone.

stylopod, n., stil'dō-pōd, also stylopodium, n., stil'dō-pōd'i-um (Gr. stulos, a style, a column; pous, a foot, podos, of a foot), in bot., a fleshy disc bearing the styles in Umbelliferae: stylospores, n. plu., stil'dō-spōrz (Gr. spora, seed), the spores borne upon a stem; the spore-like bodies borne on a cellular stalk in the Picnides of Lichens.

styptic, n., stil'pītik (L. stypticus, Gr. stūptikos, astringent), a substance which arrests local bleeding, such as cold water and ice, and astringents.

Styracaceae, n. plu., stil'āk-ā'sē-ē (L. styrax, Gr. sturax, a resinous gum, storax), the Storax family, an Order of plants, which possess, in general, stimulant, aromatic, and fragrant properties: Styracae, n. plu., stil'ā-ā'sē-ē, a tribe or Sub-order: Styrax, n., stil'āks, a genus of handsome flowering and useful plants: Styrax benzoine, bēn'zō-in (said to be from Ar. benzoain), a lofty tree which yields the concrete balsamic exudation called Benzoine, used as a stimulant expectorant, and for fumigation and incense: S. officinale, of'fis-in-āl'lē (L. officinālis, official, by authority—from officina, a workshop), a tree of Syria and Arabia, the source of the balsamic resinous substance called Storax, employed as a pectoral remedy.

sub-acute, a., sub'-āk-āl (L. sub, under, and acute) acute in a moderate degree; neither acute nor chronic.

sub-anconeous, a., sub'-ān-kōn-e'ē, or -ān-kōn-e'ē-us (L. sub, under; L. ancon, Gr. angkon, the curvature of the arm, the elbow), a small muscle consisting of one or two slender fasciculi, which arise from the humerus, and pass to the elbow-joint.

sub-arachnoid, a., sub'-ār-āk-nōyd (L. sub, under; somewhat, and arachnoid), in anat., a space between the arachnoid and piamater; the space which the visceral layer leaves as a loose sheath around the spinal cord.

sub-calcareous, a., somewhat calcareous.

sub-caudal, a., beneath the tail.

sub-central, a., nearly central, but not quite.

subclavian, a., sub-klāv'e-an (L. sub, under; clāvis, a key; clavicula, a small key, the collar-bone), in anat., lying under the clavicle or collar-bone, as an artery or a vein: subclavius, sub-klāv'e-us, a long thin spindle-shaped muscle, placed in the interval between the clavicle and the first rib.

subcrurianus, n., sub-krōr'i-us (L. sub, under; crūs, the leg, crūris, of the leg), a small band of muscular fibres extending from the lower part of the femur to the knee-joint.

subcutaneous, a., sub-kūt'ān-e-us (L. sub, under, and cutaneous), situated or placed immediately under the skin or cutis.

suberate, a., sub'er-e-at (L. suber, the cork tree, subēris, of the cork tree), in chem., a salt formed by suberic-acid with a base: suberic, a., sub'er-i-k, pert. to cork; applied to an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on cork and fatty bodies: suberous, a., sub'er-e-us, in bot., having a corky texture; applied to the epiphloeum or external layer of bark.

sub-genus, somewhat less than a genus, formed by grouping certain species which happen to agree more nearly with each other in some important particulars than do the other species of the genus: sub-order and tribes consist of
certain genera more nearly allied in particular characters than others: sub-class consists of certain orders having general characters more nearly allied than the others.

Subiculum, n., süb-ík'-ül-úm (L. sübicúlum, an under-layer), in bot., the filamentous mycelium of certain Fungi; the Hypothallus.

Sub-involution, n., süb-in-vól-úl-shún (L. sub, somewhat, and involution), the state or condition of the womb when it does not return to its usual size after delivery, but is somewhat larger and heavier.

Subjugant, a., süb-júd'-ánt (L. sub, somewhat, beneath; jacens, lying), lying under or on a lower situation, though not exactly beneath.

Subject, n., süb-jékt (L. subjectus, laid or placed under), in anat., a dead body for dissection: subjective, a., süb-jékt’iv, derived from one’s own consciousness, in distinction from external or objective observation: subjective sensations, sensations which originate in the brain.

Sublimation, n., süb-lim-ál-shún (L. sublimátus, lifted up on high—from sublimis, high), the operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of a vapour by heat and condensing it again.

Sublingua, n., süb-líng-gwá (L. sub, somewhat; lingua, the tongue), a tongue-shaped organ: sublingual, a., süb-líng-gwáli, situated under the tongue.

Sublobular, a., süb-lób-á-lár (L. sub, somewhat; Gr. lóbos, the tip of the ear; mid L. lobús, a small lobe), small veins of the liver on which the lobules rest, and into which the intra-lobular veins pour their blood.

Submaxillary, a., süb-mák-sí-lár-i (L. sub, under; maxilla, a jaw), placed under the jaw; applied to a ganglion connected by filaments with the gustatory nerve; a gland next in size to the parotid, situated immediately below the base and the inner surface of the inferior maxilla.

Submental, a., süb-mént-ál (L. sub, under; mentum, the chin), situated under the chin; applied to an artery and a vein running beneath the chin.

Submucous, a., süb-mük’-ús (L. sub, under, and mucous), applied to a coat of the small intestine, connected more firmly with the mucous than with the muscular coat, between which two it is placed.

Sub-occipital, a., süb-ók-sip’-ál (L. sub, under, and occipital), applied to a branch of the first spinal nerve which runs under the back of the head.

Subpedunculate, a., süb-péd-úngk-úl-át (L. sub, under; pedunculus, a little foot, a foot stalk), supported upon a very short stem.

Sub-peritoneal, a., süb-pér’-ít-tén’-él (L. sub, under, and peritoneal), in anat., a layer of areolar tissue, distinct from the abdominal fascia, by which the parietal portion is connected loosely with the fascia lining the abdomen and pelvis.

Sub-scapularis, n., -skáp-úl-árl-i, sub-scapulares, plu., -skáp-úl-ár’-ez (L. sub, under; scapula, the shoulder-blade), a muscle arising from all the internal surface of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus, which muscle pulls the arm backwards and downwards: sub-scapular, a., -skáp-úl-ár, denoting the large branch of the axillary artery arising near the lowest margin of the scapula: sub-scapularis fossa, fós’-á (L. fossa, a ditch), a shallow depression on the anterior surface of the scapula.

Subserous, a., süb-sér’-ús (L. sub,
under, and serous), applied to the connective tissue beneath the serous membranes.

**sub-sessile**, -sês'il (L. sub, somewhat, and sessile), in bot., nearly sessile; almost without a stalk.

**substantia cinerea gelatinosa**, sūb-stā'n̄-shē-ō sīn-ēr'-ē-ā jel-āt-īn'-ōz'-ā (L. substantia, a substance; cinērēūs, ash-coloured; mid. L. gelatinōsus, gelatinous), the grey matter, of a peculiar semi-transparent aspect, in the back part of the posterior horn of the spinal cord: **substantia spongiosa**, spūnj'-ōz'-ā (L. spongīōsus, spongy, porous), the remaining and greater part of the same grey matter.

**subulate**, a., sūb-ul'-ōt (L. sūbōla, an awl), in bot., shaped like a cobbler’s awl.

**succeedaneum**, n., sūk'-sēd-ān'-ē-ām (L. succeedānēus, that which supplies the place of something—from sub, under; cedō, I go), that which is used for something else; a substitute; an amalgam for filling teeth: **succeedaneous**, a., sūk'-sēd-ān'-ē-ūs, supplying the place of something else: **caput succeedaneum**, kāp'-ūt (L. cāput, the head), a puffy tumour of the infant scalp, produced during parturition.

**succisus**, a., sūk'-sēz'-ūs (L. succisus, lopped off), in bot., abrupt, appearing as if it were cut off; premorse.

**succulent**, a., sūk'-kūl'-ēnt (L. succus, juice or moisture; F. succulent), in bot., having juicy and soft stems and leaves; soft and juicy.

**sudamens**, n., sūd'-ām'-ēnz (L. sūdo, I sweat or perspire), minute vesicles, containing fluid, appearing abundantly on the chest in cases of rheumatic fever and other diseases, accompanied by profuse perspiration.

**sudorific**, n., sūd'-ōr'-ēf'-ik (L. sūdor, sweat; fācto, I make), a remedy which causes and pro-

**sulcate**, a., sūl'-āt (L. sulcus, a furrow), in bot., furrowed or grooved; having a deeply furrowed surface: **sulciform**, a., sūl'-sī'-fōrm (L. forma, shape), furrowed; same as sulcate.

**sulcus**, n., sūl'-kūs, sulcī, n. plu., sūl'-lī (L. sulcus, a furrow), in anat., a groove on the surface of bones, and other parts; the depressions which separate the convolutions of the brain: **sulcus frontalis**, frōnt-āl'-īs (L. frōntis, the forehead, the front, frontis, of the front), a groove which lodges the commencement of the longitudinal sinus.

**sulphate**, n., sūl'-āt (L. sulphur, brimstone), in chem., a salt formed by sulphuric acid with any base, as sulphate of lime: **sulphur**, n., sūl'-fūr, one of the elementary substances, occurring as a greenish-yellow, brittle, solid body, crystalline in structure, of a peculiar odour when rubbed, burns with a bluish flame, and emits most suffocating fumes; employed in medicine in two forms — sublimed sulphur, and precipitated sulphur or milk of sulphur: **sulphuret**, n., sūl'-fūr'-ēt, a compound of sulphur with hydrogen, or with a metal: **sulphuretted**, a., sūl'-fūr'-ēt'-ēd, combined with sulphur: **sulphuric**, a., sūl'-fūr'-īk, pert. to or obtained from sulphur: **sulphurous**, a., sūl'-fūr'-ūs, containing or resembling sulphur: **sulphuric acid**, a powerful acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur com-
bined with three of oxygen, much used in the arts and medicine; popularly named oil of vitriol: sulphurous acid, an acid forming the fumes evolved from sulphur when burned in air: sulphuretted hydrogen, a gas having the fetid odour of rotten eggs, composed of one equivalent of sulphur and one of hydrogen.

supercarbonate, n., supé-r-kár.bón-át (L. super, above, in excess, and carbonate), a substance which holds the greatest quantity of the carbonate which can be held: superphosphate, n., sós-fát (see 'phosphate'), any substance containing the greatest quantity of phosphoric acid, which can combine with the base.

supercilia, n. plu., supé-r-síl·tá (L. super, above; ciliúm, an eyelid, cilia, eyelids), the eyebrows, consisting of two arched eminences of integument, which surmount the upper circumference of the orbit on each side, and support numerous short, thick hairs: superciliary, a., sél·ár·i, situated above the eyebrow.

superficialis colli, supé-r-físh·ált·ís kól·lí (L. superfícialis, superficial; collum, the neck, colli, of the neck), in anat., the superficial plexus of the neck, being a branch of the cervical plexus, arises from the second and third cervical nerves.

superior, a., supé-r·lér·ér (L. superior, higher— from super, above), in bot., placed above another organ—applied especially to indicate the position of the ovary with respect to the calyx; in anat., higher; more elevated.

supertuberation, n., supé-r-túb·ér·ál·shún (L. super, over, above; tuber, a hump or excrescence), in bot., the growth of young potatoes from old ones still attached to the shaw and growing.

supervolute, a., supé-r-vól·át', also supervolutive, a., vól·át·ív (L. super, above, over; vólátus, rolled or twisted), in bot., having a plaited and rolled arrangement in the bud; rolled upon itself in vernalation.

supine, a., supín·n (L. supinus, bent or thrown backwards, lying on the back), lying on the back, or with face upwards: supinate, a., supín·n·át, in bot., leaning or inclining with, exposure to the sun: supination, n., supín·á·shún, in anat., the movement of the arm by which the palm of the hand is turned upwards; the opposite is called pronation: supinator, n., supín·n·á·tór, a muscle which turns the palm of the hand upwards: supinator brevis, brév·ís (L. brevis, short), a broad muscle, of a hollow cylindrical form, and curved round the upper third of the radius: supinator longus, long·gús (L. longus, long), the most superficial muscle on the radial side of the forearm, passing from the humerus to the radius.

suppository, n., sup póz·út·ór·í (L. suppositorius, placed under—from sub, under; pōno, I place), a solid medicinal agent for introduction into the rectum.

suppression, n., sup présh·ún (L. suppressus, held or kept back—from sub, under; pressus, pressed), in bot., the complete non-development of organs; in med., arrest of a normal secretion.

suppuration, n., sup pur·ál·shún (L. suppurationis, having matter gathered underneath—from sub, under; pus, the white and viscid matter of a sore), the matter formed in a sore; matter or pus: suppurative, a., sup pur·át·ív, tending to suppurate: n., a medicine or application which promotes the formation in a sore of pus.

supra-acromial, sup rá -ák·róm·ál·l (L. supra, on the upper side or top; supérus, upper, on high;
and acromial), the name of an artery, and also of a nerve lying above the acromion of the artery: supra-clavicular, a., klāv-ik-āl-ār (see 'clavicular'), applied to two branches of nerves arising from the third and fourth cervical nerves: supra-decompound, dé-kōm-pōund (see 'decompound'), in bot., very much divided and sub-divided: supra-maxillary, māks-āl-ār-i, or māks-ik-āl-i (see 'maxillary'), applied to a branch of the facial nerve passing over the side of the maxilla to the angle of the mouth: supra-renal, -rēn-āl (see 'renal'), situated above the kidneys: supra-spina-tus, spīn-āl-ās (L. spīna, a spine; spīnātus, the back-bone), a muscle situated above the spine of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus, which raises the arm, etc.: supra-spinous, spīn-ās (see 'spinous'), applied to the superior and smaller division of the posterior surface of the scapula; designating the ligaments which connect the spines of the vertebrae: supra-sternal, stērn-āl (L. sternum, the breast-bone), designating a branch of the cervical nervous plexus: supra-trochlear, trōk-īl-ār (L. trochlea, a pulley), applied to a branch of the ophthalmic nerves, which is prolonged to the inner angle of the orbit, close to the point at which the pulley of the upper oblique muscle is fixed to the orbit.

sural, a., sūr-āl (L. sūra, the calf of the leg), in anat., pert. to the calf of the leg.

surculus, n., sērk-āl-ās (L. surcul-ūs, a young twig, a shoot), a shoot thrown off underground, and only rooting at its base; a sucker from the neck of a plant beneath the surface.

suspended, a., sūs-ānd-ēd (L. sub, under; pendēo, I hang), in bot., applied to an ovule hanging from a point a little below the apex of the ovary: suspensor, n., sūs-ānd-ōr, in surg., a band to suspend the scrotum; in bot., the cord which suspends the embryo, and is attached to the radicle in the young state: suspensory, n., sūs-ānd-ōr-i, anything which suspends or holds up: suspensorium, n., sūs-ānd-ōr-i-ūm, the apparatus by which the lower jaw is suspended to the upper jaw.

sustentacular, a., sūs-tēn-āl-ār (L. sustentāculum, a prop, a support), applied to a kind of connective tissue which serves as a supporting framework to the peculiar elements and nourishing blood-vessels of certain organs and textures: sustentaculum līenis, lī-en-ēs (L. līen, the spleen, līenis, of the spleen), the support of the spleen; a fold of peritoneum extending from the diaphragm to the colon: sustentaculum tali, tāl-i (L. tālus, the ankle-bone, tāl-i, of the ankle-bone), the support of the ankle-bone; a flattened process which projects inwards near the anterior extremity of the os calcis.

suture, n., sūt-ār, also sutura, n., sūt-ār-ā (L. sūtura, a seam—from sūtum, to sew or stitch), the method of keeping the parts of a wound together by sewing, etc.; the line of junction of two parts which are immovably connected together; the line where the whorls of a univalve shell join one another; an immovable articulation of bone, as in the bones of the skull; in bot., the line of junction of two parts: sutural, a., sūt-ār-āl, in bot., applied to that form of dehiscence or separation of fruits which takes place at the sutures.

Swietenia, n., swēt-ēn-ē-ā (after Swieten, a Dutch botanist), a genus of interesting and valuable plants: Swietenia mahagoni, mā-hāgif-ōn-i (a native name), a
species which supplies the well-known mahogany wood.

swimmerets, n. plu., *swim*mér-ēs* (from Eng. *swim*), the limbs of the Crustaceae which are adapted for swimming.

syconus, n., *sik*-'on-ūs* (Gr. *sük*ōn, a fig), in bot., a multiple succulent hollow fruit, as in the fig; a fruit, such as the fig, which encloses the fruits: *sycosis*, n., *sik*-'os-ēs*; a parasitic disease of the hair follicles of the chin or upper lip.

sympathy, n., *sim*-'päth-ē* (Gr. *sumpa*theia, conformity of feeling—from *sun*, together; *pathos*, suffering), that influence or correspondence which arises in one part of the body from the existence of disease or irritation in another part, as the headache of indigestion, the pain in the right shoulder in disease of the liver, or the affection of one eye from disease of the other: *sympathetic*, a., *sim*-'päth-ë-īk*; dependent on sympathy or irritation; in *anat.*, applied to a system of nerves consisting of one or more ganglia, or a series of them; the sympathetic nerves are, in man, chiefly disposed inplexuses, as the cardiac, the solar, and the hypogastric, etc.

synopsis, n., *sim*ˈpli-sēs* (Gr. *sump*thesis, a growing together—from *sun*, together; *phuō*, I grow), in *anat.*, the union of bones by an intervening cartilage, so as to form an immovable joint, or only slightly movable.

**Synthecarpus, n., *sim*ˈplo-kärpˈūs* (Gr. *sump*lokē, a connection, an intertwining; *karpos*, fruit), a curious genus of plants, Ord. Araceae, bearing large handsome leaves: *Synthecarpus* *fœtidus*, *fēti*ˈdūs* (*L. fœtidus*, stinking), the skunk-cabbage, has a very disagreeable odour, the rhizomes and seeds have been employed as antispasmodics.

**Symplocos, n., *sim*ˈplōkˌōs* (Gr. *sump*lokē, a connection), a genus of plants, Ord. Styracaceae, some of whose species are used as dyes, others as tea: *Symplocæ*, n. plu., *sim*ˈplōsˌēˌs*; a Sub-order or tribe.

**Symposium, n., *sim*ˈpōdˌē-əm* (Gr. *sun*, together; *pous*, a foot, *podes*, feet), in *anat.*, a monster fetus having its feet grown together; in *bot.*, in forked branching, when the primary axis consists of the bases of consecutive bifurcations or branchings: also called *pseudaxis*, n., *sūd*ˈākˈsēs* (Gr. *pseudēs*, false, and *axis*), a false axis.

**Symptom, n., *sim*ˈtōm* (Gr. *sump* tôma, what happens with another thing—from *sun*, together; *ptōma*, a fall), a token or mark which indicates disease, and specifically the kind of disease. *Note.*—Strictly speaking, a symptom is evidence of disease appreciable only by the patient (*subjective*), in contradistinction to signs or *objective* evidence.

**Synacme, n., *sin*ˈakmɛ* (Gr. *sun*aˈkma, I flourish at the same time with another), in *bot.*, the condition of stamens and pistils when they reach maturity at the same time.

**Synandrae, n. plu., *sin*ˈəndrē* (Gr. *sun*ˈandros, a male, *andros*, of a male), in *bot.*, a division of gamopetalous Dicotyledons, having the carpels unequal in number to the parts of the other whoils, while the stamens are synantherous.

**Synantheræ, n. plu., *sin*ˈənthˈerē* (Gr. *sun*, together, with; *anthēros*, flowery—from *anthos*, a flower), in *bot.*, a name sometimes given to the Order of plants Composite: *synantherous*, a., *sin*ˈənthˈerēˌūs*; having anthers united so as to form a tube round the style.

**synanthes, a., *sin*ˈənthˌēs* (Gr.
sun, together; anthos, a flower), in bot., having flowers united together: synanthy, n., sin-\ d\ an\ th\-i, the adhesion of several flowers.

synaptase, n., sin'-áp-táz (Gr. sun-aptos, joined, united—from sun, together; aptó, I connect or tie to), a substance called emulsin, a nitrogenous compound, found in certain oily seeds, as in almonds: synapticulæ, n. plu., sin'-áp-tik'-ül-e (dim.), transverse props, sometimes found in corals, extending across the loculi like the bars of a grate.

synarthrosis, n., sin'-árth-rōz'-iEs (Gr. sun̄arthrōs, connected by a joint—from sun, together; arthron, a joint), in anat., a union of bones without motion, or but little motion.

syncarpium, n., sin'-kárp'-i-ūm (Gr. sun, together; karpos, fruit), in bot., an aggregate fruit having the carpels of a multiple ovary formed into a solid mass, with a slender receptacle: syncarpous, a., sin'-karp'-ūs, having the carpels united so as to form one ovary or pistil: syncarpy, n., sin'-karp'-i, the accidental adhesion of several fruits.

synchondrosis, n., sin'-kón-drōz'-iEs (Gr. sun̄arthrōs, together; chōndrōs, cartilage or gristle), in anat., the connection of bones by means of a plate of cartilage, as the 'sacroiliac-synchondrosis.'

synchronous, a., sin'-krōn'-ūs (Gr. sun, together, with; chrōnōs, time), occurring at the same time; simultaneous.

syncope, n., sin'-kóp-e (Gr. sūng-kōpē, a cutting, a shortening—from sun, together; kōptō, I cut off), partial or total loss of consciousness from temporary failure of the normal action of the heart.

syngenesious, a., sin'-jēn-ēz'-i-ūs (Gr. sun, with; genesis, generation, birth), in bot., having the stamens united in a cylindrical form by the anthers.

synochreate, a., sin'-ōk'-rē-āt (Gr. sun, with, together; L. ocrēitus, furnished with greaves or leggings), in bot., having stipules uniting on the opposite side of the stem, enclosing it in a sheath.

synoicus, a., sin'-ōy-k'-ūs (Gr. sun, together; oikos, a house), in bot., having antheridia and archegonia on the same receptacle.

synostosis, n., sin'-ōs-tōz'-iEs, or sin'-ōst'-ōs'-iEs (Gr. sun, together; ōstēon, a bone), in anat., the premature obliteration of certain of the sutures of the skull.

synovia, n., sin'-ōv'-i-ā (Gr. sun, together; Gr. òım, L. ovum, an egg), a viscid, transparent fluid, having a yellowish or faintly reddish tint, and a slightly saline taste, secreted in the cavity of joints for keeping them moist: synovial membrane, sin'-ōv'-i-āl mēm-brān (L. membrāna, skin or membrane), a thin membrane which covers the extremities of bone joints, and the surface of the ligaments connected with the joints, and secretes the peculiar fluid called synovia; synovitis, n., sin'-ōv'-i-t'-i-ūs, inflammation of the synovial membrane.

synspermous, a., sin'-spērm'-ūs (Gr. sun, with; sperma, seed), in bot., having several seeds united: synspermy, n., sin'-spērm'-i, the union of several seeds.

synsporous, a., sin'-spōr'-iūs (Gr. sun, together; spora, a seed), propagating by conjugation of cells, as in Algae.

syntonin, n., sin'-tōn'-īn (Gr. sun, together; tōnōs, a tension, a bracing—from teinō, I stretch), a peculiar fibrin obtained from muscular fibre; musculin.

sypillis, n., sif'il'-iùs (Gr. sus, a sow; philos, dear; Gr. supheios, a hog-stye), a form of venereal disease, a virulent and
specific affection, the result of contagion.

Syringa, n., stréng'-gā (G. surinix, a pipe), a genus of trees having long straight branches filled with medulla, Ord. Oleaceæ: Syringa vulgaris, vulg.-ār'-is (L. vulgaris, common, vulgar), common lilac, whose bark is used as a febrifuge.

systole, n., sist'-ōl-e (Gr. sustōle, a drawing together—from sun, together; stello, I send), the contraction of the heart expelling the blood, and carrying on the circulation; the contraction of any contractile cavity.

Tabernæmontana, n., tāb'-ēr-nē-mōnt'-ān'ā (after Dr. Tabernæmontanus, a great physician and botanist), a genus of interesting plants, Ord. Apocynaceæ, bearing sweet-scented flowers: Tabernæmontanus utilis, ūt'-īl-is (L. utilis, profitable), Cow-tree or milk-tree of Demerara, juice used as milk.

tabes, n., tāb'-ēz (L. tabes, a wasting away), a wasting away gradually of the body, accompanied by languor and depressed spirits, with no apparent disease of the viscera: tabes mesenterica, mes'-ēn-ter'-ēk'-ā (Gr. meséntērion, the mesentery), a tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands, generally a disease of childhood, characterised by emaciation and loss of appetite, and tenderness and distention of the abdomen.

tabulae, n. plu., tāb'-ūl-e (L. tabula, a tablet), horizontal plates or floors found in some corals.

tænia, n., tēn'-ē (Gr. tainia, L. tænia, a ribbon), the intestinal flattened worm, usually called the tape-worm: Tæniada, n. plu., tēn'-ē-dā, the division of Scolecida, comprising the tape-worm: tænioid, a., tēn'-ē-ōyd (Gr. eidōs, resemblance), shaped like a ribbon, as in the tape-worm: tænia hippocampi, hip'-pō-kāmp'-ē (L. hippocampūs, a sea-horse—from Gr. hippos, a horse; kamptos, I bend or curve), the tænia of the hippocampus; a narrow white band running along the inner edge of the eminence, hippocampus major, of the lateral ventricles of the brain: t. semi-circularis, sēm'-ē-sērk-āl'-ār'-is (L. semi, half; circularis, circular), a narrow flat band lying between the optic thalamus, and the corpus striatum of the brain: t. solii, sōl'-i (L. solūm, a seat), the tape-worm at the seat; a tape-worm of a flat, ribbon-like shape, from 6 to 10 or 20 feet in length, having ata part of the head a double row of hooks: t. medio-canellata, mēd'-ē-ō-kān'-ē-lāt'-ā (L. medius, the middle; canellatus, reed-like—from canna, a reed), the reed-like tænia; the most common tape-worm, exceeds in breadth, etc., the tænia solii, and has no hooklets, but has sucking discs instead: t. echinococca, e-kīn'-ō-kōk'-ā (Gr. echinos, the hedgehog; kōkōs, a grain or berry), the grain and hedgehog tænia; a small tape-worm, about a quarter of an inch long, so named from its fancied resemblance to these objects, found in the liver.

Talauma, n., tāl'-āum'-ā (a native name), a genus of plants, Ord. Magnoliaceæ, producing beautiful and fragrant flowers: Talauma fragrantissima, frāg'-rant'-ēs'-ima (L. fragrans, sweet-scented), a species which supplies the organ-nut of Brazil.

Taliacotian operation, tāl'-ē-ō-kō-shē-ān, the operation of forming a new nose, first performed by Taliacotius, a celebrated Chinese surgeon, who flourished about the beginning of the Christian era.

talo-scaphoid, tāl'-ō-skāf'-ōyd (L. tālus, the ankle - bone, and scaphoid), a membranous band of fibres, situated on the dorsum of
the foot, extending from the extremity of the astragalus to the scaphoid bone.

Talus, n., tāl-ūs (L. talus, the ankle-bone, a die), in anat., the 'astragalus,' which see.

Tamaricaceae, n. plu., tām-ār-tā kā-sē-ē (said to be after the river Tamaris, now Tampo, near the Pyrenees, on whose banks they grow: L. tāmārīc, the tamarisk), the Tamarisk family, an Order of plants, which have a bitter astringent bark, some yielding a quantity of sulphate of soda when burnt: Tamarix, n., tām-ār-īks, a genus of very elegant shrubs: Tamarix Gallica, găl- ēk-ē (L. gallicus, of or from Gal- lia or Gaul); and T. manni- era, mān-nīf-ēr-ī (L. manna, manna; fero, I bear), are species which yield the saccharine substance Tamarisk, or Mount Sinai manna, caused by the puncture of an insect, the coccus manniparus: T. Orientalis, or-i-tēnt-āl-īs (L. orientalis, eastern—from oriōr, I arise), a species of N. W. India, which furnish galls, used for oak-galls.

Tamarindus, n., tām-lār-ind-lūs (Ar. tamar-hindi, the Indian date), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminose, Sub-order Caesalpiniae: Tamarindus Indica, ind-lūk-ē (L. indicus, of or from India), the Tamarind tree, from whose pericarp a laxative pulp is procured, forming a delicious confection.

Tanacetum, n., tān-lās-ēl-ūm (F. tanaisie, the tansy, said to be a corruption of Gr. athanasia, immortality), a genus of plants, Ord. Compositae, Sub-Ord. Corym biferae: Tanacetum vulgare, vulg-ār-ī (L. vulgāris, common), the Tansy, whose leaves have stimulant, antispasmodic properties, containing also a bitter resin, and an aromatic volatile oil.

Taninhia, n., tān-hēn-ītā (tān-}

hin, a Madagascar name), a genus of remarkable plants, Ord. Apocynaceae: Taninhia venenata, vēn-ēn-āl-ā (L. venenātus, furnished with poison—from vēnēnum, poison, a potion), a plant, the seeds of which, called Tangena nuts, supply the famous Taninhia poison, formerly used in Madagascar as an ordeal for criminals, and for witchcraft: Taninh, n., tān-hēn, the poison so called.

tannic, a., tān-lās (F. tan, Bret. tann, oak, bark of oak; Ger. tanne, a fir tree), denoting a peculiar acid found in oak bark, and more abundantly in gall nuts, very astringent, converting the skins of animals into leather: tannin, n., tān-lān, another name for tannic acid, a powerful antiseptic or preservative from putrefaction.

tapetum, n., tāp-ēl-ūm (L. tapēlē, or tāpēltum, a carpet), in anat., a silvery layer forming the lining on a greater or less extent of the back part of the choroid membrane of the eye, instead of the usual dark pigment in fishes and many mammals.

tape-worm, see 'tænia.'

taphrenchyma, n., tāf-rēn-g-kim-ā (Gr. tāphrōs, a trench, a pit; en, in; cheuma, juice, tissue), in bot., pitted vessels; 'bothrenchyma,' which see.

tapping, n., tāp-īng (from Eng. tap), the surgical operation of removing fluid from the body, as in dropsy; paracentesis.

tap-root, in bot., a conical root with branches striking off from it.

Taraxacum, n., tār-āks-lūm (Gr. tārāxis, a disorder of the bowels—from tarassō, I disturb), a genus of plants, Ord. Compositae, Sub-Ord. Cichoraceae; taraxacum dens-leonis, dens-lē-lās (L. dens, the tooth; lēo, the lion, lēonis, of the lion), dandelion,
whose roots yield a milky juice, and has been used as a diuretic and alterative; the root is prepared and mixed with coffee as chicory is, or is often used alone medicinally: *taraxacine,* n., *tär.a-.kāt'-ē,* a bitter crystalline principle obtained from the dandelion.

*tarsus,* n., *tär's-ūs* (Gr. *tarsos,* the sole of the foot, or its upper surface, also the edge of the eyelid), that part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the instep; a thin layer of cartilage in the substance of each eyelid: *tarsi,* n. plu., *tär'-sī,* the articulated feet of insects: *tarsalia,* n. plu., *tär.sāl'-ē-*s (Gr. *meta,* beyond, and *tarsos,* the front of the foot between the tarsus and the toes; *tarso-meta-tarsus,* the single bone in the leg of a bird, produced by the ankylosis of the lower and distal portion of the tarsus with the *meta-tarsus:* *tarso-meta-tarsal,* pert. to an articulation of the tarsus with the meta-tarsus.

*tartar,* n., *tär't-ūr* (F. *tartre,* Sp. *tartaro,* tartar; mid. L. *tart-*ērum), a whitish saline substance, tartrate of potass, which, in the form of a crust, gathers on the sides of casks and vats containing wine; a white crust which gathers on the teeth of man: *tartareous,* a., *tär't-ē-*s-*ūs,* in bot., having a rough and crumbling surface: *tartaric,* a., *tär-tār'-ēk,* of or from tartar; denoting an acid found in tartar, and in the juice of grapes and other fruit: tartar emetic, or tartrate of antimony, a preparation of antimony, which is a powerful emetic and depressant.

taurocholic, a., *tāw-ōr'-ō-kōl'-ēk* (Gr. *taurō,-os,* a bull; *chōlē,* bile), denoting an acid procured from the bile of the ox, and found in quantity in the bile of man.

*Taxineae,* n. plu., *tāks-in'-ē-* (L. *taxus,* the yew tree; Gr. *taxis,* an arrangement, the leaves being arranged on the branches like the teeth of a comb), the Yew family, a Sub-ord. of plants, Ord. Coniferae: *Taxus,* n., *tāks'-ūs,* a genus of ornamental trees: *Taxus baccata,* *bāk-kāt'-ē* (L. *baccus,* a berry, *baccātus,* furnished with berries), the Yew, forming a valuable timber tree; it yields resin, and its leaves and berries are narcotic-acrid.

taxis, n., *tāks'-īs* (Gr. *taxis,* order, arrangement), the process by which parts which have left their natural position in the body are reduced or replaced by the hand without the aid of instruments.

*taxonomy,* n., *tāks-ōn'-ēm-ī* (Gr. *taxis,* an arranging; *nōmēs,* law), the department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification: taxonomy, n., *tāks-ōn'-ēm-ī* (Gr. *taxis,* an arranging; *nōmēs,* law), the department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification. Taxonomist, n., *tāks-ōn'-ēm-*ist, one skilled in these laws and principles of classification.

Tectibranchiata, n. plu., *tek'-ī.*brān-gki'-āt-*ā* (L. *tectus,* covered; Gr. *brangchia,* gills), an Order of Molluscs having the branchies or gills covered, or partly covered, by the mantle.

Tectona, n., *tek-tōn'-ē,* (from its native name tekka), a genus of valuable timber trees, Ord. Verbenaceae: *Tectona grandis,* *grānd'-ēs,* (from *grandis,* great), the Teak tree of India, whose wood, very hard and durable, is used for shipbuilding.

tegmen, n., *teg-mēn* (L. *tegmen,* a covering), in bot., the second covering of the seed.

tegmentum, n., *teg-mēnt'-ūm* (L. *tegmentum,* a covering), in anat., the upper part of the main body of the peduncular fibres of the cerebrum: *tegmenta,* n. plu.,
tég-mént'á, in bot., the scaly coats which cover leaf-buds.
tegument, n., tég'úm-ént (L. tegúmëntum, a covering), any natural covering or envelope: tegumentary, a., tég'úm-ént-lär', connected with the tegument or skin.
tela, n., té-lá (L. tela, a web), in anat., applied to any web-like tissue: tela choroidæ, kór-óyld'é-a (Gr. chórión, skin or leather; eidos, resemblance), the choroid web; in anat., the membrane which connects the two choroid plexuses of the two sides of the cerebrum together.
telegiectasis, n., tél'é-ánj'-ék-tés-es (Gr. téllé, distant, remote; angeion, a vessel; ekteinó, I distend), the expansion of the remote vessels; a disease of the capillaries, called 'aneurism by anastomosis,' or 'erectile tumour'; a congenital affection, presenting a cutaneous swelling of a circumscribed form.
Teleostei, n. plu., té-le-iós (Gr. teleios, perfect; óstén, bone), the Order of the Bony-fishes.
telestosporæ, n. plu., tél-i-úl'-ó-spor'z (Gr. teleuté, an end, a conclusion; spora, seed), the spores of the preceding generation; long two-celled spores ending the vegetation of Puccinia, and beginning a new generation in spring.
telson, n., téls'ón (Gr. télsón, the end, extremity), the last joint in the abdomen of Crustaceæ, forming a supposed segment without appendages.
temporal, a., temp'ór-ál (L. temporális, lasting but for a time—from tempus, time, tempóris, of time), pert. to or relating to the temples, as the temporal bone, the temporal arteries, etc.: temporo-facial, temp'ór-ó-fásch-ál (L. fáciés, the face), the larger of the two temporal branches of the facial nerve: t. maxillary, máks'-ul-lär', or máks-ul-lär', applied to the articulation of the lower jaw by its condyle on each side with the smooth surface of the temporal bone; one of the veins of the head: t. parietal, pär'-i-tél, a suture which joins the temporal and parietal bones of the skull.
tendo Achillis, ténd'-ó-ák'il-lís (F. tendon, L. tendo, a tendon, the end of a muscle—from tendo, I stretch; Achillus, of Achilles), the tendon of Achilles, a strong tendon which is inserted into the heel, so called from the heel having been the only vulnerable part in Achilles, from a wound in which in battle he died.
tendon, n., ténd'-ón (F. tendon, L. tendo, the end of a muscle, a tendon—from tendo, I stretch; Gr. tenon, a tendon—from teión, I stretch), a fibrous cord at the extremity of a muscle, by which the muscle is attached to a bone: tendon of insertion, the part of the tendon by which a muscle is attached to a bone: tendon of the biceps (see 'biceps'), the tendon at the end of the biceps muscle.
tendril, n., ténd'ril (F. tendron, the tender shoot of a plant; old F. tendrillon, a tendril: L. ténér, tender), the twining claws of a climbing plant by which it attaches itself to an object for support.
tension, n., té'n'shún (L. tensus, drawn tight), the act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched to its full length:
tensor, n., tén'sór, a muscle which stretches any part: tensor palati, pál'-ált-li (L. pálátum, the palate, paláti, of the palate), the tensor of the palate: t. tarsi, tàrs'ì (Gr. tarsos, the edge of the eyelid, the sole of the foot), one of the small muscles of the eyelids: t. vaginae femoris, vádž-ín'e fém'ór-ís (L. tensor, a stretcher; váquina, a sheath, váginæ, of a sheath; and fémur, the thigh, fémórís, of a thigh), a
muscle which assists in the adduction of the thigh, also assisting to some extent in its rotation inwards.

tentacle, n., tēnt'ā-kl, tentacles, n. plu., tēnt'ā-klz, also tentaculum, n., tēnt'ā-kl'-ūm, tentacula, n. plu., -āl-ā (new L. tentāculum, a feeler—from L. tendo, I handle or touch), slender flexible organs proceeding from the heads of many smaller animals, used for the purpose of feeling, exploring, prehension, or attachment, etc., as in snails, insects, crabs, etc.: tentacular, a., tēnt'ā-kl'-ār, resembling the feelers of a snail.

tentorium, n., tēnt'ōr'-ī-ūm (L. tentorium, a tent—from tendo, I stretch), an elevated part in the middle of the dura-mater, declining downwards, and corresponding in form with the upper surface of the cerebellum; also called tentorium cerebelli, sēr'-ēb'-ī, a roof of dura-mater thrown across the cerebellum.

tenuirostres, n. plu., tēn'ū-ī-r'ēs'trēz (L. tēnūs, slender; rostrum, a beak), a group of the perching birds, characterised by their slender beaks: tenuirostral, a., -rēs'trāl, slender-beaked.

Tephrosia, n., tēf'rostr'ā (Gr. tēphros, ash-coloured), a genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosœ, Sub-order Papilionaceœ, so named from the colour of the foliage of some species: Tephrosia Apollinea, āp'ōl'-īn'-ē-ā (L. Apollineus, of or pert. to Apollo), a species whose leaves are pugurative, and occasionally mixed with senna: T. toxicaria, tōk'sīk'-ār'-ī-ā (Gr. toxikōn, L. toxicum, poison in which arrows were dipped), a species whose leaves and branches, well-pounded, and thrown into a river, powerfully affect the water, and intoxicate the fish; cultivated in Jamaica for its intoxicating qualities.

teratology, n., tēr'ā-tō'-ō-jē (Gr. tēras, a sign or wonder, tērātos, of a sign or wonder; logos, discourse), that branch of physiology which treats of malformations and monstrosities in animals or plants.

tercine, n., tērs'īn (F. tercine, L. tertius, the third), in bot., the third coat of the ovule, forming the covering of the central nucleus.

teres, n., tēr'ēz (L. tēres, long and round, tapering as a tree), the name of two muscles, the teres minor (L. minor, less), and the teres major (L. major, greater), arising from the scapula and inserted into the humerus.

terete, a., tēr'-ēl (L. tēres, tapering as a tree, tēretis, of tapering as a tree), in bot., nearly cylindrical; having the transverse section nearly circular.

tergum, n., tērg'-ūm (L. tergum, the back), among insects, the upper surface of the abdomen; the dorsal arc in a somite.

Terminalia, n. plu., term'īn'-āl'-ā (L. terminus, an end), a genus of plants, Ord. Combretaceœ, so named as having the leaves in bunches at the ends of the branches: Terminalia bellerica, bēl'-lēr'-īk'-ā (Sp. bellerico, the fruit myrobalan), and T. chebula, kēl'-ūl'-ā (native name, E. I.), whose fruit, known as Myrobalans, is used as an astringent; the fruit and galls used by dyers: T. catappa, kāt'-āp'-ā (native name, E. I.), a species whose seeds are eaten as almonds; the leaves and bark yield a black pigment, forming an Indian ink: T. angustifolia, āng'-ūst'-ī-fōl'-ā (L. angustus, narrow; folium, a leaf), a species yielding a milky juice, which, dried, is fragrant, and is used as a kind of incense: Terminaliææ, n., term'īn'-āl'-ī'-ē, a tribe or Sub-order.

ternary, a., term'ār'-ē (L. ternus, three each), threefold; having
parts arranged in threes: ternate, a., ternoāl, having compound leaves consisting of three leaflets; arranged by threes.

Ternstroemiaceae, n. plu., terno strēm-ē-āl-sē-ē (after Ternström, a Swedish naturalist, 1745), the Tea family, an important Order of plants, yielding the various kinds of tea: Ternstroemia, n., ternstrēm′-ē, an interesting genus of plants.

tertian, a., ternošān (L. tertius, the third), occurring every third day, as a fever.

test, n., test (L. testa, a shell), in zool., the shell of Mollusca, thus sometimes called testacea, testo- ā-sē-ē: testa, n., test-d, testae, n. plu., testē, in bot., the outer covering of the seed; the shelly covering of certain animals: testaceous, a., terno-shēus, having a hard, shelly covering.

testes, n. plu., test-ēz (L. testis, a witness), the organs in male animals which produce the semen or generative fluid; the testicles.

testicles, n. plu., test-ik-ēl (L. testiculās, a testicle, dim. of test-īs), the two male organs of generation: testiculate, a., test-ik- āl-ē, in bot., having two oblong tubercules, as the roots in some Orchids.

Testudinaria, n., terno-ud-in-ār-ī-ē (L. testūdo, a tortoise, testūdīnis, of a tortoise), a genus of curious and interesting plants, Ord. Dioscoreaceae, so named from the outside resemblance of the roots:

Testudinaria elephantipes, ēl-ēf- ānt-ip-ēz (L. elephas, an elephant, elephantis, of an elephant; pēs, a foot, pēdis, of a foot), the Tortoise plant; or elephant's foot, of the Cape, so named from its peculiar, thickened stem.

tetanus, n., terno-n-ūs (L. tēnūnis, Gr. tēlōn, a stiffness or spasm of the neck—from Gr. téino, I stretch), a diseased condition, characterised by painful and rigid contraction of the voluntary muscles, aggravated from time to time by very severe spasms; named traumatic tetanus when it comes on after wounds, and idiopathic tetanus when the symptoms exhibit themselves without any manifest cause: teto- nic, a., terno-īn-īk, pert. to or affected by such symptoms as occur in tetanus; of or pert. to tetanus.

Tetrabranchiata, n. plu., teto-brān-gk-ē-āl-d (Gr. tetra, four; brangchia, gills), an Order of the Cephalopoda, characterised by having four gills: tetrabranchiate, a., -ēl, having four gills.

tetradynamous, a., teto-rid-īn-ān-ūs (Gr. tetra, four; dunāmis, power), in bot., having four long stamens and two short, as in Cruciferae.

tetragonal, a., teto-rid-ōn-ūs, also tetragonal, a., teto-rid-ōn-āl (Gr. tetra, four; ēnā, a corner), in bot., having four angles, the faces being convex: Tetrogonia, n., teto-rid-ōn-ī-ā, a genus of plants, Ord. Ficoideae or Mesembryaceae: Tetrogonia expansa, ēl-ēs-pāns-ē (L. expansus, spread apart, expanded), a species called New Zealand spinach.

tetragynous, a., teto-rid-ēn-ūs (Gr. tetra, four; ēnō, a female), in bot., having four carpels or four styles.

tetramerous, a., teto-rim-ēr-ūs (Gr. tetra, four; mērōs, a part), in bot., composed of four parts, or in furs, or in multiples of four.

tetrandonous, a., teto-rānd-īr-ūs (Gr. tetra, four; anēr, a male, andros, of a male), in bot., having four stamens.

Tetranthera, n., teto-rānth-ēr-ā (Gr. tetra, four; anēr, aflower, flowery), a genus of plants, Ord. Lauraceae: Tetranthera laurifolia, lōr-ī- fol-ē (L. laurus, the laurel; fōlium, a leaf), a species whose leaves and branches abound in a
viscid juice, and the fruit yields a solid, rank-smelling fat, used for making candles.

tetrapetalous, a., tēl̩-rā-pēt̪-āl-ūs (Gr. tetra, four; petālōn, a leaf), in bot., containing four distinct petals, flowers, or leaves.

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tetragony, n., tēl̩-rā-kēl̩-rūs or tēl̩-rāk-ēl̩rūs (Gr. tetra, four; L. quadra, a square), in bot., having four angles, the faces being concave; see 'tetragonal.'

tetraspore, n., tēl̩-rā-spōr (Gr. tetra, four; spora, a seed), among the Algae, reproductive bodies composed of four spores or germs:

tetrasporous, a., tēl̩-rā-spōr-ūs, bearing tetraspores.

tetrafacial, a., tēl̩-rā-thēk̩-āl (Gr. tetra, four; thēkē, a case), in bot., having four loculaments or thecae.

tetter, n., tēl̩-tēr (Icel. titra, to tremble; Ger. zitter, a tetter), a skin-disease, often appearing on the face and side of the mouth; herpes.

Thalamiflora, n. plu., thāl̩-ām-i-flōr̩ē (L. thālāmus, a receptacle; flos, a flower, flōris, of a flower), in bot., a Sub-class of the class of plants Dicotyledones or Exogenous: thalamiflorous, a., thāl̩-ām-i-flōr̩-ē, and thalamiflorous, a., flōr̩-ēs, having the petals and stamens inserted on the thalamus or receptacle.

thalamium, n., thāl̩-ām-i-ām (L. thālāmus, a receptacle), in bot., the layer of reproductive cells in the apothecia of Lichens: thalamus, n., thāl̩-ām-ūs, the receptacle of a flower.

thalamus opticus, thāl̩-ām-ūs ṣp̩-t̪ik̩-ūs, thalami optici, pl., thāl̩-ām-i-ōpt̪-īs (L. thālāmus, a bedroom, a receptacle; opticus, optic), the posterior ganglia of the brain, which are of an oval shape, and rest on the correspond-

ing cerebral crura, which they in a manner embrace.

Thalassa-collaide, n. plu., thāl̩-ās'-ā-kōl̩’ūd̩-ā (Gr. thalassa, the sea; kolla, glue), a division or group of Protozoa.

thalline, n., thāl̩-īn (Gr. thāllōs, L. thallus, a young shoot or branch), in bot., of the same substance as the thallus: thalldodal, a., thāl̩-ōd̩-āl, in same sense.

Thallogene, n. plu., thāl̩-īōd̩-ēn̩-ē (Gr. thāllōs, a young shoot; ēnēs, birth, ēnēnā, I beget), a Sub-class of Cryptogamie plants: thallogens, n. plu., thāl̩-īō-ēn̩-ēs, also thallophytes, n. plu., -īt̪-ēs (Gr. phōtōn, a plant), plants producing a thallus; plants bearing their fructification on a thallus; also thallophyta, n. plu., thāl̩-ōf̩-īt̪-ā, in same sense.

thallus, n., thāl̩-ūs, also thallome, thāl̩-īōm-h (Gr. thāllōs, a young shoot, a frond), in bot., a solid mass of cells, consisting of one or more layers, usually in the form of a flat stratum or expansion, or in the form of a lobe, leaf, or frond; any structure having no morphological distinction of stem and leaves, and from which true roots are absent; the vegetative system of Lichens.

Thea, n., thē-t (new L. thēt, the tea plant—said to be from tcha, the Chinese name for tea), a genus of valuable plants, Ord. Ternstroemiaceae: Thea viridis, vir̩-īd̩-ēs (L. viridis, green), the species artificially cultivated in Britain; but there is said to be only one species, the different teas depending upon their mode of treatment, and their preparation for the market: T. Bohea, bō-hē-t (said to be from Buoy or Booy, a mountain in China), the common black tea, also called T. Cantonensis, kān-tōn-ēn̩-ēs (of or from Canton): T. Assamica, ās-sām-īk̩-ā (of or from Assam), the Assam tea-plant: theine, n.,
thein, a bitter principle found in tea.

Theca, n., thek-å, thecae, n. plu., thèt-ê (Gr. thékê, a sheath or case), the case containing the reproductive matter in some flowerless plants; spore cases of Mosses, and such like plants; in anat., an organ or a part enclosing another, or which contains something: thecaphore, n., thek-å-fôr (Gr. phorêô, I bear), in bot., the roundish stalk on which the ovary of some plants is elevated: thecaspores, a., thék-åspôr-ås (Gr. spora, seed), applied to Fungi which have their spores placed in thecae: theciferous, a., thês-îf'èr-ås (L. fero, I bear), bearing thecae or asci.

Thecosomata, n. plu., thek-ô soml-åt-å (Gr. thékê, a sheath; somâ, a body, somâtôs, of a body), a division of Pteropodous Molluscs, in which the body is protected by an external shell.

Thenar, n., ûn'âr (Gr. ûnâr, the palm of the hand), in anat., the fleshy mass which forms the ball of the thumb, consisting of four muscles: thenal, a., ûn'âl, pert. to or connected with the thenar.

Theobroma, n., theô-ô brôml-å (Gr. thêôs, a god; brôma, food), a genus of plants, Ord. Bittneriaceae: Theobroma cacao, kâk-â ô (said to be from Mexican cacanatl), a species producing the seeds or beans which are the chief ingredient in chocolate, and from which the best cocaos are wholly manufactured: theobromine, n., thê-ô brôml-în, a crystalline principle, analogous to caffeine, obtained from the cacao beans.

Theophrasta, n., theô-ôf'rást-lá (after Theophrastus, the father of natural history), a genus of plants, Ord. Myrsinaceae: Theophrasta Jussiæi, jùs-st-lî (after Antoine de Jussieu, a botanist of Paris), a prickly-leaved shrub, called Coco in St. Domingo, whose seeds are eatable, and made into a kind of bread.

Therapeutic, a., thêr-âp-ùl'îk, also therapeutic, a., -ùl-ål (Gr. therapeutikos, having the power of healing—from therapeuo, I heal), pert. to the healing art; curative: therapeutics, n. plu., -ùl'îks, that department of medicine relating to the discovery and application of remedies for the cure of diseases.

Thorax, n., thôr-åks (L. and Gr. thôrax, the breast, defensive armour for the breast), the chest; that part of the trunk situated between the neck and the abdomen, containing the heart, lungs, etc.: thoracic, a., thôr-ås'îk, of or relating to the thorax: thoracic duct, the common trunk of nearly all the lymphatic vessels of the body, which conveys the great mass of the lymph and chyle into the blood.

Thrombus, n., thrôml'bûs (Gr. thrombos, a clot of blood), in surg., a plug formed in a vessel during life, or some time before death, generally in veins, but may occur in an artery, or even in the heart: thrombosis, n., thrôml'bôs'îs (Gr. thrombosis, a curdling or coagulation), the process of the coagulation of blood in the vessels during life.

Thrum-eyed, a., thrôm-îd (Ger. trumm, a short, thick piece), in bot., having short styles in flowers, as when the stigma does not appear at the upper part of the tube of the corolla, as seen in Primula.

Thrush, n., thrûsh (a corruption of Eng. thrust, a breaking out), an affection of the intestinal tract, usually met with in children, as a result of imperfect nutrition, and recognisable by the appearance of white specks and patches in the mouth and throat, which on examination
are found to consist of a vegetable fungus, viz. the Oidium albicans.

Thuja, n., thύζα (Gr. θύζων, incense, perfume), a genus of aromatic plants, Ord. Conifera, Sul.-ord. Cupressinae: Thuja articulata, ἀρτ-ικ-αλ-ά (L. articulatus, furnished with joints, distinct), the Arar tree, which supplies a solid resin called Sandarac or Pounce, used to strew over mss.: T. occidentalis, ὀκ-σι-εντ-αλ-ά (L. occidentalis, western), the common Arbor vitae of gardens—so named from its supposed medicinal qualities: T. orientalis, ὀρ-ιεντ-αλ-ά (L. orientalis, eastern), a species also cultivated: Thus, θύς (L. θύς, or ὀς, incense), common frankincense, yielded by Pinus palustris and P. taeda, Ord. Conifera.

Thymeæceæ, n. plu., θημ-ελ-ε-έ (L. thymélae, the flax-leaved Daphne plant), the Daphne family, an Order of plants, the bark of many of which is acid and irritant, and the fruit is often narcotic; see 'Daphne.'

Thymus, n., θημ-ύς (Gr. θῆμων, a fleshy excrescence on the skin), a temporary organ of childhood, consisting of two lateral lobes, placed partly in the neck, and extending from the fourth costal cartilage upwards, as high as the border of the thyroid gland; it attains its full size at the end of the second year, after which it gradually dwindles, and almost disappears at puberty.

Thyro-, θύρ-ο, and Thyreó-, θύρ-ο (Gr. θύρεος, a shield), a prefix in anatomical terms denoting connection with the thyroid cartilage: thyroid, a., θύρ-οῦδ (Gr. εἶδος, resemblance), applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, so named from its shield-like form; applied also to a glandular body lying in front of this cartilage, or to the arteries supplying the part; denoting the large bone at the bottom of the trunk, from its shield-like shape: thyro-arytenoid, -άρτ-εν-οῦδ, a ligament, consisting of a thin band of elastic tissue, attached in front to the angle of the thyroid cartilage below the epiglottis, and named the superior or false vocal cords: inferior thyro-arytenoid, two strong fibrous bands, each consisting of a band of yellow elastic tissue, attached in front to the depression between the two alae of the thyroid cartilage, and behind to the anterior angle of the base of the arytenoid, and named the inferior or true vocal cords.

Thyrohyal, a., θύρο-οι-α (Gr. θύρεοι, a shield, the U-shaped bone; see 'hyo'), applied to two ossifications of the hyoid in the lower vertebra; homologue of the larger horn of the hyoid bone in man.

Thyrsus, n., θέρσ-ύς, also thyrse, n., θέρσ (L. thyrsus, Gr. thursos, a stalk, a stem), in bot., a species of inflorescence; a very compact pannicle, as the flowers of the lilac, or as having the appearance of a bunch of grapes.

Thysanura, n. plu., θησ-αν-ο-ά (Gr. θυσανοί, tassels, fringes; oura, a tail), an Order of Apterous Insects: thysanurous, a., θησ-αν-ο-ούσ, having fiing'd tails.

tibia, n., τίβ-ί-ά (L. tibia, a pipe or flute), the larger of the two bones of a leg, so called from its supposed resemblance to an ancient flute—the upper part resembling the expanded or trumpet-like end, and the lower the flute end; the shin - bone: tibialis anticus, τίβ-ί-αλ-ίς ἀντίκ-ús (L. tibialis, of or pert. to the shin-bone; anticus, in front), the fore part of the tibial muscle; one of two muscles of the tibia which bend the foot by drawing it upwards, etc.: the other is tibialis posticus, τίβ-ί-αλ-ίς ποστίκ-ί-ús (L. posticus, behind the
Tillandsia, n., till'-äns'-i-a (L. tillands, a hanging; Gr. titainai, to hang), a genus of plants, particularly of the American tropics, consisting of climbing herbs, having the most extreme vitality: Tillandsia usneoides, a species whose young shoots are used as emetics; T. cordifolia, and T. crispa; the name is from Gr. tik, to weave, in allusion to the silky or usneoidous, non-woody nature of the stems.

tic, n., tik, the common and short name for tic douloreux, tik dóo-loö'r-ö' (F. tic, a spasm; douloreux, painful), that form of neuralgia affecting especially the fifth or sensory nerve of the face.

tigellus, n., tidj'-ëll'-üs, tigella, n., tidj'-ëll'-lä, and tigelle, n., tidj'-ël' (new L. tigellus—from F. tigelle, from F. tîge, a stem), the portion of the embryo between the radicle and cotyledons; the young embryonic axis: tigellary, a., tidj'-ëll'-är'-i, having the sheathing portion of a leaf incorporated with the stem.

Tiliaceæ, n. plu., til'-i-ä'sé'-ë (L. tilia, the lime or linden tree), the Lime tree family, an Order of plants, many possessing mucus-like properties, others furnish cordage: Tilia, n., til'-ë, a genus of lofty, ornamental trees: Tilia Europææ, är'-ëp'-ë'ë (or from Europe), a species whose inner bark, called bast or bass, is tough and fibrous, and is made into Russian mats.

Tillansia, n., till'-äns'-i-a (after Tillands, a physician and professor), a genus of interesting epiphytal plants, Ord. Bromeliaceæ: Tillansia usneoides, üs'-né'-öyd'-ëz (achneh, the Arabic name for lichens; Gr. ēidos, resemblance), a species which has the appearance of the Beard moss, and is used for stuffing cushions, etc.; Tillandsias are hung from balconies in S. America as air-plants.

tinea, n., tin'-ë'-ë (L. tinèa, a gnawing worm), a general name for parasitic disease of the scalp; pustular inflammation at the eyelashes: tinea sycosis, stk'-öz'-ës (Gr. sükín, a fig, a fleshy tumour on the eyelids), a pustular inflammation affecting the roots of the hair of the eyelashes, beard, etc.

Tinospora, n., tin'-ös'-pö'r-ë (L. tinèa, a gnawing worm; Gr. spora, seed), a genus of plants, Ord. Menispermaceæ, consisting of climbing Indian shrubs, having extreme vitality: Tinospora cordifolia, kör'd'-ë-föll'-ë (L. cor, the heart, cordis, of the heart; folium, a leaf, folia, leaves), a species whose young shoots are used as emetics: T. cordifolia, and T. crispa; the name is from Gr. tik, to weave, in allusion to the silky or usneoidous, non-woody nature of the stems.

tissue, n., tish'-ë (F. tissu, woven— from F. tisser, L. texere, to weave), in anat. or bot., the minute elementary structures of which organs are composed, whether of animals or of plants.

tobacco, n., tö'-bák'-kö (tabaco, Indian name for the pipe or tube in which they smoked, and transferred by the Spaniards to the plant itself; Sp. tabaco, F. tabac), an annual plant, Order Solanaceæ; having dingy-red, infundibuliform flowers, and large viscid leaves; employed medicinally as a tincture, infusion, and wine, its oil is one of the most deadly of known poisons, acts medicinally as a sedative.

Toddaíalia, n., töd'-dâl'-ë (a native Malabar name), a genus of plants, Ord. Xanthoxylaceæ; Toddaíalia acetula, äk'-ël'-ë'-ä't'-ë (L. acúlates, thorny, prickly), a prickly, climbing plant of the Indian peninsula, etc., whose root furnishes a pungent aromatic, used in the cure of remittent fevers.

tomentose, a., töm'ënt-ëz' (L. tómentum, a stuffing for cushions), in bot., covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible; having a whitish down like wool.
tomentum, n., tōm-ěnt'-ūm, in bot., the closely matted hair or downy nap covering the leaves or stems of some plants; in anat., the minutely-divided vessels on the surface of the brain, having a very flocculent appearance.

tomiparous, a., tōm-ip'-ār'-ūs (Gr. tomē, a cutting; tōmēs, a slice; L. parto, I bring forth), in bot., producing spores by division.

tone, n., tōn (Gr. tōnēs, a stretching, a tension), the state of the body in regard to the healthy performance of its animal functions: tonic, a., tōn'-īk, imparting vigour to the bodily system: n., a medicine or agent which imparts vigour and strength to the body; a stomachic: tonicity, n., tōn'-is'-it-i, a state of healthy tension of muscular fibres while at rest.

tonsils, n. plu., tōn'-sīl's (L. tonsil·l·e, the tonsils of the neck—from tonsilis, shorn or clip), two oblong glands situated on each side of the fauces at the base of the tongue: tonsillitis, n., tōn'-sīl-līt'-īs, inflammation of the tonsils, a form of sore throat: tonsillitic, a., tōn'-sīl·lit'-ik, related to or connected with the tonsils.

topical, a., tōp'-īk'-āl (Gr. topikos, pert. to a place—from tōpōs, a place), in med., pert. to an external local remedy, as a poultice, a blister, and the like.

torcular Herophilí, tōrk'-āl-ēr hēr'-ōf'-īl-ī (L. torcular, a wine-press; Herophilí, of Herophilus), the wine-press of Herophilus; the confluence or common point to which the venous sinuses converge, which are contained in the several processes or folds of the dura-mater of the brain.

torrentil, n., tōr'-mēnt'-ēl (L. tormentum, torture, anguish), the root of the Potentilla tormentilla, Ord. Rosaceae, used as an astringent: torrentilla erecta, tōr'-mēnt·ēl-ēr ērk-ēl'-ā (L. ērēctus, raised or set up), a species whose roots are used in the western isles of Scotland for tanning.

torreaffaction, n., tōr'-rēf-ak'-shūn (L. torrḗ, I dry or burn; fāctō, I make), the operation of drying or scorching by fire, as in roasting or drying drugs.

Torula, n., tōr'-ūl'-ā (L. torillus, a tuft of hair), the yeast plant, a genus of Fungi: torulose, a., tōr'-ūl-ōs'-ē, exhibiting a succession of rounded swellings, as in the pods of some cruciferous plants.

tôrus, n., tōr'-ūs (L. tōrus, a round swelling, a couch), in bot., the axis on which all the parts of the floral whorls within the calyx are seated; a thalamus.

Totipalmatae, n. plu., tōt'-i-pa-lm·māt'-ē (L. totus, whole; palma, the palm of the hand), in zool., a group of Wading birds, having the hallux united to the other toes by a membrane in such a manner that the feet are completely webbed.

tourniquet, n., tōr'-nē-kāt' (F. tourniquet—dim. from tournier, to turn), an instrument for the mechanical compression of a vessel for the prevention of hemorrhage.

toxicology, n., tôks'-īk-ōl'-ōj'-ē (Gr. toxikon, poison; logos, discourse), the branch of medical science which relates to poisons, their effects, detection, and antidotes.

Toxicophlaeae, n., tôks'-īk-ōf'-lā' (Gr. toxikon, poison; phloios, the bark of a tree), a genus of plants generally poisonous, Ord. Apocynaceae: Toxicophlaeae Thueringii, tūn-bērj'-ī-i (after Thuering, a botanist), a species whose bark is used to poison fish with at the Cape.

trabecula, n., trāb-ēk'-ūl'-ā, trabecula, n. plu., -ēl'-ē (L. trābecula, a little beam or rafter—from trāb, a beam), in anat., numerous fibrous bands proceeding from the inner surface of the corpus cavernosum; two thick bars presented by the
blastema in the membranous condition of the primordial cranium; a reticular framework of whitish elastic bands, forming a portion of the substance of the spleen; in bot., fibrous bands crossing from the ventral to the dorsal side of the microsporangia and macrosporangia of certain Lycopodiaceae, and causing an imperfect segmentation: trabecular, a., trab-č'ul-ar, of or pert. to the bands or fibres forming a connecting or bounding medium in bodies or organs: trabeculate, a., trab-č'ul-a-tē, in bot., having horizontal cross bars, as on the inner surface of the teeth of the peristome.

trabs cerebri, trābz sēr'č-brī (L. trabs, a beam or rafter; cēreb'reum, the brain, cēreb'ri, of the brain), the corpus callosum of the brain.

trachea, n., trāk-č'a (Gr. trachus, masc., tracheia, fem., rough, rugged; tracheia, the windpipe), the windpipe; the common air passage of both lungs, consisting of an open tube commencing at the larynx above, and dividing below into two smaller tubes, the right and left bronchus—one for each lung: trachea, n. plu., trāk-č'a, the breathing tubes of Insects and other articulate animals; in bot., spiral vessels in plants: tracheitis, trāk-č'e-it'is, or trachitis, n., trāk-č'i-tēs, inflammation of the trachea.

Trachearia, n. plu., trāk-č'e-är'i-a (Gr. tracheia, the windpipe), the Division of Arachnida which breathe by means of trachea: tracheides, n. plu., trāk-č'e-id'ēs (Gr. eidos, resemblance), in bot., vessels which serve as air-conducting tubes, after the protoplasm and cell-sap have disappeared.

trachenchyma, n., trāk-č'en'kēm-č (Gr. tracheia, the windpipe; enecheinuma, what is poured in—from cheuma, juice, tissue), the trachea or spiral vessels of plants; tissue composed of spiral vessels.

tracheotomy, n., trāk-č'e-o-tō'm-č (Gr. tracheia, the windpipe; tomē, a cutting), the operation of making an opening in the windpipe.

tragicus, a., trād'j-ik-č (Gr. trāgōs, a goat), a short, flattened band of muscular fibres, situated upon the outer surface of the tragus, the direction of its fibres being vertical: antitragicus, a., ant'i-trād'j-i-č (Gr. antitragus, a goat's beard), a genus of ornamental plants, Ord. Compositae, Sub-ord. Cichoraceae, so named from the long silky beard of the seeds: Tragopogon porrifolius, pōr-rī-fōl'č (L. porrum, a leek; fōl'čum, a leaf), a species whose root produces Salsify, and is called the 'oyster plant' in America.

tragus, n., trāg'č (Gr. trāgōs, a goat), a small pointed eminence in front of the concha of the ear, and projecting backwards over the meatus, so named because generally covered, on its under surface, with a tuft of hair resembling a goat's beard.

trama, n., trām-a (L. trāma, the wool or filling of a web), in bot., the central tissue of the lamellae of gill-bearing fungi.

trance, n., trāns (old F. transi, fallen into a swoon; F. transe, a swoon; L. transēo, I pass over), a cataleptic condition of the body of peculiar symptoms.

transudation, n., trāns'-ūd'-a-shēn (L. trans, through; sudō, I sweat), the act or process of a fluid or vapour oozing through a porous substance or tissue.

transversalis abdominis, trān's-vēr-s-i-al-nis (L. transversalis, lying across, directed crosswise—from trans, across,
versus, turned; abdomen, the lower belly, abdominis, of the lower belly), the transverse muscle of the abdomen, a muscle so named from the direction of its fibres, is the most internal flat muscle of the abdomen, and supports and compresses the bowels: transversalis cervicis, serv-üs-is, or colli, köllt (L. cervix, the neck, cervicis, of the neck; collum, the neck, colli, of the neck), the transverse muscle of the neck; a muscle on the inner side of the longissimus dorsi, arising by long tendons from the summits of the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebrae (3-6), and inserted into the five lower cervical vertebrae.

transversus auriculæ, tränsv-vers'iüs awır-ik'-ül-ê (L. transversus, directed across or athwart—from trans, across, versus, turned; auriculæ, the external ear, auriculae, of the external ear), a muscle placed on the cranial surface of the pinna of the ear, consisting of radiating fibres partly tendinous, partly muscular: transversus pedis, pédís (L. pès, a foot, pédis, of a foot), a narrow, flat, muscular faciculus, stretched transversely across the heads of the metatarsal bones, between them and the flexor tendons: t. perinæi, per'iën-ë'i (Gr. perinaion, the space between the anus and the scrotum; new L. perinæum, the perinæum, perinæi, of the perinæum), a narrow muscular slip, which passes more or less transversely across the back part of the perineal space.

Trapa, n., träp'ë (an adaptation of L. tribulus, a caltrop, a kind of thorn), a genus of aquatic plants, Ord. Myrtaceæ, the fruit of some of the species being furnished with four spines: Trapa natans, nät'-ënz (L. nätans, swimming), the water-chestnut, which is eaten: T. bicornis, bi-körn'ës (L. bicornis, having two horns—from bis, twice, cornu, a horn), a species remarkable for its horned fruit, which is edible: T. bispinosa, bis-pin'-ös-ä (L. bis, twice; spinosus, full of thorns), a species whose seeds are large and edible, largely cultivated; in the East, Singhara nuts.

trapeziun, n., träp-ës'ë-ëm (Gr. trapézoun, a small table or counter), in anat., one of the wrist-bones; a bone of very irregular form, situated at the external and inferior part of the carpus, between the scaphoid and first metacarpal bone: trapezius, n., träp-ëz'-ës, a broad, flat, triangular muscle, immediately beneath the skin, and covering the upper and back part of the neck and shoulders: trapezoid, n., träp'-ëz-öyd (Gr. eidos, resemblance), the smallest in the second of the wrist-bones, having a wedge-shaped form.

traumatic, a., traum-a-täik (L. traumâticus, Gr. traumâthkos, fit for healing wounds—from Gr. trauma, a wound), applied to symptoms arising from wounds or local injuries: n., a medicine for the cure or alleviation of wounds.

trefoil-tendon, a., tref'-öyl (L. trifolium, three-leaved grass—from tres, three; fólium, a leaf; and tendon), in anat., a strong aponeurosis, forming the central and highestpart of the diaphragm, consisting of three lobes or alæ; also named ‘central tendon,’ ‘cordiform tendon,’ or ‘phrenic centre.’

Tremandraceæ, n. plu., trem'-än-drä'-ës (Gr. tremà, a pore; anër, a male, andrös, of a male), an Order of Heath-like shrubs of Australia.

Trematoda, n. plu., trem'-ät'öd-ë (Gr. tremà, an opening or pore, tremítos, of an opening; eidos, resemblance), in zool., an Order
of Scolecida, intestinal worms comprising the fluke-worm, which are furnished with suckorial pores: trematode, n., trêmátōdē; one of the Trematoda or sucking worms.

tremelloid, a., trêm-ɛl-ˌɔyd (L. tremēulus, a shaking, a quaking: Gr. trémō, I tremble; eidos, resemblance), in bot., jelly-like in substance or appearance.

trepan, n., trép-án (Gr. trupānōn, a borer, an auger; F. trépan), a circular saw employed for removing portions of the bone of the skull, when the skull is injured.

trephine, n., tréf-ɛn or tréf-ɛn (also from Gr. trupānōn, a borer, an auger), an improved circular saw, with a moveable centre pin, now used instead of the trepan for perforating the cranium, and removing circular pieces of bone from it.

triadelphous, a., tri-ad-ɛlf-’us (Gr. treis, three; adelphos, a brother), in bot., having stamens united in three bundles by their filaments.

triandrous, a., tri-’and-’rus (Gr. treis, three; anér, a male, andrōs, of a male), in bot., having three stamens in a flower.

triangularis sterni, tri-’ang-gül-’ār’is stérn’i (L. tríangulāris, triangular; sternum, the breastbone, stérnī, of the breast-bone), in anat., a thin plane of muscular and tendinous fibres, situated upon the inner wall of the front of the chest.

tribe, n., trib (L. tribus, a tribe—from trēs, three), in bot., a group of genera more nearly related in particular characters than others under the same Order; a division between Order and Genus.

Tribulus, n., trib’u-lus (L. tribulūs, an instrument of four prongs, a caltrop), a genus of plants, Ord. Zygophyllaceae, having each carpel of the species armed with three or four prickly points: Tribulus terrestris, tér-’rēstr’is (L. térrestris, terrestrial—from terra, land), a prickly plant of the East, found in Palestine; the supposed thistle of the New Test.

triceps, a., tri-séps (L. triceps, having three heads—from tris, three; caput, the head), having three heads: n., the three-headed muscle: triceps extensor, tri-séps ek-sēn’-sör (L. extensor, that which extends or stretches—from extensus, stretched out), the name of several muscles which extend a limb: t. extensor cubiti, kūb-i-ti (L. cubitum, the elbow or bending of the arm), the stretching muscle of the arm having three heads; a muscle arising by three heads from the scapula, and from the humerus, and inserted into the olecranon: t. e. cruris, krůr-i-s (L. crus, a leg, cruris, of a leg), the stretching-out muscle of the leg having three heads; this muscle extends the leg, and consists of the three parts, ‘vastus externus,’ ‘vastus internus,’ and ‘crureus,’ which see: t. longus adductor femoris, lön-g’-gus ad-di’k-tér fém’-ör-i-s (L. triceps, three-headed; longus, long; adductor, that which brings one part towards another; fémur, the thigh, fémōr’is, of the thigh), the long triceps adductor muscle of the thigh-bone.

Trichadenia, n., trik-’ad-’ɛnl’-ə (Gr. thria, hair, trichōs, of hair; ēn, an acorn), a genus of plants, Ord. Bixaceae: Trichadenia Zeylanica, zi-lān’-’ik-ə (of or from Ceylon), a large tree of Ceylon, called Tettigass, which yields an oil used for burning in lamps, etc.

trichiasis, n., trik-’i-əs-’is (Gr. thria, hair, trichōs, of hair), a disease of the eye in which the eyelash turns in upon the eyeball and produces irritation.

Trichilia, n., trik-il’i-ə (Gr. trichá, in three ways or parts), a genus of plants, Ord. Meliaceae, having three-lobed stigmas, and their capsules three-celled, and three-
valved: Trichilia speciosa, spēsh'-č-ōz-a (L. spēcītosus, showy, handsome), a species from whose fruit a warm, pleasant-smelling oil is procured, valued in India for chronic rheumatism and paralytic affections, applied externally: T. emetica, ēm-ēt'-ik-ā (Gr. ēmētikōs, L. ēmētica, an incitement to vomit), the Koka of the Arabs, a large tree, the fruit possesses emetic properties; mixed by the Arabians with the perfumes with which they wash their hair; also used for itch.

Trichina, n., trīk'-in-ā, Trichinae, n. plu., trīk'-in-ē (Gr. trichinos, made of hair—from thrix, hair), animal parasites found in the muscles of the human body: Trichina spiralis, spir-āl'-ēs (L. spirālis, spiral—from spīra, a twist), a parasite of the human body, a bisexual and viviparous worm: trichiniasis, n., trīk'-in-i'-ās-ēs, a formidable febrile disease, caused by the presence in large numbers of Trichinae in the body, due to eating trichinous pork.

Trichocephalus dispar, trīk'-ō-sēf'-āl'-ēs dis'-pār (Gr. thrix, hair; kephalē, the head; L. dispers, dissimilar), a thin filiform parasitic worm, found chiefly in the cæcum and large intestines: Trichocysts, n. plu., trīk'-ō-stēs (Gr. κυστίς, a cyst), peculiar cells found in certain Infusoria.

trichogynium, n., trīk'-ō-jin'-ūm, also trichogyne, n., trīk'-ō-jin (Gr. thrix, hair, trichos, of hair; γυνα, a female), in bot., among the red sea-weeds, called Rhodospemme or Florideæ, a peculiar hair-like body surmounting a cell, which, after fertilization, is transformed into the cystocarp; a long, thin, hair-like, hyaline sac, forming a receptive organ for the spermatozoids.

trichome, n., trīk'-ōm (Gr. thrix, hair; F. trichome), in bot., any structure originating as an outgrowth of the epidermis.

trichophore, n., trīk'-ō-fo-r (Gr. thrix, hair; phorēa, I bear), in bot., the cellular body supporting the cystocarp, among some Florideæ; a group of cells from which the trichogynes spring.

Trichophyton tonsurans, trīk'-ō-f'-ū-ōn tōn'-sū'-r'ēn-s (Gr. thrix, hair; pho-tōn, a plant; L. tonsūrans, clipping or pruning), a fungus, generally seen as spores, which affects the hair and skin, producing ringworm on the scalp, and the eruption, 'herpes circinatus,' on the body.

trichotomous, a., trīk'-ō-tōm'-ūs (Gr. trichē, in three parts; tōmē, a cutting), divided into three parts; in bot., divided successively into three branches: trichotomy, n., trīk'-ō-tōm-ē division into three parts.

tricoccous, a., trī-kōk'-ō-s (Gr. treis, three; kokkos, a kernel), in bot., having three one-seeded cells; applied to a fruit having three elastically dehiscing cocci.

tricostate, a., trī-kōst'-āt (L. tris, three; costātus, having ribs), in bot., having three ribs; having ribs from the base.

tricuspid, a., trī-kūsp'-id (L. tris, three; cuspis, a point, cuspidis, of a point), having three summits or points: tricuspidate, a., trī-kūsp'-ēd-āt, having three long points.

tridactyle, a., trī-dāk'-til (Gr. treis, three; dāktulos, a finger), having three fingers.

tridentate, a., trī-dēnt'-āt (L. tridens, having three teeth—gen., trīdentis—from tris, three; dens, a tooth), in bot., having three tooth-like divisions.

trifacial, a., trī-fāsk'-ēl (L. tris, three; fācies, the face, the surface), a name for the fifth cranial nerve, forming the great sensitive nerve of the head and face.

trifarious, a., trī-fār'-ē-s (L. tri-
lobos, having jiigum, fdlmm, nervus, having T. triceciously-lamella, Trillium, mZros, TRI oikos, Trifolium, trifid, trifld, also trifoliate, a., tri-fölli-ät, having trifoliate leaves: Trifolium pratense, prät-čns-e (L. pratensis, growing in meadows), the common red clover: T. repens, rép'enz (L. répēns, creeping), white Dutch clover—the shamrock of Ireland: T. Alpinum, ãlp-in'-üm (L. Alpīnus, of or from the Alps), a species from whose leaves and roots the peculiar sweet principle called Glycyrrhizin is obtained: T. incarnatum, ñri-kär-nal'-üm (L. incarnatūs, clothed in flesh—from in, in; carnātus, fleshy—from cāro, flesh), an annual species; the carnation clover.

trigonal, a., trig'-ön-äl, also trigonous, a., trir'-ön-üs (Gr. treis, three; gönía, an angle, a corner), in bot., having the parts arranged in an alternating manner, as in the lily; having three angles with three convex faces; applied to stems.

trigone, n., trig'-ön-ë, or trigonum, n., tri-gönt'-üm (Gr. trigōnās, a triangle—from treis, three; gōntia, an angle), a triangular, smooth surface without rugae, immediately behind the urethral orifice, the apex of which is directed forwards.

trigynous, a., tríдж-in-us (Gr. treis, three; gunē, a woman), in bot., having three carpels or three styles.

trijugate, a., trîjöö-gät (L. tris, three; jügum, a yoke), in bot., having three pairs of leaflets.

trilamellar, a., trîl-äm'-ël-lär (L. tris, three; lamella, a small plate of metal), in bot., applied to a compound stigma having three divisions flattened like bands.

Trilliaceae, n. plu., trîl-li'-ä-së-e (L. triléx, triple-twilled, trilicus, of triple-twilled), the Trillium family, an Order of plants, some acid, others narcotic: Trillium, n., trîl-li'-üm, a genus of plants, so named from the calyx having three sepals, the corolla three petals, the pistil three styles, and the stem three leaves: Trillium cernuurn, sèrn'-i'-üm (L. cerniūsus, stooping or bowing forward), a species whose rhizome is used as an emetic; the juice of the berries with alum gives a blue colour.

trilobate, a., tri-lob'-ät (Gr. treis, three; lóbos, a lobe), having three lobes.

trilocular, a., trî-lok'-ü-lär (L. tris, three; loculiis, a little place), in bot., having three cells, or loculaments.

trimérous, a., trim'-ér-üs (Gr. treis, three; mērōs, a part), in bot., composed of three parts, as a flower; having its envelopes in three, or multiples of three.

trimorphic, a., tri-mörf'-ïk (Gr. treis, three; morφē, form, shape), in bot., taking three forms of flowers in one species, each on a different plant, and having stamens and pistils.

trineris, a., trî-nér-vës (L. treis, three; nervus, a nerve), in bot., having three ribs springing together from the base.

tricecious, a., trî-é-shē'-üs (Gr. treis, three; oikos, a house), in bot., producing male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers, each on separate plants: triceciously-hermaphrodite, another name for trimorphic.
tripartite, a., tri'p'art-it (L. tris, three; partitus, divided), in bot., parted into three divisions nearly to the base.

tripetalous, a., tri-pē'tal-ūs (Gr. treis, three; petalōn, a leaf), in bot., having three petals or flower leaves, as a corolla.

tripinnate, a., tri-pīn'nāt (L. tris, three; pinna, a feather), in bot., divided three times in a pinnate manner, as a compound leaf; having the pinnae of a bipinnate leaf again pinnate: tripinнатifid, a., tri-pīn'nāt'i-fid (L. findo, I divide, fidi, I have divided), having a pinnatifid leaf with the segments divided twice in a pinnatifid manner.

triplicostate, a., tripl'ıkōšt'-āt (L. triplex, threefold; costa, a rib), in bot., having three ribs proceeding from above the base of the leaf.

triploblastic, a., trīp'lō-bla'istik (Gr. triplōos, threefold; blastos, a germ), in zool., having ova in which the blastoderm separates into three parts.

triquetrous, a., trik'ēt-rūs, also triquetral, a., trik'ētr-āl (L. trīquētrus, three-sided), in bot., having three angles with three concave faces; in anat., three-sided, or three-cornered, as a bone: ossa trīque'ta, os'sā trik'-ēt-rā (L. ās, a bone, ōssis, of a bone), supernumerary ossicles found in a great number of skulls, interposed between the cranial bones, like islets in the sutures, and of irregular shape.

trisepalous, a., tri'sēp'al-ūs (L. tris, three; Eng. sepal), in bot., having three sepals, as a calyx.

trisepitate, a., tri-sēp'tāt (L. tris, three; sēptus, hedged or fenced in), having three partitions or septa in an ovary or fruit.

trismus, n., trīzmūs (Gr. trizō, I gnash), a tetanic spasm affecting the muscles of the jaw; lock-jaw: trismus neonatorum, nē'-ōn'-āt-ōr'-ūm (new L. nēonātɔrum, of the newly born—from Gr. nēōs, new; L. nātus, born), a form of tetanus attacking infants within a few weeks after birth, characterised by congestion of the spinal arachnoid, with an effusion of blood or serum into its cavity—also called t. nascentium, nas-sēn'-shūt-um (L. nascens, being born, nascentium, of those born): t. traumaticus, trā'māt-ōt-ik'-ūs (Gr. traumēttikos, fit for healing wounds—from trauma, a wound), tetanus, attacking at all ages, arising from cold or a wound.

tristichous, a., tristit'-kōs (Gr. treis, three; stichos, a row), in bot., in three rows.

triternate, a., tri-tēr'-nāt (L. tris, three; terni, three each), in bot., divided three times in a ternate manner.

Triticum, n., trī-tik'-ūm (L. tritic-um, wheat—from tritum, a rubbing or wearing), the most important genus of the Order Gramineae, producing the cereal grains: Triticum vulgare, vūlg'-ār-ē (L. vulgāris, common), wheat: T. aestivum, āst-i-tūm (L. āstivus, pert. to summer), the varieties of winter wheat: T. hybernum, hib-ēr'-nūm (L. hybernus, pert. to winter, wintry), the varieties of winter wheat: T. spelta, spēlt'-ā (AS. spelt, Ger. spelt or spelz, grain, wheat), spelt, an inferior kind of wheat, grown on the Continent, in the Bible called rye: T. compositum, kōm-pōz'-tūm (L. compositus, placed or laid together), Egyptian or mummy wheat: T. repens, rep'-ēnz (L. repens, creeping), couchgrass, or quitch-grass: T. junceum, jūn'-sē'-ūm (L. junceus, made of rushes—from junceus, a rush), a species used in mucous discharges of the bladder.

tritozooid, n., tri-ōz'-ōyd (Gr. trīōs, third; zoon, an animal;
eidos, resemblance), in zool., a zoid of the third generation.

trituration, n., trīt'ūr-ā-śīn (L. tritūra, a rubbing or wearing out), the act of reducing a substance to a fine powder by rubbing.

trivial names, trīv′āl nāmz (L. trivialis, that may be found everywhere—from trivium, a crossroad), the names added to the names of genera, which double or binomial names constitute the names of species, as Triticum, the generic name of certain cereals, while Triticum vulgare is the specific name of one of the genus, viz. common wheat: see Appendix on Specific Names.

trochal, a., trok′-āl (Gr. ῥόχος, a wheel), wheel-shaped—applied to the ciliated discs of the Rotifera.

trochanter, n., trok′-ānt′-ēr (Gr. trochanter, a runner—from trokh-āō, I roll or run round), one of the two processes or prominences at the upper part of each thigh-bone, named respectively the major and the minor; they receive the large muscles which bend and extend the thigh, and turn it upon its axis, thus forming, as it were, a shoulder to each thigh-bone: trochanteric, a., trok′-ānt-ēr′-ik, of or pert. to the trochanters.

trochar, n., trok′-ār (F. trocar, a trocar; trois-quarts, three-fourths—from L. trīs, three; quartus, the fourth), a surgical instrument for taking off fluids from parts of the body, as in dropsy, so named from its triangular point.

trochlea, n., trok′-ē-ā (L. trochlea, a case containing one or more pulleys; Gr. ῥόχος, a wheel), a pulley-like cartilage through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes: trochlearis, n., trok′-ē-ār′-ēs, one of the projections of bones over which parts turn as ropes over pulleys: trochlear, a., trok′-ē-ār, shaped like a pulley: trochleary, a., trok′-ē-ār′-ē, of or pert. to the trochlea: trochlear surface, the smooth surface of the trochlea.

trochoid, a., trok′-ōyd (Gr. ῥόχος, a wheel; eidos, resemblance), conical, with a flat base, as the shells of Foraminifera.

Tropæolaceæ, n. plu., trop′-ē-ōl′-ā-zē (Gr. tropaïdn, a trophy), the Indian-Cress family, an Order of plants, having showy flowers, and more or less pungency, used as a cress: Tropæolum, n., trop′-ē-ōl′-ūm, a showy genus of plants, so named from their leaves resembling a buckler, and their flowers a helmet: Tropæolum majus, mādʒ′-ūs (L. major, and mājus, greater), common Indian-Cress, or Garden Nasturtium, whose unripe fruit has been pickled, and used as capers: T. tuberosum, tub′-ēr-ō-zūm (L. tuberōsus, having fleshy knots—from tuber, a protuberance), a species whose roots are eaten in Peru.

trophi, n. plu., trōf′-ē (Gr. τρόφος, rearing, nursing), the parts of the mouth in insects concerned in the acquisition and preparation of food: trophic, a., trōf′-ēk, connected with nourishment; nourishing; nutritious: trophosome, n., trōf′-ō-sōm (Gr. σῶμα, body), the collective assemblage of the nutritive zoöids of any Hydrozoön.

trophosperm, n., trōf′-ō-sperm (Gr. τρόφος, rearing, nursing; sperma, seed), in bot., a name applied to the placenta.

truncated, a., trūngk′-ē-āt, also truncated, a., trūngk′-ē-āt′-ēd (L. truncūtum, to maim, to mutilate—from truncus, the bole or trunk of a tree), in bot., terminating very abruptly, as if cut off at the end; in zool., abruptly cut off, as univalve shells, whose apex breaks off, the shells thus becoming decollated: truncus, n.,
trough-kūs, in bot., the trunk or bole of a tree.

truss, n., trūs (F. trousse, to pluck up; trousse, a bundle; L. tortus, a twisting; a wreath), a mechanical contrivance, usually for the support of parts concerned in abdominal rupture or hernia; also for the support or for the prevention of the protrusion of any viscus.

tryma, n., trim'ā (Gr. truma, a hole, an opening), in bot., a fruit resembling a drupe, as the walnut, having a coriaceous or fleshy epicarp, and mesocarp, one-celled and one-seeded; a two-valved bony endocarp, having partitions on the inner concave surface, as the walnut.

tuber, n., tub'er (L. tūber, a hump, a knob or excrescence), in bot., a solid fleshy mass attached to many fibrous rooted plants; a thickened underground stem or branch, as the potato; in anat., the rounded projection of a bone: tuber annulare, ān': nūl-ār'ē (L. ānnūlāris, pert. to a ring—from ānnūlus, a ring), in anat., another name for 'pons Varolii,' see under 'pons': t. calcis, kāl'āt-is (L. calcis, the heel, calcis, of the heel), the large posterior extremity of the os calcis, or largest bone of the foot, presenting inferiorly two tubercles which rest upon the ground when walking: t. cinereum, sīn'er-ē-ūm (L. cinerēus, ash-coloured—from cinis, ashes), a layer of grey matter at the base of the cerebrum: t. cochlea, kōk'ē-ē (L. cochlea, a snail, cochlea, of a snail), in the tympanum of the ear, the first turn of the cochlea.

tubercle, n., tub'er-kl (L. tuberculum, a small hump or protuberance—from tūber, a hump), a little tuber; in med., a term of varied and wide application, generally a small tumour in any part; a new growth, composed of primitive cells and nuclei, and having a tendency to caseous or calcareous degeneration; amorphid, yellow, or caseous material, generally contained in cysts, of the size of a hemp seed, or of a pea, or loose in the structure of organs; in bot., a swollen simple root, as in some Orchids; in anat., a small protuberance, as the tubercle of the tibia: tubercled, a., tub'er-kld, in bot., covered with warts: tubercular, a., tub'er-k'ül-ar, full of small knobs or tubercles; caused by tubercles; applied to morbid matter at one time compact and yellowish, at another calcareous, and sometimes becoming pultaceous, semi-fluid, and caseous.

tubercul a quadrigemina, tub'er-k: āl-ā kwīd'ī-ri-jēm-īn-ā (L. tubercul a, a small hump; quadrans, a fourth; gemini, twins), in anat., four rounded eminences in the cerebrum, separated by a crucial depression, and placed two on each side of the middle line, one before another—also called 'corpora quadrigemina': tuberculum pharyngeum, fār'-īn-jē'-ūm (new L. pharyngēus, pert. to the pharynx), the tubercle from which the mesial band attaching the pharynx to the skull principally springs.

tuberculosi s, n., tub'er-kül-ō-zis (L. tuberculum, a small hump), a form of fever accompanied by the formation of small bodies, called tubercles, in various tissues of the body: tubercular meningitis, a name given to the disease caused by the deposition of tubercles in the membranes of the cerebrum—also called 'acute hydrocephalus.'

tuberosity, n., tub'er-ōs'i-ti, in bot., a kind of projection or
knob on a bone, generally forming an attachment to muscles.

**Tubicola**, n., *tub-ik'-ol-a* (L. *tuba*, a pipe; *colo*, I inhabit), the Order of Annelida which construct tubular cases, in which they protect themselves: tubicolous, a., *tub-ik'-ol-us*, inhabiting a tube.

**tubular**, a., *tub'-ul-ar* (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe—from *tubus*, a pipe), hollow and cylindrical; in bot., applied to the regular florets of Compositae.

**tubuli contorti**, *tub'-ul-i kör-tör-l'i* (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe; *contortus*, twisted), twisted, or convoluted tubules, which form the greater part of the cortical substance of the kidneys: tubuli recti, *rëk't'i* (L. *rectus*, straight), straight tubules; a name applied to the seminal ducts of the testis when they assume a comparatively straight course—also called *vasa recta*; also denoting the straight portion of the tubules of the kidneys, which convey the urine: t. seminiferi, *sêm'-in'-y'er-i* (L. *seminifer*, bearing semen—from *semen*, seed; *féro*, I bear), the small convoluted tubes in which the seminal fluid is secreted: t. uriniferi, *uir'-in-jö-r'i* (L. *urinifer*, bearing urine—from *úrina*, urine; *féro*, I bear), the tubules which bear or collect the urine of the kidneys.

**tumour**, n., *tüm'-ér* (L. *tumor*, a swelling), a morbid growth on a part of the body in the form of a swelling or enlargement; a growth which may either be innocent or malignant—the former comprise ‘sarcomata,’ or fleshy growths; the latter, true cancers, or ‘canceromata.’

**tunica adiposa**, *tän'-ik-a ad'-ip-öz'-a* (L. *tînica*, a coating, a membrane; *adiposus*, fatty—from *adeps*, fat), loose areolar tissue, usually containing much dense fat, which assists in maintaining the kidneys in their position: tunica adven.

titia, *äd'-vên'-tish'-i-a* (L. *advenitus*, foreign—from *ad*, to; *vén-*to, I come), the foreign or outside tunic; the external coat of the arteries: t. albuginea, *älb'-ü-jin'-ë'-ä* (L. albugineus, of a white appearance—from *albūgo*, the white of the eye), a strong capsule which encloses the testis proper: t. choroidea, *kör'-jö-dýl'-ë'-ä* (Gr. *chorión*, skin or leather; *eidos*, resemblance), the choroid coat of the eye, consisting of a dark-brown membrane lying between the sclerotic and the retina: t. chorio-capillaris, *kör'-tô-käp'-il'-lü-r'-is* (L. *capillus*, pert. to the hair—from *capillus*, the hair of the head), the inner part of the choroid coat of the eye, formed by the capillaries of the choroidal vessels: t. vaginalis, *väd'-jIn'-äl'-is* (L. *vagina*is, or pert. to a *vagina* or sheath), a serous membrane whose visceral portion closely invests the great part of the body of the testis as well as the epididymis: t. vasculosa testis, *väsk'-ul'-öz'-äë'-tö'-is* (L. *vasculōsus*, full of small vessels—from *vasculum*, a small vessel; *testis*, the testicle), the vascular tunic of the testicle: the vascular network, together with its connecting areolar tissue, which surrounds the testicle.

tunicated, a., *tän'-ik-at'-ëd* (L. *tînîca*, an under garment, a membrane), in bot., covered by thin external scales, as the onion: Tunicata, n. plu., *tän'-ik-at'-ä*, a class of Molluscoidea, or headless Mollusces, which are enveloped in a tough, leathery case or test: tunicle, n., *tän'-ik'-kl*, a natural covering; an integument.

**Turbellaria**, n. plu., *tërb'-älär'-ë'-is* (L. *tërbellæ*, a bustle, a stir—from *turbo*, I disturb), in zool., an Order of Scolecida, so named from the currents they cause in the water in which they exist.

turbinate, a., *tërb'-ën-at*; also turb-
inated, a., térb'ín-át'ēd (L. turbínatus, pointed like a cone—from turbo, a whirl, a whipping-top), in bot., in the form of a top; conical, with a round base; in anat., applied to certain twisted bones of the nasal and olfactory chambers.

turio, n., tūr'-iō (L. turio, the tendril, a shoot), in bot., a young shoot covered with scales sent up from an underground stem, as in asparagus; the early stage of a sucker when invested with leaf scales.

turmeric, n., tér'mēr-īk (L. terra-merita, valuable earth), the branches of the rhizome or root-stock of the 'Carcuma longa,' Ord. Zingiberaceae, reduced to a powder, of a lemon-yellow colour; see 'Carcuma.'

Turneraceae, n. plu., térn'ēr-ā'sē-ē (after Rev. W. Turner, an English botanist), the Turneria family, an Order of plants, natives of W. Indies and S. America: Turneria, n., térn'ēr-ā, a genus of elegant plants when in flower: Turneria opifera, óp-íf'ēr-ā (L. opifēr, bringing power—from ops, aid, power; fēro, I bear), an astrigent, used in Brazil for dyspepsia: T. ulmifolia, ulm'-i-fōl'ē-ā (L. ulmus, an elm tree; fōllum, a leaf), a species considered tonic and expectorant.

turpentine, n., térp'ēnt'īn (L. terebinthus, Ger. terpentin, the turpentine tree), a mixture of oil and resin obtained from various species of pine; in the form called 'oil of turpentine,' used as a stimulant, diuretic, cathartic, and anthelmintic.

Tussilago, n., tūs'-sē-lāg'ō (L. tussis, a cough, as used in relieving coughs), a genus of plants, Ord. Compositeæ, Sub-ord. Corymbifereæ: Tussilago farfara, fār-fār'ā (L. fārfārus, the white poplar, as its leaves resemble those of the white poplar), the plant colt's-foot, has been used as a demulcent.

tutamina oculi, tút-am'-ēn-ā ōk'-ūl-'ē (L. tūtāmen, a defence or protection; ocūlās, the eye, ōc-'ūlī, of the eye), the defences of the eye, a name applied to the eyelids.

Tylophora, n., til'-ōf'ōr-ā (Gr. tūlōs, a protuberance, a hardening; phorēō, I bear), a genus of plants, Ord. Asclepiadaceae, referring to its ventricose pollen masses: Tylophora asthmatica, ast-māl'ik-ā (L. asthmaticus, afflicted with shortness of breath—from Gr. asthma, shortness of breath), an Indian plant, used instead of ipecacuanha.

tylosis, n., til'-ōz'ēs (Gr. tūlōs, a protuberance, a callosity), in med., a kind of ichthysis or psoriasis of the tongue; in bot., the development of irregular cells in the interior of pitted vessels, as in the Walnut, Oak, and Elm.

tympanum, n., tim'pān-ūm (L. tympānum, Gr. tympanōn, a drum, a timbrel), the drum-like cavity which constitutes the middle ear, familiarly called the drum of the ear; in bot., a membrane closing the thecae in urn-mosses: tympanic, a., tim'-pān'ik, of or pert. to: tympanites, n., tim'-pān'-it'ēz, also tympany, n., tim'-pān'-ē, a flatulent distension of the abdomen, in which the bowels swell up and resound like a drum when percussed: tympanitis, n., tim'-pān'-it'ēs, inflammation of the lining membrane of the tympanum.

tynea sycosis, see 'tinea.'

type, n., tip (L. typus, Gr. tupos, a figure, an image), the perfect representation or idea of anything; the peculiarity in the form of a disease; the primary model: typical, a., tip-īk-ēl, an individual having pre-eminently the characteristics of the species; applied to a species or genus exhibiting
in a marked degree the characteristics of the order.

Typha, n., τifo (Gr. tiphos, a marsh, a fen), a genus of plants, Ord. Araceæ, so named from their habitat: Typha latifolia, ลำifo (L. latus, broad; ลำifum, a leaf), the Great Reed Mace, the pollen of which is so abundant and easily collected and inflammable, that it is used as Lycopodium spores: T. Shuttleworthii, ลำifo-weth'ti (after Shuttleworth, a botanist), the rhizomes of the species are used for food by certain natives of Australia: T. latifolia, and T. angustifolia, ลำ-gustififo (L. angustus, narrow; ลำifum, a leaf), species whose young shoots are eaten like asparagus by the Cossacks; and the large, fleshy rhizomes are eaten by the Calkmucks.

typhilitis, n., τififo (Gr. tiphos, blind), inflammation of the cæcum.

typhoid, a., τifo (Gr. tiphos, smoke or stupor; ลำifos, resemblance), applied to a form of continued fever, the causal germs of which are never found apart from the products of fecal fermentation—characterised by an eruption of rose-coloured spots in successive crops, not always present: typhus, a., τifos, a highly contagious, continued fever, occurring generally in an epidemic form in periods of famine and destitution—characterised by great languor and prostration, and a persistent eruption of a measly character, rarely absent.

Tyson's glands, τifos'ɔnz (after their discoverer, Tyson, the anatomist), numerous sebaceous glands collected round the cervix of the penis and corona—also called glandulae odoriferae, gland: ลำifo ลำiforififo, the odoriferous glands, from the peculiar odour of their secretion.

ulcer, n., ลำf'ær (L. ulcus, a sore, ulcēris, of a sore), a dangerous running sore, arising from some constitutional disorder: ulceration, n., ลำf'ær-ā'shin, the process of forming into an ulcer, or becoming ulcerous: ulcerous, a., ลำf'ær-ās, having the character of an ulcer.

Ulmaceæ, n. plu., ลำ-mul'si (L. ulmus, an elm tree), the Elm family, an Order of trees or shrubs: Ulmæa, n. plu., ลำ-mei, a Sub-order, constituting the true elms: Ulmus, n., ลำmus, genus of fine forest trees: Ulmus campestris, ลำm-pes'tri (L. câmpes'tris, belonging to a field—from campus, a field), the English or small-leaved elm, producing a compact and durable timber; its inner bark is bitter, mucilaginous, and astrigent: U. montana, ลำontn'da (L. montanus, of or belonging to a mountain—from mons, a mountain), the mountain wych, or Scotch elm: U. fulva, ลำfulva (L. fulvus, deep-yellow, tawny), the red or slippery elm, used as a demulcent: ulmaceous, a., ลำ-mul'sh, pert. to trees of the elm kind: ulmic acid, ลำmik, a vegetable acid naturally exuding from the elm, oak, chestnut, etc.: ulmin, n., ลำm-in, the brown substance which exudes from the bark of the elm, and several other trees; ulmic acid; the brown matter found in decayed leaves and wood resembling ulmin.

ulna, n., ลำn (L. ulna, Gr. ωλή, the elbow, the arm), in anat., that bone of the forearm which, with the humerus, forms the elbow joint; the outermost of the two bones of the forearm, corresponding with the fibula of the hind limb: ulnaris, a., ลำ-nar'is, applied to two muscles of the forearm, a flexor muscle, and an extensor muscle: ulnar, a., ลำn, relating to the ulna, as ulnar artery.
Ulva, n., _ulv’ā_ (L. _ulva_, sedge), a genus of Algae, distinguished by their green colour; _Ulva latissima_, _lāt-īs-sīm-ā_ (L. _lātissimus_, broadest—from _lātus_, broad), a familiar species, frequently attached to oysters, and called oyster-green; _U. lactuca_, _lāk-tū-cā_ (L. _lāctuca_, lettuce), a species eaten under the name Green Laver.

**Umbel,** n., _umb’ēl_ (L. _umbella_, a sun-shade, a parasol—from _umbra_, a shadow), in bot., a particular arrangement of the flowers of certain plants, in which the peduncles, springing from a common centre, rise till they form a flat tuft, as in the familiar example of the inflorescence of the carrot, or hemlock. **Note.**—In the _corymb_, the flowers form a flat head, but they do not, as in the _umbel_, spring from a common centre. _Umbellate_, a., _umb’ēl-lāt_, in bot., having the flowers arranged in a round, flat head, with the peduncles springing from a common centre; in _zool._, having a number of nearly equal radii, all proceeding from a common centre.

**Umbelliferæ**, n. plu., _umb’ēl-īf’ēr-ē_ (L. _umbella_, a sun-shade, a parasol; _fero_, I bear), the Umbelliferous family, an Order of plants, having various properties, some used as articles of diet, some yield gum, resinous, and other substances, and some are highly poisonous; the _Apiaceæ_ of Lindley: _Umbelliferous_, a., _umb’ēl-īf’ēr-ūs_, producing or bearing umbels: _Umbellule_, n., _umb’ēl-ūl_, a small umbel, seen in the compound umbellate flowers of many Umbellifæ.

**Umbilicus,** n., _umb’ēl-īk’ūs_ (L. _umbilicus_, the navel), the central spot of the abdomen, marked by a depression; the navel; in bot., the scar by which a seed is attached to the placenta, more usually called the hilum; in _zool._, the aperture at the base of the axis of certain univalve shells, when so seen they are said to be umbilicated or perforated: _Umbilical_, a., _umb’ēl-īk’āl_, of or pert. to the navel: _Umbilical cord_, in _anat._, a cord-like substance which extends from the placenta to the navel of the foetus; the extremity of the malleus towards which the fibres of the membrana tympani converge; in _bot._, the prolongation by which the ovule is attached to the placenta: _Umbilicate_, a., _umb’ēl-īk’āt_, in bot., having a central depression; fixed to a stalk by a point in the centre: also _Umbilicated_, a., _āt-ēd_, in same sense.

**Umbo,** n., _umb’ō_ (L. _umbo_, the boss of a shield), in _bot._, a protuberant part or elevation on a surface, like the boss of an ancient shield; in _zool._, the beak of a bivalve shell: _Umbonate_, a., _umb’ōn-āt_, having a knob in the centre; having a central elevation like the boss of an anc. shield.

**Umbracluliferous**, a., _umb’rak-ūl-īf’ēr-ūs_ (L. _umbraclulorum_, a sun-shade, an umbrella—from _umbra_, a shade; _fero_, I bear), in _bot._, having the form of an expanded umbrella: _Umbracluliform_, a., _umb’rak-ūl-īf’ōrm_ (L. _forma_, shape), in same sense preceding: _Umbraclulum_, n., _umb’rak-ūl-ūm_, in _bot._, the cap borne on the seta of Marchantia, _Ord._, Hepaticæ.

**Umbrella**, n., _umb’rēl-lā_ (It. _ombrella_, L. _umbella_, an umbrella—from _L. umbra_, a shade), in _zool._, the contractile disc of one of the Lucernarida.

**Uncinate**, a., _ūn’sin-āt_ (L. _uncin-us_, a hook, a barb), in _bot._, provided with a hooked process; in _zool._, furnished with hooks or bent spines; in _anat._, a process of the ethmoid bone: _Unciform_, a., _ūn’sīf’ōrm_ (L. _forma_, shape), having a curved or hooked form;
applied to one of the bones of the carpus, distinguished by its large process projecting forwards, and curved slightly outwards, on its anterior surface.

unequally-pinnate, in bot., pinnate with a single terminal leaflet; impari-pinnate.

ungual, a., ung'gwål (L. unguis, a nail), pert. to a nail, claw, or hoof; having a nail, claw, or hoof attached: ungual phalanges, in anat., the terminal phalanges of the digits, so named as provided with nails or claws: unguiculate, a., ung-gwil'ül-at, furnished with claws; in bot., applied to petals having a claw: unguis, n., ung'gwis, in anat., the bone like a nail; the lachrymal bone, being a thin scale of bone placed at the anterior and inner part of the orbit; in bot., the claw, or narrowed part of a petal; the stalk of a petal: unguis, n. plu., ung'gwáz, the pointed claws terminating the legs in insects.

Ungulata, n. plu., ung-gül-ül-ä (L. ungūla, a hoof or claw—from unguis, a nail), the Order of Mammals comprising the hoofed quadrupeds: unguulate, a., un-gül-at, having expanded nails constituting hoofs: unguilgrade, n., un-gül-gräd (L. grädus, a step), animals which walk upon hoofs.

unicostate, a., un-li-köst-at (L. unus, one; costa, a rib), in bot., having a single rib or costa in the middle; the midrib.

unijugate, a., un-ulj-yug-at (L. unus, one; jügüm, a yoke), in bot., applied to a pinnate leaf having one pair of leaflets.

unilateral, a., un-li-lät'er-at (L. unus, one; látus, a side, lätēris, of a side), in bot., arranged on one side, or turned to one side.

unilocular, a., un-li-lök'ül-ar (L. unus, one; lökulus, a little place—from lökus, a place), having a single division or cavity; one-celled.

union by first intention, see ‘intention.’

uniparous, a., un-ip'är-äs (L. unus, one; pärjo, I bear or bring forth), producing only one at a birth; in bot., having a cymose inflorescence in which the primary axis produces one bract, and so on, the cyme being elongated according to its development; having a scorpoidial cyme.

unipetalous, a., un-pét-ul'ül-äs (L. unus, one; pétalon, a leaf), in bot., having a corolla consisting of one petal, which depends upon the abortion or non-development of others; ‘unipetalous,’ as a term, is quite distinct from ‘monopetalous.’

unipolar, a., un-pöl'ül-ar (L. unus, one; pole, a pole), in anat., having a single pole, as ganglionic nerve-cells; having but one radiating process.

uniseptate, a., un-li-sept-at (L. unus, one; septum, a hedge), having but one septum.

uniseriate, a., un-li-sér'i-at (L. unus, one; séria, a row, a series), in bot., arranged in a single line or row.

unisexual, a., un-li-seks'u-äl (L. unus, one; sexus, a sex), in bot., having one sex only; applied to plants having separate male and female flowers.

univalve, n., un-li-välv (L. unus, one; valve, folding doors), a shell composed of a single piece or valve: univalvular, a., un-li-välv'ül-ar, having one valve only.

unlining, n., un-lin'ing (L. un; not; linēā, a line), in bot., the separation of parts originally united.

uovoli, n. plu., o-völ'i (It. uovo, a mushroom, a joint), knaurs on the olive tree from which roots and leaf-buds are produced.

Upas-tree, up'as (Malay puñupas, the poison tree—from puñh,
tree; *upas*, poison), a tree in Java whose shade and juices are poisonous; see 'Antiaris'.

**urachus**, n., *ūr'ā-chūs* (Gr. *ourōn*, urine; *ēchō*, I have, I hold), the fibro-muscular cord which extends between the summit of the bladder and the umbilicus.

**uræmia**, n., *ūr'-ē-mē'-ē* (Gr. *ourōn*, urine; *haima*, blood), a poisoning of the blood from retention of the products of retrograde metamorphosis, occurs in those diseases of the urinary organs which interfere with the secretions of the kidneys: **uræmic** a., *ūr'-ē-mē'-ik*, of or pert. to uræmia: **uræmic poisoning**, same as uræmia, that is, when the secretion products of the kidneys are no longer carried out of the system, but remain in, and contaminate the blood.

**Urania**, n., *ūr'-ā-nē'-ē* (Gr. *ourōn-,* tos, sublume, lofty—from the stateliness of the tree), a genus of splendid plants, Ord. Musaceae: **Urania speciosa**, *spēsh'-ē-ōz'-ē* (L. *spéciosus*, full of beauty or display—from *spécies*, look, view, a sort), the Water-tree of the Dutch; the Traveller's-tree of Madagascar, so named from the great quantity of water which flows from its stem or leaf-stalk when cut across; the juice of the fruit used for dyeing.

**urates**, n. plu., *ūr'-ē-tēz* (Gr. *ourōn*, urine), the most common of those deposits in the urine known as sand or gravel, usually of a pink or drab colour, and consisting of uric acid in combination with potash, soda, and ammonia: urate, n., a salt of uric acid.

**Urceola**, n., *ēr'-ē-ōl'-ē* (L. *urceolūs*, a little water-pot), a genus of plants, Ord. Apocynaceae: **Urceola elastica**, *ēl'-ē-stēl'-ē* (mid. L. *elasticus*, elastic), one of certain species which supply caoutchouc: urceolate, a., *ēr'-ē-ōl'-ē-t*, shaped like a pitcher.

**urea**, n., *ūr'-ē'-ē* (Gr. *ourōn*, urine), a nitrogenous substance forming one of the chief constituents of the urine: uric acid, *ūr'-ēk*, one of the constituents of urine.

**Uredo**, n., *ūr'-ēd'-ō* (Gr. *ūro*, I scorch or burn), a genus of microscopic Fungi, usually known as mildew and blight, and which give to the part of the plant infested by them a burnt appearance: **Uredo fœtida**, *fēt'-ēd'-ē* (L. *fœtīdus*, fetid, stinking), the Fungi called *pepper-brand*, having a peculiar fetid odour, which attacks grain: **U. segetum**, *sēg'-ē-tēm* (L. *Sēgētia*, the goddess that protects the standing crops), the Fungus called *smut*, a sooty powder, having no odour, which attacks the flower of the grain: **U. rubigo**, *rūb'-ī-gō* (L. *rubigo*, rust, mildew), the Fungus called *rust* which attacks the leaves and chaff of the grain: **U. caries**, *kār'-ē'-ēz* (L. *cāriēs*, rottenness, decay), one of the Fungi which cause smut or blight.

**ureter**, n., *ūr'-ē-tēr* (Gr. *ourētēr*, the passage through which the urine flows—from *ourēo*, I make water), in anat., a narrow tube or duct passing down from each kidney, which conveys the urine into the bladder: **ureteritis**, n., *ūr'-ē-tēr'-ē-tēs*, inflammation of the ureter.

**urethotomy**, n., *ūr'-ē-thō'-tōm'-ē* (Gr. *ourēthra*, the passage through which the urine flows; *tōmē*, a cutting), the operation of opening the urethra.

**urethra**, n., *ūr'-ē-thr'-ē* (Gr. *ourēthra*, the passage through which the urine flows—from *ourēo*, I make water), the tube which allows the passage of the urine from the bladder, and conducts the semen of the male: **urethritis**, n., *ūr'-ē-thr'-ēt-is*, inflammation of the urethra: **urethral**, a., *ūr'-ē-thr'-ēl*, of or pert. to the urethra: **uretic**, n., *ūr'-ē-tik*, a medicine which increases the secretory
action of the kidneys: ureous diuresis, ūr-ē-ūs dī-ūr-ē-ūs, among animals, a diuresis characterised by a high colour of the urine, with a peculiar slimy character, and strong odour.

uric, a., see under 'urea.'

urine, n., ūr'-in-(L. urīna, Gr. ourōn, urine), the fluid secreted from the kidneys: urīna cibi, ūr'-in'-ā sībī (L. cibus, food, cibi, of food), the urine of food; the urine passed shortly after partaking of food:

urina potus, potē'ūs (L. pōtūs, drink, potās, of drink), the urine of drink; the urine passed shortly after drinking freely of a fluid:

urina sanguinis, sāng'-gūni'-is (L. sanguis, blood, sānguīnis, of blood), the urine of the blood; the urine passed after a fast, as in the morning: urimal, n., ūr'-īn'-āl, a vessel for receiving urine into; a public or private place constructed for urinating in:

urinary, a., ūr'-in'-ār'-i, of or pert. to urine: urinate, v., ūr'-in'-ā, to pass urine: uriniferous, a., ūr'-īn'-if'-ēr'-ūs (L. ūr-, I bear), carrying or conveying urine.

Urodela, n. plu., ūr'-ō-de-lā (Gr. ourōn, urine; dēlōs, visible, apparent), in zool., the Order of the tailed Amphibians, as newts, etc.

urohyal, a., ūr'-ō-hī'-āl (Gr. oura, the stern, the tail; hyoëdes, the hyoid-bone), in most fishes, the constituent bone of the haemal spine, extending backwards.

uroscopy, n., ūr'-ō-skōp'-ē (Gr. ourōn, urine; skōpē, I view), the determination of diseases from the inspection of the urine.

Urticaceae, n. plu., ěrt'-ik'-ā-sē'-ē (L. urtica, a stinging nettle—from ūro, I burn), the Nettle family, an Order of plants: Urtica, n., ěrt'-ik'-ā', a genus of plants, so named in reference to the stinging properties of most of the species: Urtica dioica, di'-ōy'-kā' (Gr. dis, twice; oikā, a house), the common stinging nettle, a very ancient textile plant, young tops in spring eaten when cooked as a vegetable, and a colouring matter is obtained from its roots: U. ūrens, ūr'-ēn̄z (L. ūrens, burning); and U. pil-ulifera, pil'-ūl'-i-fēr'-ā (L. pilūla, a little ball; fero, I bear), are British species of stinging nettles, the last named having capitate female flowers, and the root is astringent and diuretic: U. crenulata, kren'-ūl'-āt'-ā (mid. L. crenūla, a little notch); and U. stimulans, stim'-ūl'-ān兹 (L. stimulum, pricking or goading on), Indian species, stinging powerfully: U. urentissima, ūr'-ēnt'-īs'-sim'-ā (L. ūrens, burning, ūrentis, of burning), an Indian species, stinging so powerfully as to be called Devil's leaf, sometimes causing death: U. cannabina, kān'-nāb'-īn'-ā (L. cannābis, the hemp; cannāburnus, hempen); U. tenacissima, ten'-ās'-is'-sim'-ā (L. tēnax, holding fast, tenacious, tenācis, of tenacious), are species which furnish fibres fit for cordage: U. gigas, jīg'-ās (L. gigas, a giant), a species in Australia, was found to be 42 feet in circumference, forming a large tree.

urticaria, n., ěrt'-ik'- ěrt'-ī'-ā (L. urtica, a stinging nettle—from ūro, I burn), the nettle-rash, a troublesome cutaneous eruption, giving rise to a sensation similar to that felt after being stung by nettles: urticating cells, ěrt'-ik'-āt'-ēng, the Cnidae or thread-cells, by whose possession certain Coleenterata obtain their power of stinging: urtication, n., ěrt'-ik'-ā-shēn, the act of whipping a limb with nettles.

ustulate, a., ūst'-ūl'-āt (L. ěstulāt-um, to burn a little, to scorched), in bot., blackened as if burned: ustulation, n., ūst'-ūl'-ā-shēn, the process of roasting or drying moist substances to prepare them for pulverising.
uterus, n., út'ér-ús (L. úterus, the womb, the matrix), the womb or organ of gestation, situated in the cavity of the pelvis, between the bladder and the rectum: uterine, a., út'ér-in, or of pert. to the uterus, or proceeding from it: uterusitis, n., út'ér-i-tis, inflammation of the womb: uterine uterine uterine

utricule, n., úl'trik-ūl (L. útriculus, a small bag or bottle—from útēr, a bag or bottle made from an animal’s hide), in bot., a thin-walled cell; an air-bladder or cell; a membranous one-seeded fruit; in anat., the larger of the two sacs of the vestibular portion of the ear: utricular, a., úl'trik-ul'är, containing vessels like small bags: utriculus, n., úl'trik-ul'ús, a kind of fruit with an inflated covering; among Algse, any loose cellular envelope containing spores; a little bladder filled with air, attached to certain aquatic plants: Primordial utricule, within the cell-wall, and distinct from it, a delicate membrane or film immediately inclining the cell contents.

Utricularia, n. plu., úl'trik-ul'är-č-a (L. útriculus, a small bag or bottle—from útēr, a bag or bottle made from an animal’s hide), a genus of plants, called Bladder-worts, Order Lentibulariaceæ, so named from the utricles or bladders connected with the leaves, in which there exists a mucous fluid having cellular projections in the form of hairs: Utricularia nelumbifolia, nel'üm-bi-fól'č-a (said to be from Nelumbo, a Cingalese name; L. fólüm, a leaf), a singular plant which grows in the water collected at the bottom of the leaves of a large Tillandsia in Brazil, even sending out runners and shoots, and possessing a flowering stem two feet long.

Uvaria, n., ūvár'-i-č-a (L. ūva, a grape), a genus of climbing plants covered with star-shaped hairs, Ord. Anonaceæ: Uvaria narium, nár'-i-um (L. nāris, a nose, nārum, of noses; Gr. nāros, fluid), a species whose roots are fragrant and aromatic, used in India for fevers and liver complaints; by distillation yield a fragrant greenish oil: U. triloba, trīlōb-ā (Gr. trīs, three; lobos, a lobe), a species containing a powerful acid, the leaves are used as an application for boils and abscesses, and the seeds are emetic: U. febrifuga, fēb-rif'-ūg-ā (L. fēbris, a fever; fugo, I drive away), a species to whose flowers the Indians ascribe febrifugal properties.

uvea, n., ūvē-č-a (L. ūva, a grape), in anat., the posterior layer of the iris, which resembles the skin of a black grape.

uvula, n., ūvū-č-a (L. ūva, a grape; old F. uvule), in anat., a muscular conical prominence projecting from the centre of the soft palate, and hanging down like a tongue—Scotticè, the pap of the hawse (Ger. hals, the throat); a small projection in the cerebellum: uvula vesicae, vēs-i-čē (L. vēsica, the urinary bladder), a slight elevation of the mucous surface which projects from below into the urethral orifice of the urinary bladder.

vaccination, n., vāk'sin-č-shùn (L. vaccinüs, of or from cows—from vacca, a cow), the process by which the cow-pox or vaccinia is introduced into the human system, as a powerful protection against an attack of the small-pox: vaccine, a., vāk'sin, of or pert. to vaccinia or vaccination: vaccinia, n., vāk-sin-č-a, an eruptive vesicular disease, originally of the cow, now introduced into the human system as a protection against an attack of
small-pox: vaccinii1, n., vâk' žin-in, the specific matter of cow-pox.

Vacciniumae, n. plu., vâk' žin-in-ul'ul, a genus of plants: Vaccinium oxycoccus, öks' kôk'ul's (Gr. oxus, acid; kokkos, a berry); and V. macrocarpum, mûk' ro-kâr-p'ulm (G. makros, great; karpos, fruit), are species which produce cranberries: V. vitis-idea, vît's-üul'sâ (L. vitis, a vine; idea, Idean—from Mount Ida of Crete), the Idean vine; the Red Whortleberry or Cowberry, whose fruit or berries are often used instead of cranberries: V. uliginosum, ül'üdž-in-üôl'sâm (L. uliginösus, full of moisture or wet—from uligö, moisture), the Black Whortleberry, found in Alpine countries: V. myrtillus, mûrt-i-lûs (L. myrtus, the myrtle), produces the Bilberry or Blueberry.

Vaginula, n. plu., vâdž-in-in-ul-â, also vaguoles, n. plu., -ôl-î, and vacuoles, n. plu., -ôl-î (L. dim. of vacuus, void, empty), in bot., and animal histology, clear spaces of indefinite size and arrangement in the protoplasm of a cell; in zool., little cavities found in the interior of many of the Protozoa, caused by the presence of little particles of food; clear spaces often found in the tissues of the Cestodera.

Vagina, n., vâdž-in-in-ul (L. vâginâ, a scabbard, a sheath), the canal or passage which leads from the external orifice of the female genitals to the uterus; in bot., a sheath formed by the petiole around the stem; a sheath: vaginal, a., vâdž-in-in-ul, pert. to the vagina; resembling a sheath: vaginate, a., vâdž-in-in-ul, sheathed; invested as with a sheath: vaginitis, n., vâdž-in-in-it'ts, inflammation of the vagina.

Vaginula, n., vâdž-in-in-ul-â, also vaginule, n., vâdž-in-in-ul (L. vâginulâ, a little sheath—from vâginâ, a sheath), in bot., a sheath surrounding the basal portion of the Archegonium, in Mosses.

Vagus, n., vâg'ul (L. vâgus, roaming, wandering), one of the three divisions of the eighth pair of cranial nerves having a more extensive distribution than any of the others.

Vahea, n., vâ-he'â (probably Sp. vahe'ar, to emit steam or vapour), a genus of plants, Ord. Apocynaceae, which yield caoutchouc: Vahea gummi'era, gùm-mît'ul-â (L. gummi, gum; fero, I bear); and V. Madagascariensis, mûdž-dûs-gâsk'ul-ül'sism (of or from Madagascar), are two large climbing shrubs or trees of Madagascar, yielding abundance of caoutchouc.

Valerianaceae, n. plu., vâl-er't-dn-ul'sâ (after the anc. Roman Valerius, who first used it; or L. valèo, I am in health, from its virtues), the Valerian family, an Order of plants, which are generally strong scented or aromatic, some used as bitter tonics, anthelmintics, and anti-spasmodics: Valeriana, n., vâl-er't-dn-in-ul'â, a genus of plants, most of the species being ornamental in flower borders: Valerianus officinalis, ôf-sîs-in-in-ul'ts (L. officinalis, official, by authority—from officina, a workshop), the common medicinal Valerian, having a bitter, acrid taste, and peculiar odour, disagreeable in the dry state, prescribed for hysteria: Valerianus Celtica, sêl't-ik'ul (L. celctic, Celtic, pert. to Gaul), and others, possess similar properties: Valerianella, n., vâl-er't-dn-in-ul'â (a dim. of valerian), a genus of plants: Valerianella olitoria, ôl-it-ôr-i-â (L. olitorius,
varicella, a species whose young leaves are eaten as a salad, called by the French Mâche, and by the English Lamb's lettuce, and corn salad: valarianic or valeric acid, valvēr't-ik, valvēr't-k, an acid forming the leading ingredient of the volatile oil obtained from the Valerian root.

Vallisneria, n., vāl'lis-nēr'ē-ā after Vallisneri, an Italian botanist), a genus of aquatic plants, Ord. Hydrocharidaceae: Vallisneria spiralis, spīr-āl'ēs (L. spirālis, spiral—from spīra, a twist), a dicoeous aquatic plant, the female flower developing along the spiral peduncle by which it reaches the surface of the water in order to receive the pollen; Vallisneria, as well as Anacharis, show under the microscope the rotation of protoplasm in their cells: Vallisneriaceae, n. plu., vāl-īlis-nēr'ē-ē, a tribe or Sub-order.

valve, n., vālō (L. valva, folding doors, valvātus, having folding doors), a cover or lid opening in one direction, and shutting in another; in bot., one of the pieces into which a pericarp or fruit separates, when separating naturally; in anat., folds of membrane guarding certain orifices and channels: valvate, a., valvō-āt, in bot., united or applied to each other by the margins only, as leaves in flower-buds or leaf-buds, the former being called valvate aestivation, the latter valvate vernation; opening by valves, like the parts of certain seed-vessels: valvular, a., valvō-āl-ār, of or containing valves: valvulitis, n., valvō-āl-īt-is, inflammation of valves.

Valvulae conniventes, vālōv'ūl-e kōnnīvēn-ītēz (L. dim. valvūlus—from valvus, folding doors; connivens, winking, conniventes, plu.), in anat., the permanent folds which exist in the lining membrane of the small intestine.

Vanilla, n., vān-īl-lā (Sp. vainilla, a small pod or husk—from vaina, a scabbard or sheath), a genus of delightfully aromatic plants, Ord. Orchidaceae: Vanilla planifolia, plānī-fōl-lā (L. planus, flat; fōllum, a leaf); and V. aromatic, ār'-ōm-āt-īk-ā (L. ärōmaticus, aromatic, fragrance—from ärōma, a spice), two species whose fleshy pod-like fruit, as well as that of other species, constitute the fragrant substance called Vanilla, employed to flavour confectionary, chocolate, etc.

vapours, n. plu., váp'ēr-z (L. vapor, steam, exhalation; F. vapeur), a disease characterised by nervous debility and depression of spirits; hysteria.

varicella, n., vār'-īs-ēl-lā (a dim. from vāriōla, small-pox—from vārius, variegated, spotted), the chicken-pox or glass-pock.

varices, n. plu., vār'-īs-ēz (L. vārius, a dilated vein, vārīcis, of a dilated vein, vārīces, dilated veins), dilatations of veins; in zool., the ridges or spinose lines marking a former position of the mouth in certain univalve shells: varicose, a., vār'-īk-ēz, denoting veins in a permanent state of dilatation, with an accumulation of dark-coloured blood: varicocele, n., vār'-īk-ō-sēl' (Gr. kelē, a tumour), a swelling of the veins of the scrotum; also of the spermatic cord: varix, n., vār'-iks, varices, n. plu., vār'-īs-ēz, a dilatation and convoluted state of the veins, accompanied with an accumulation of dark-coloured blood, due generally to an obstruction of the current of the blood towards the heart.

variety, n., vār'-īt-i (L. vāritas, diversity—from vārius, different, changing), a minor difference, as in form, colour, size, etc., existing in an individual of the same species, among animals or plants:
permanent varieties or races, permanent minor differences, among individuals of the same species, arising from cultivation and civilization, as well as from natural causes.

**variola, n., văr-i-ől-ă** (dim. from L. vărĭus, varying, spotted), the small-pox: **variolous, a., văr-i-ől-ăs**, dotted with numerous small impressions like those of the small-pox; relating to the small-pox: **variolin, n., văr-i-ől-in**, the specific matter of small-pox.

**varix, see under 'varices.'**

**vasa aberrentia, văsă aŏb’ěr-rěn’shtă (L. văsă, a vessel, văsă, vessels; aŏb’ěr-rěntĭa, participle, plu., deviating from, wandering), in anat., long slender vessels connecting the brachial or axillary arteries with one of the arteries of the forearm:** **vasa afferentia, aŏf’ĕr-ĕn’shtă (L. aŏf’ĕrens, bringing or conveying to; aŏf’ĕrentĭa, the plu. of the participle to agree with văsă), lymphatics or lacteals which enter a gland—also called, v. **inferentia, in-fĕr-ĕn’shtă (L. in-fĕrens, carrying or bringing into; in-fĕrentĭa, plu.).**

**v. brevia, břevĭ-ă (L. břevĭs, short; břevĭa, plu.), from five to seven small blood-vessels which issue from the trunk of the splenic artery, and reach the left extremity of the stomach:** **v. efferentia, eŏf’ĕr-ĕn’shtă (L. eŏf’ĕrens, bringing or carrying out; eŏf’ĕrentĭa, plu.), small vessels which are straight as they emerge from the testicle, but become convoluted as they proceed towards the epididymis, forming a series of small conical masses:** **v. lactea or chylifera, lăkt’e-ă or kĭl-ĭfĕr-ă (L. lactēus, pert. to milk—from lăc, milk; Gr. chūlos, juice; L. fero, I bear), the lacteals commencing in the coats of the intestines, and extending to the thoracic duct, in which they terminate:** **v. recta, rěkt’e-ă (L. rectus, straight), small straight blood-vessels lying between the uriniferous tubes of the kidneys and within the medullary substance; straight seminal ducts of the testicles, which pass through their fibrous tissue, and end in a close network of tubes:** **v. vasorum, văsŏ-rŏm (L. văsa, vessels, văsŏrum, of vessels), small vessels, both venous and arterial, on the coats of arteries, veins, and lymphatics, which serve for their nutrition:** **v. vorticoasa, vŏrt’ĭk-ŏz’ă (L. vŏrtĭcus, full of vortices or eddies—from vortex, a whirlpool), veins of the choroid coat of the eye, so named from their whorl-like arrangement.**

**vas aberrans, văs aŏb’ěr-ănz (L. văsă, a vessel; aŏb’ěrans, wandering), in anat., a long narrow tube, or diverticulum, leading off from the lower part of the canal of the epididymis, and ending by a closed extremity:** **v. deferens, deĕf’ĕr-ănz (L. deĕf’ĕrens, bearing or carrying away), the excretory duct of the testis:** **v. spirale, spir’ăl’ę (L. spirălis, spiral—from spiră, a fold, a coil), a small single or branched blood-vessel running along the under surface of the membranous zone of the internal ear.**

**vascular, a., văsk’ŭlăr (L. văschŭlum, a small vessel—from văs, a vessel), consisting of or containing vessels, as arteries or veins; connected with the circulatory system; in bot., applied to tissue somewhat long; containing vessels like the tissue of flowering plants, as distinguished from cellular.**

**vasculum, n., văsk’ŭlŭm (L. văschŭlum, a small vessel—from văs, a vessel), in bot., a pitcher-shaped leaf; an Ascidium: văschŭliform, a., văsk’ŭlĭ-fŏrm (L. forma, shape), having the form of a pitcher or vasculum.**

**vasiform, a., văsk’ĭ-fŏrm (L. văs,
a vessel; *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, applied to a vegetable tissue called dotted vessels; shaped like a blood-vessel.

**vaso-motor, väs'-ō-mōt'-ōr** (L. *vas*, a vessel; *mōtōr*, a mover—from *mōto*, I keep moving), applied to nerves which govern the motions, and regulate the calibre of the blood-vessels; the nerve fibres supplying the muscular coats of the blood-vessels.

**vastus**, n., *väsit'-ūs*, *vasti*, n. plu., *väslī* (L. *vastus*, immense), a name applied to two portions of the *triceps extensor cruris,* thus—vastus *externus*, väsit'-ūs *ēks-térn'-ūs* (L. *externus*, outward); and *v. internus*, *in-térn'-ūs* (L. *internus*, inward), the names designating a fleshy mass upon each side of it: *v. externus* cruris, *krūr'-īs* (L. *crūs*, the leg or shin, *crūris*, of the leg), the full name of the vastus externus.

**Vateria**, n., *vāt'-ēr'-ē-ā* (after *Vater*, a German botanist), a genus of Indian trees, Ord. Dipterocarpaceae: *Vateria Indica*, *vāt'-ēk'-ā* (L. *Indicus*, of or from India), a species which yields a gum resin, known as Indian Copal or Piney resin, used as a varnish, and in the manufacture of candles, and as incense; in *med.*, used for rheumatic and other affections.

**veil**, n., *vāl* (old F. *veile*, a veil; L. *velum*, a covering, a curtain), in *bot.*, the partial covering of the stem or margin of the cap among Fungi; also said of the indusium of ferns.

**vein**, n., *vān* (F. *veine*, a vein; L. *vēna*, a blood-vessel), in *anat.*, one of the vessels of the body which convey the blood back to the heart; in *bot.*, one of the small branching ribs of a leaf.

**vellus**, n., *vellūs* (L. *vellus*, a fleece), in *bot.*, the stipe of certain Fungi.

**velum**, n., *vēl'-ūm* (L. *velum*, a vail), in *zool.*, the membrane which surrounds and partially closes the mouth of the disc of the *Medusæ, etc.*; in *bot.*, the cellular covering of the gills of an agaric in its early state: *velum interpositum*, *in-tēr-pōs'-ū-tōm* (L. *interpositus*, a putting between, interposed), a vascular membrane reflected from the *pia-mater*, into the interior of the brain through the transverse fissure: *v. pendulum palati*, *pēnd'-ūl-ūm* *pāl'-ātī* (L. *pēndulus*, hanging down, pendulous; *pālatum*, the palate, *pālāti*, of the palate), in *anat.*, the soft palate, a moveable fold suspended from the posterior border of the hard palate, forming an incomplete septum between the mouth and pharynx.

**velutinus**, a., *vel'-ūt-in'-ūs* (mid. L. *velutinus*, velvety—from L. *vellus*, a fleece), in *bot.*, velvety; applied to plants having a dense covering of short down like velvet: *velutinous*, a., *vel'-ūl-in'-ūs*, having a velvety appearance.

**vena azygos major**, *vēn'-ā ăzīg'-ōs* *mādʒ'-ōr* (L. *vēna*, a vein; Gr. *azigos*, unyoked; L. *mājor*, greater), in *anat.*, a vein on the right side of the body, commencing in the lumbar region: *vena cava*, *kāv'-ā* (L. *cāvus*, hollow), a name applied to each of the two large veins which convey the blood back to right side of the heart—the *vena cava inferior* returning the blood from the lower limbs, and from the viscera of the abdomen and pelvis; the *vena cava superior* returns the blood from the head, the neck, the upper limbs, and the thorax: *v. cordis magna*, *kōrd'-ēs māg'-nā* (L. *cor*, the heart, *cordis*, of the heart; *magnus*, great), the great cardiac vein which coils round the left side of the base of the ventricle, and returns the blood from the substance of the heart to the right auricle:
v. hemiazygos, hēm'ē-āzًy-gōs (Gr. hemi, half; azygos, unyoked), the left or small azygos, a left intercostal vein, which crosses to join the main azygos near the seventh dorsal vertebra: v. porta, pōr't-ā (L. porta, a gate, porta, of a gate), the large vein which conveys the blood from the intestines into the liver, so named because it enters the porta or gate of the liver.

venae basis vertebrarum, vēn'ē bás'is vēr'tē-brā-rōm (L. vēna, a vein, venae, veins; básis, a base, or of a base; vērtebra, a joint, vērtebrārum, of joints), the veins belonging to the bodies of the vertebrae; comparatively large vessels or veins contained in the canals within the bodies of the vertebrae: vēna comites, kōm'tē-ēz (L. cōmēs, a companion, cōm'ites, companions), two or more deep veins accompanying an artery and its branches, following the distribution of such arteries: v. cordis minima, kōrd'ēs mín'mā (L. cor, the heart, cordis, of the heart; mínimus, least), the very small veins of the heart; very small veins which open directly into the right auricle, and return the blood from the substance of the heart: v. Galeni, gāl-ēn'ē (L. Gālenus, a celebrated anc. physician), two veins formed by the union of the minute veins of the choroid plexus of the brain: v. parva, pār'vā (L. parvus, little, small), the small or anterior cardiac veins; several small branches of veins which commence upon the anterior surface of the right ventricle, and open separately into the right auricle of the heart.

venation, n., vēn'a-shān (L. vēna, a vein), in bot., the arrangement of the veins or framework in leaves.

venery, n., vēn'er-ē (L. Venus, the goddess of love, vēnēris, of Venus), sexual intercourse: ven'e-real, a., vēn-e-rē'-ēl, pert. to or connected with sexual intercourse.

venesection, n., vēn'e-sēk'shān (L. vēna, a vein; sēco, I cut), the operation of bleeding from a vein, generally one at the head of the elbow.

venous, a., vēn'u-us (L. vēnōsus, full of veins—from vēna, a vein), pert. to or contained in a vein.

venter, n., vēn'tér (L. venter, the belly), applied to the part of the internal surface of the ilium, which presents anteriorly a large smooth concave surface, lodging the iliacus muscle: venter of the scapula, skāp'ū-lā (L. scāpula, the shoulder-blade), the anterior surface of the scapula, presenting a broad concavity, called the sub-scapular fossa: ventral, a., vēn'tral, abdominal; relating to the inferior surface of the body; the opposite of dorsal; in bot., applied to the part of the carpel nearest the axis, or in front.

ventricle, n., vēn'trīk-ī (L. dim. ventriculus, the belly or stomach—from venter, the belly), a small cavity in an animal body, as in the brain or heart; applied to the cavities of the heart, which receive blood from the auricles: ventricose, a., vēn'trīk-oś, distended; swelling out in the middle, or unequally on one side: ventricular, a., vēn'trīk-ul'ār, pert. to a ventricle or small cavity; bellied.

Veratreea, n. plu., vēr-e-trē-ē (L. vērātrum, hellebore: vērē, truly; āter, black), a Sub-order of the Ord. Melanthaceae: Veratrum, n., vēr-e-trē-rūm, a genus of elegant plants when in flower, so named from the black colour of the root: Veratrum album, āl'būm (L. albus, white), a species whose rhizome or roots, the white hellebore of the Greeks, is an irritant, narcotic poison: V. viride, vīr'i-dē (L.
vrēdis, green), is an acrid, emetic, and powerful stimulant, followed by sedative effects: veratria, n., vēr-āt'rīn, or veratria, n., vēr-āt'-rī-ā, an alkaloid, to whose presence is due the properties of Veratrum, used as an emetic and purgative, and in gout: veratric acid, vēr-āt'-rīk, an acid found in the seeds of Asagrema officinalis, formerly called Veratrum Sabadilla.

Verbascum, n., vērb-āsk'-ūm (L. vērbāscum, lungwort, the plant mullein), a genus of strong plants, producing an abundance of showy flowers, Ord. Scrophulariaceae: Verbascum Thapsus, thāp'-sūs (Thapsus, said to be an island where it grew), a species whose woolly leaves are emollient, and slightly narcotic, used in some pectoral affections; also called Great Mullein.

Verbenaceae, n. plu., vērb-ăn'-ā'-sē (L. verbeña, the boughs or branches of laurel, or other sacred boughs), the Vervain family, an Order of plants, many of which are fragrant and aromatic, some bitter and tonic, and some acrid: Verbena, n., vērb-ēn'-ā, a genus of extremely beautiful and ornamental plants in flower: Verbena officinalis, of-fēs'-īn'-āl'-ēs (L. officinalis, official, by authority—from officina, a workshop), the Vervain, a sacred plant among the Greeks, and received from them the name Holywort: V. camēdrifolia, kām'-ēd'-rī-fōl'-ī-ā (Gr. chamai, on the ground; Gr. drus, an oak; L. fōlium, a leaf), a species from which the varieties of Verbenas of the gardens are chiefly obtained: V. Teucrioides, tē-ī'rī-ōid'-ēz (after Teucer, its discoverer; Gr. eidos, resemblance), a species whose flowers have a delightful jasmine-like odour.

Vermeis, n., vērm'-ēz (L. vermis, a worm, vermes, worms), employed in nearly the same sense as Annaloida and Anarthropoda.

vermicular, a., vērm-ēk'-ūl-ār (L. vermiculās, a little worm—from vermis, a worm), of or pert. to a worm; that resembles the movements of a worm: vermiculate, a., vērm-ēk'-ūl-āt, also vermiciform, a., vērm-ī'-fōrm (L. forma, shape), resembling a worm; shaped like a worm.

vernation, n., vērn-ā'-shān (L. vernāta, a renewal—from ver, spring), in bot., the arrangement of the nascent leaves in the leaf-bud.

Veronica, n., vēr-ōn'-īk'-ā (said to be a corruption of Arabic viroo-nikoo, beautiful remembrance); It. and Sp. veronica), an extensive genus of plants, producing beautiful flowers, Ord. Scrophulariaceae: Veronica officinalis, of-fēs'-īn'-āl'-ūs (L. officinalis, official, by authority—from officina, a workshop), a species whose leaves are bitter and astringent, sometimes used as tea.

verrucæ, n. plu., vēr-rūs'-ē (L. verrūca, a wart, an excrescence, verruce, warts), in bot., collections of thickened cells on the surface of plants, assuming a rounded form, and containing starch and other matters: verrucæform, a., vēr-rūs'-ē'-fōrm (L. forma, shape), shaped like warts: verrucose, a., vēr-rōk'-ōs'-ē, covered with wart-like excrescences.

versatile, a., vērs-āt'-īl (L. versāt-ilis, that turns round, moveable—from verso, I turn much and often), in bot., attached by one point to the filament, and so very easily turned round, as an anther.

vertebra, n., vērt-'ēb-rā, vertebra, n. plu., vērt-'ēb-rē (L. vertebra, a joint—from verto, I turn), a bone of the spine or backbone, so called from its moving upon the adjoining one: cervical vertebrae are those of the neck, and are seven in number: dorsal vertebrae
are those of the back, and are twelve in number: lumbar vertebrae are those of the loins, and are five in number: vertebral, a., vertebrae, pert. to the joints of the spine or backbone.

vertebrate, a., vertebrae, also vertebrated, a., vertebrae, having a backbone or vertebral column: Vertebrata, n. plu., vertebrae, the Division of the animal kingdom characterised by the possession of a backbone or vertebrae: vertebra dentata, dentata, (L. dentatus, toothed—from dens, a tooth), the second vertebra or axis, which forms a pivot on which the head with the first vertebra rotates: vertebra prominens, prominent, the seventh cervical vertebra, so named because being so long it is readily felt beneath the skin.

vertex, n., vertex, vertices, n. plu., vertes, (L. vertex, that which revolves about itself, the top or crown of the head—from verto, I turn), in anat., the top or crown of the head: vertical, a., verticales, perpendicular to the horizon; standing upright.

vertical, n., verticales, (L. verticalis, the whirl of a spindle, a little vertebra—from vertex, a whirl, the top), in bot., a whorl or form of inflorescence, having the flowers arranged in a circle around an axis: verticillate, a., verticillata, having parts arranged in a whorl, or like the rays of a wheel; verticillaster, n., verticillata, (L. aster, a diminutive termination), a false whorl or vertical, formed of two nearly sessile cymes, placed in the axils of opposite leaves.

vertigo, n., vertigo, a turning or whirling round—from verto, I turn about), giddiness, in which the patient feels that he is standing still, while the objects near him are running round.

verumontanum, verumontanum (L. verum, a spit, a dart; mons, a mountain, montis, of a mountain), in anat., a narrow longitudinal ridge of the urethra, formed by an elevation of the mucous membrane and its subjacent tissue.

vesica, n., vesica, (L. vesica, the bladder), in anat., the urinary bladder: vesical, a., vesica, pert. to or in relation with the bladder: vesicant, n., vesica, any external application which can raise a blister on the skin, as Spanish fly, acetic acid, etc.

vesicle, n., vesicles, also vesicule, n., vesica, (L. vesicula, a little bladder—from vesica, a bladder), a small bladder-like blister on an animal body; a little sac or cyst; a small bladder-like cavity: vesicula, n., vesica, in bot., composed of cells: vesico-uterine, vesica, applied to folds of peritoneum extending from the uterus to the urinary bladder: vesicula prostatica, prostatic vesicle, (Gr. prostates, one who stands before, a leader), a depression at the forepart of the verumontanum in its middle line: vesicula seminales, vesica, seed, seminis, of seed), the seminal vesicles in which the semen lodges.

vestibule, n., vestibule, (L. vestibulum, a forecourt), a small oval cavity of the internal ear, forming an entry to the cochlea, etc.; a small cavity in the vestibule of the heart; the angular interval between the nymphae.

vestigium foraminis ovari, vestigium foraminis ovari, (L. vestigium, a trace, a vestige; foramen, an aperture, foraminis, of an aperture; ovarius, an egg—from ovum, an egg), the vestige of the foramen ovale of the fetal heart, which indicates the original place of communication between the two auricles: vestigial, a.,
věst-idži-áł, pert. to a trace or vestige; applied to a fold of the pericardium.

veterinary, a., víl’r-in-árl (L. viterináritis, belonging to beasts of burden—from viterine, draught cattle, or beasts of burden), pert. to or connected with the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals.

vexillum, n., víks-illům (L. vexillum, a standard or banner), in bot., the upper or posterior petal of a papilionaceous or pea flower:

vexillary, a., víks-il-lár-i, denoting a form of estivation in which the vexillum or upper petal is folded over the other.

vibices, n. plu., víb-is-ěz (L. vibex, the mark of a blow or stripe, víbicis, of the mark of a blow), patches of haemorrhage, occurring in the skin in purpura; also known as 'echymosis'; called 'petechiae' when very small.

vibracula, n., víb-rák-ůl-á (L. vibro, I shake, I quiver), long, filamentous appendages found in many Polyzoa.

vibrio, n., víb-ri-ó, vibriones, n. plu., víb-ri-óň-ěz (L. vibro, I quiver or shake), minute thread-like animalcules found in many organic infusions.

vibrissae, n. plu., víb-rís-šé (L. vibrissae, hairs in the nose of man—from vibro, I shake), hairs found growing at the entrance of the nostrils, and other outlets; the whiskers in cats.

Viburnum, n., víb-ěrnům (L. viburnum, the wayfaring tree), a genus of elegant flowering shrubs, Ord. Caprifoliaceae: Viburnum lantana, lánt-ání-á (the anc. name of viburnum), the plant meaty tree, a species whose bark and berries are acrid: V. opulus, őp-ůl-űs (L. cipář, a kind of maple tree), the Gueldres-rose, also called snow-ball, from its globular head of abortive leaves: V. tinus, tinůs (L. tinus, a plant, supposed V. tinus), a species, the Laurustinus of gardeners.

Victoria, n., vík-tőr-i-á (after Queen Victoria of Britain and Ireland), a genus of noble aquatic plants, inhabiting the tranquil rivers of S. America, Ord. Nymphaeaceae, the seeds and root-stocks of many of the plants containing much starch, used as food: Victoria regia, rédji-á (L. régíus, royal), one of the largest aquatics known, its very large flowers have a fine odour.

Vidian, a., víd’-án (after Vidius, a professor at Paris), a name applied to (1) a small branch of the inferior maxillary artery; (2) a canal which passes through the sphenoid bone horizontally; (3) a nerve arising from the sphenopalatine ganglion, passing through the Vidian canal.

villi, n. plu., vil’i (L. villus, wool or hair, vilii, hairs), in anat., minute projections on the mucous lining of the intestinal canal, which are made up of blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents; in bot., projections or papillae on the surface of the epidermis of a plant, when these assume an elongated or conical form; jagged leafy processes, covering the stem, amongst the leaves: villose, a., vil-őz, also villous, a., vil-ŭs, in bot., covered with long weak hairs or down; in anat., downy; velvety: villus, n., vil-ŭs, in anat., one of the conical projections of the mucous membrane of the small intestines.

vincula accessoria tendinum, vingkůl-á ăk-sěs-sor-i-á tendín-ŭm (L. vinculum, a chain, a fetter; acessórinus, accessory, added—from accessio, an increase, an addition; tendo, a tendon, tendinum, of tendons), the accessory fetters of the tendons; also vincula vasculosa, vaskůl-ůs-ě (L. vasculósus, full of little vessels—from vásculum, a little vessel),
the vascular fetters or fibres—are slender and loose bands, forming accessory fibres to the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the fingers.

**Viola**, n. plu., *vī-ōlā* (L. *viola*, the violet), the Violet family, an Order of plants, distinguished by the emetic properties of their roots: **Violeae**, n. plu., *vī-ōlē-ē* (L. odorātus, having a scent or smell—from *ōdōr*, scent, smell), the sweet or March Violet, whose roots have been used as an emetic, and the petals as a laxative: V. **tricolor**, tri-kōl-ōr (L. *trīs*, three; *color*, colour), Heart's-ease, which, with other species, have been used as demulcent-expectorants; all the cultivated varieties of the pansies have originated from V. tricolor: V. **canina**, kān-īnā (L. *caninus*, of or pert. to a dog—from *cānis*, a dog), said to be good in cutaneous diseases.

**Viperina**, n. plu., *vīp-ér-īnā* (L. *vīperīnus*, pert. to an adder—from *vīpera*, an adder, a snake), in zoö., a group of the snakes: viperine, a., *vīp-ér-īn*, of or pert. to a snake.

**virescence**, n., vīr-ēs'-enz (L. *vīresco*, growing green), in bot., the production of green in petals instead of the usual colouring matter: virescent, a., vīr-ēs'-sent, approaching a green hue.

**virgate**, a., vēr-gāt (L. *vīrga*, a rod), in bot., long and straight like a wand.

**virus**, n., *vīr-īs* (L. *vīrus*, poison), a morbid poison, as of an ulcer; the agent which transmits infectious diseases.

**vis-a-fron**tē, vis'-ā-frōn-tē (L. *vis*, strength, force; *a*, from; *frons*, the front, *frōn*, from the front), in anat., one of the forces, called the 'Aspiratory force', which tend to produce a regular flow of blood; in bot., the evaporation of the leaves, which assists the ascent of the sap in plants: vis-a-tergo, -tērg'-ō (L. *tergum*, the back, *tērgo*, from the back), in anat., the constant pressure from behind which causes the flow onwards of the blood towards the veins; in bot., the pushing force from below upwards by which the ascent of the sap in plants is assisted, caused by the absorption of moisture by the rootlets: vis nervosa, nērv-ōz-ā (L. *nervōsus*, nervous—from *nervus*, a nerve), the property of nerves by which they convey stimuli to muscles either directly or circuitously.

**viscera**, n. plu., *vīs'-ērā* (L. *viscus*, a bowel, *viscēra*, the bowels), in anat., the bowels, situated in the abdomen; the contents of the thorax; the contents of the cranium: viscus, n., visk'-īs, any internal organ of the body: visceral, a., visk '-ēr-āl, pert. to the viscera.

**viscous**, a., visk'-īs (L. *viscum*, the mistletoe, a sticky substance called birdlime made from it), glutinous; clammy, like birdlime.

**Viscum**, n., visk'-ūm (L. *viscum*, the mistletoe; *viscus*, birdlime, from the sticky nature of the berries), a genus of plants, Ord. Loranthaceae: Viscum **album**, alb'-ūm (L. *albus*, white), the Mistletoe, a parasitic plant, chiefly found on apple trees, but was esteemed most by the Druids when found on oaks.

**Vitae**, n. plu., vit'-ā-ē (L. *vītis*, a vine), the Vine family; an Order of plants, also named 'Amplexideae', which see: Vitis, n., *vītis*, a very valuable and interesting genus of fruit-bearing plants: Vitis **vinifera**, vin-if'-ērā (L. *vinum*, vine; *fero*, I bear), the grape vine, whose unripe fruit
contains the harsh acid juice called verjuice, the leaves are astringent, and are used in diarrhoea, its sap in France is the popular remedy for chronic ophthalmia; raisins are dried grapes: V. vulpina, vulp-in-a (L. vulpinus, of or belonging to a fox—from vulpes, a fox), a species which yields the fox-grapes of Rhode Island.

vitelline, n., vit-ell-in (L. vitellus, the yolk of an egg), the albuminous substance of the yolk of eggs; in bot., the colour of the yolk of an egg: adj., applied to a membrane which encloses the yolk of the ovum: vitellus, n., vit-ell-us, in anat., the contents of the ovum; in bot., the thickened sac within the nucleus which contains the amnios; the embryo-sac, remaining distinct from the nucleus in the seeds, and forming a covering.

viticula, n., vit-ik-ul-a (dim. of L. vitis, a vine), in bot., a trailing stem, as of a cucumber.

viticigo, n., vit-il-ig-o (L. vitiligo, a cutaneous eruption, leprosy), a cutaneous disease, consisting of white patches on the skin, caused by loss of the usual colouring matter: vitiligoidea, vit-il-ig-oidea (Gr. eidos, resemblance), yellow patches sometimes met with round the eyelids, and elsewhere on the skin.

vitreous, a., vit're-us (L. vitreus, glassy, clear), applied to the glutinous, semi-fluid substance which fills up the central portion of the eye, and is quite transparent.

Vitta, n. plu., vit'e (L. vitta, a band or fillet worn round the head among the ladies of anc. Rome), in bot., narrow elongated receptacles of aromatic oil, occurring in the fruits of Umbellifers, appearing as brown dots between the pericarp and albumen in a transverse section of the fruit: vittate, a., vit't-at, striped.

Vivianiaceae, n. plu., viv'i-an'i-i-e (L. after Viviana, a botanist of Genoa), the Viviania family, an Order of plants of Chili: Viviana, n., viv'i-an'i-a, a genus of very pretty plants.

viviparous, a., viv-ip-ar-us (L. vivus, alive; pario, I produce), in zool., bringing forth young alive; in bot., producing young plants in place of seeds; attached in some unusual way to the parent, as young plants.

vivisection, n., viv'i-sek'shun (L. vivus, alive; sectus, cut), the dissection of an animal while living; anatomical and surgical experiments on a living animal.

Vochysiaceae, n. plu., vok-iz'-i-a (from Vochy, the Guiana name of a species), the Vochysia family, an Order of plants, inhabiting the warmer parts of America: Vochysia, n., vok'-iz'-i-a, a genus of plants, whose flowers are very sweet, and some yield a resinous juice.

volar, a., vol'ar (L. vola, the palm of the hand), a branch of the radial artery, arises near the place where the radial leaves the front of the forearm, and passes onwards into the hands.

voluble, a., vol'-ub'-i-e, also vol'-ub-il (L. volubilis, that turns itself round, twining—from volvo, I turn round), in bot., applied to stems, leaf-stalks, and the like, which have the property of twisting around some other body; twisting spirally.

volute, a., vol'-i- (L. volutus, turned round, twisted), in bot., rolled up or twisted in any direction: volution, n., vol'-i-shun, a spiral turn or wreath.

volva, n., vol'va (L. volva, a wrapper—from volvo, I roll or turn about), in bot., the involucrum-like base of the stiples of agarics, which was originally the bag enveloping the whole plant; a general wrapper in Fungi.
volvulus, n., volv'-ül-ús (new L. volvulus, a little roll or wrapper—from volvo, I roll or turn about), in surg., the passing of one portion of an intestine into another, commonly the upper into the lower part.

vomer, n., vom'-ér (L. vómer, a ploughshare), in anat., the slender thin bone separating the two nostrils, so named from its fancied resemblance to a ploughshare.

vomica, n., vom'-ik-á, vomicae, n. plu., vom'-ís-é (L. vomica, a sore, a tumour), in surg., the cavities formed in the destruction of the lungs; the collection of purulent matter in the lungs, forming cavities, constituting one of the most constant and important of morbid changes in chronic phthisis.

vulva, n., vulv'-á (L. vulva, a womb), the external and visible parts of the female genitals: vulvu-{}

lular, a., vulv'-ülár, pert. to, or in relation with the vulva.

warts, n., wāworts (Dut. werte, Ger. warze, a wart), in med., dry excrescences of different forms, found on the skins of animals; verrucae or papillary tumours; in bot., firm glandular excrescences on the surfaces of plants.

wen, n., wēn (AS. wēnn, a swelling, a wart), an encysted tumour, affecting the head, face, or neck.

wheat, n., hwēl (AS. wulan, a wheel; Goth. valus, Icel. völtr, a rod, a stick), the raised streak on the skin left by a stripe, as with a cane; red and white marks on the skin, seen in cases of nettle-rash.

whites, n. plu., hwītz, the popular name for 'leucorrhœa,' which see.

whitlow, n., hwīt'-lō (Prov. Eng. whickflaw—from Prov. Eng. whick, quick, alive; Eng. flaw), a flaw or sore about the quick of the nail; an abscess beneath the periosteum of the distal phalanx of any finger; paronychia.

whooping-cough, hōp'-ing (a word imitative of the sound), an infectious disease, principally of childhood, characterised by convulsive paroxysms of coughing, frequently fatal; pertussis.

whorl, n., wōrli (Dan. hvorre, to turn; Dut. worvel, a whirl, an eddy), the spiral turn of a univalve shell; any set of organs or appendages arranged in a circle around an axis; leaves arranged in a regular circumference round a stem; in bot., a verticil.

wing, n., wing, in bot., one of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower; the broad, flat edge of any organ: winged, a., wing'-éd, furnished with broad, membranous expansions.

womb, n., wōm (AS. wāmb, Icel. vōm, belly, womb), the hollow organ in the female animal in which the young is conceived and nourished till birth.

wooralii, see 'wooralii.'

wornil, n., wern'-il (a diminutive of worm), the larva or maggot of an insect found on the backs of cattle.

wooralii or wooralii, n., wōr'-ul-ë (from a native name, ouvarii), an arrow poison prepared by the S. American Indians from the plant Strychnos toxifera, or S. Guianensis, Ord. Loganiaceae.

Wrightia, n., rîl'-i (after Dr. Wright, a Scotch botanist), a genus of plants, Ord. Apocynaceae: Wrightia tinctoria, tingk-tōr'-i-á (L. tinctoria, of or belonging to dyeing—from tingo, I dye), a species from whose leaves an inferior kind of indigo is prepared: W. antidysemeterica, ânti'-dis'-en-ter'-ik-á (Gr. anti, against; dus, badly; entera, the bowels), a species whose bark is the Conessi bark of the Materia Medica, valued as a tonic, a febrifuge, and in dysentery.
xylocarps, n., zil'.k-karp (Gr. xulon, wood; karpos, fruit), in bot., a hard and woody fruit: xyllocarpos, a., zil'.k-karp'.us, having fruit becoming hard and woody.

xylophagous, a., zil'.f'.ug'-us (Gr. xulon, wood; phago, I eat), eating or feeding on wood; in zool., applied to certain Mollusca.

Xylopia, n., zil'.pl'-a (Gr. xulon, wood; pikros, bitter), a genus of ornamental plants, Ord. Anonaceae, the wood of some species,
being extremely bitter: Xylopia aromaticac, *drīm-āl-tikā* (L. *āromāticus*, aromatic, fragrant— from *arōma*, a spice), a species commonly called Ethiopian pepper: *X. glabra*, *glāber*-ā (L. *glāber*, smooth, without hair), a species called Bitter-wood in W. Indies: *X. frutescens*, *frōt-eš-ēns* (L. *frītēc*, a shrub or bush), a native of Cayenne, the seeds used instead of spices: *X. grandiflora*, *grānd-fōrā* (L. *grāndis*, great; *fōrā*, a flower, *flōris*, of a flower), a Brazilian species, esteemed for its carminative fruits, and febrifugal properties.

**Xyridaceae.** n. plu., *zir'-id-a'-šē-ē* (Gr. *xurōs*, sharp, razor-like), the Xyris family, an Order of plants, whose leaves terminate in sharp points: *Xyris*, n., *zir'-īs*, a genus of plants.

**yaws, n. plu., yāwz** (African yaw, a berry), a contagious disease, common in Africa, characterised by eruptions resembling strawberries.

**yeast, n., yēst** (Ger. *gascht*, froth of beer; AS. *gīst*, yeast), the froth in the working of beer; the matter which separates from a liquid during the vinous fermentation; yeast itself consists of a mass of minute cryptogamic plants: **yeast plant**, the popular name for the fungus or vinegar plant called *Penicillium glaucum*.

**Zamia, n., zām'-i-ā** (L. *zāmīa*, hurt, damage), a genus of very remarkable plants, nearly related both to ferns and palms, Ord. Cycadaceae: *Zamia pumila*, *pūm-i-lā* (L. *pūminus*, dwarfish, little), a species which supplies an amylaceous matter, has been sold as arrowroot: *Z. tenuis*, *tēn'-i-ēs* (L. *tēnūi*, thin, fine); and *Z. furfuracea*, *fēr-fūr-ā'-šē-ē* (L. *furfur*, bran or husks of wheat), also produce a kind of arrowroot.

**Zanthoxyllaceae.** n. plu., *zān-th-ōk-sē-ul-ā'-šē-ē*, see 'Xanthoxyllaceae.'

**Zea, n., zē'-ā** (Gr. *zeia*, Sansc. *zeva*, a species of corn), a genus of plants, Ord. Gramineæ, so named in reference to the nutritive qualities of the plants: *Zea mays*, *māt'-ēz* (the Indian name), maize or Indian corn.

**Zingiberaceae.** n. plu., *zīnj'-īb-ér'-ā'-šē-ē* (Gr. *zinggībēris*, the ginger plant—from a native name), the Ginger family, an Order of plants, whose seeds and roots possess aromatic, stimulant properties—Order is also called Scitaminae: **Zingiber, n., zīnj'-īb-ēr**, a genus of aromatic plants: **Zingiber officinale**, *ōf-sīt-sēn-ālā'-ē* (L. *officīnālis*, official, by authority—from *officina*, a workshop), a species whose rhizomes constitute the ginger of commerce, imported from E. and W. Indies, roots used as preservatives in their young state, used as a carminative and tonic in powder, syrup, or tincture.

**Zizania, n., zīz'-ā-nī'-ā** (Gr. *zīzānī-ōn*, a weed growing among corn, darnel), a genus of plants, natives of America, Ord. Gramineæ: **Zizania aquatica**, *āk-wāt-tuk-ā*-Ā (L. *āquāticus*, growing or found in water—from *āqua*, water), a species which supplies a kind of rice in Canada.

**Zizyphus, n., zīz'-īf-ūs** (L. *zīzyphum*, Gr. *zīzēphōn*, the jujube), a genus of pretty plants, Ord. Rhamnaceae, the fruit of many being edible: *Zizyphus juvaba*, *jō'-jōbā* (Gr. *zīzēphōn*, Ar. *zīzūf*, the jujube tree), a tree which supplies the fruit called jujube, and a kind of Scinde lac is found on it: *Z. lotus*, *lot'-ūs* (Gr. *lotos*, L. *lotus*, the lotus), the Lotus or Lote-bush of the classics.

**Zona denticulata, zōn'-ā dēnt-tik'-āl-ā'-ē** (L. *zōna*, Gr. *zōné*, a belt or girdle; L. *dēnticūlātus*, furnished
with small teeth—from dens, a tooth), in anat., theoothed belt: zona glomerulosa, glôm-ër'-ül-ôz-â (dim. from L. glômerûsûs, like a ball, round—from glômus, a ball), the outer layer of the cortical part of the supra-renal bodies: z. pectinata, n., pêk'tin-ôl-ôz-â (L. pectinâtus, combed—from pectin, a comb), the comb-like belt; the outer zone of the membrana basilaris: z. pellucida, pêl'-ôl-ôd-ôz-â (L. pellûcûdus, transparent), the external covering of the ovum; a thick, colourless, transparent envelope which surrounds the substance of the yolk: z. reticularis, rêt-ik'-ôl-ôr-ôz-â (L. reticularis, net-like—from rêtë, a net), the inner layer of the cortical part of the supra-renal bodies.

zonate, a., zôn'-ôt (L. zôna, a belt, a girdle), in bot., marked with concentric undulations, bands, or zones.

zooid, a., zô'-ôyd (Gr. zoôn, an animal; eidos, resemblance), an organism, more or less independent, produced by gemmation or fission: zoology, n., zô'-ôlôjî (Gr. logos, a discourse), that branch of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, etc., of all animals.

zoophilous, a., zô'-ôfîl-ôz (Gr. zoôn, an animal; philêô, I love), in bot., applied to plants fertilized by the agency of insects.

zoophyte, n., zô'-ôfît (Gr. zoôn, an animal; phütôn, a plant), in zool., applied to many plant-like animals, such as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, etc.

zoosperms, n. plu., zô'-ô-spérnìz (Gr. zoôn, an animal; sperma, seed), in bot., the locomotive spores of some Algae and Fungi; zoosperms; in zool., animal semen.

zoosperms, n. plu., zô'-ô-spôrz (Gr. zoôn, an animal; spora, seed), in bot., moving spores provided with cilia; zoosperms; in zool., the ciliated locomotive germs of some of the lowest forms of plants—the Protomyta.

zootheca, n., zô'-ô-thëk-â (Gr. zoôn, an animal; thêkê, a case), in bot., a cell containing a spermatozoid.

zootomy, n., zô'-ô-tôm-ô (Gr. zoôn, an animal; tomê, a cutting), the dissection of the lower animals.

zygapophyses, n. plu., zîg'-ô-pôf-îz-ès (Gr. zugôn, a yoke; apôphûsis, the process of a bone), the yoke-pieces; the articulating processes of the vertebrae.

zygoma, n., zîg'-ôm-ô (Gr. zugôma, a bolt or bar—from zugon, a yoke), in anat., a bony arch at the upper part of the side of the face; the arch formed by the zygomatic process of the temporal and cheek bones: zygomatic, a., zîg'-ôm-ôt'ik, pert. to the zygoma, or to the cheek-bone: zygomatic fossa, fôs'-ôs (L. fossa, a ditch), an irregularly-shaped cavity, situated below and on the inner side of the zygoma: z. process, a thin, narrow projection of bone at the base of the squamous portion of the temporal bone: zygomaticus, a., zîg'-ôm-ôt'ik-ôz, applied to two muscles—the major, arising from the cheek-bone, and inserted into the angle of the mouth; the minor, arising higher on the cheek-bone, and inserted into the upper lip.

Zygophyllaceae, n. plu., zîg'-ô-fîl-lôz-ôz-ès (Gr. zugôn, a yoke; phulôn, a leaf, the leaves being in pairs), the Guiacum family, an Order of plants, some abound in stimulant resin, some are bitter and acrid, others are sudorifics: Zygophyllææ, n. plu., zîg'-ô-fîl-le'z, a section or Sub-order, having albuminous seeds: Zygophyllum, n., zîg'-ô-fîl-lôm, a genus of plants: Zygophyllum fâbago, fâb-ág'-ô (L. fâbâtûnus, of or pert. to beans—from fâba, a bean), the Bean-caper, so named from its flowers being used as capers, said to act as a febrifuge.
zymosis, n., zëm-ôz'-is (Gr. zumôs-is, fermentation, zumôtôs, fermented—from zumôô, I cause to ferment), in med., a morbid action or condition, of the blood, supposed to be allied to fermentation: zymotic, a., zim-ôt'îk, pert. to or caused by fermentation: zymotic diseases, that large class of contagious diseases supposed to be caused by the reception into the system of a virus which acts as a ferment; the entire class of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, which are in a great measure preventible.

THE TRIVIAL OR SECOND TERMS OF SPECIFIC NAMES.

In the nomenclature of plants, living and fossil, and in the nomenclature of sciences in general, specific names are binomial, that is, made up of two names, the first being the name of the genus, and the second indicating some peculiarities or properties characteristic of certain individuals, and distinguishing them from all others of the same genus. Thus, Prunus is a genus of plants, and Prunus domestica, a species, is the Plum tree and its varieties, which, when dried, constitute Prunes—the second name, domestica, meaning for house-use; Prunus spinosa is the Sloe, spinosa meaning ‘thorny,’ ‘prickly,’ referring to the prickly character of the tree.

Such names, however derived, appear in Latin forms and terminations. In Latin nouns and adjectives, the terminations vary in order to express gender. The name of the genus is of course always a noun and the second or trivial name is always an adjective, or a noun used as an adjective. Whatever, therefore, the gender—masc., fem., or neut.—of the name of the genus may be, the termination of the second or trivial name must indicate the same gender. This explains why the same trivial name terminates sometimes with one letter, sometimes with another. Thus we have the specific names Helleborus niger, Morus nigra, Piper nigrum, in which the trivial name niger appears in the masculine, feminine, and neuter terminations respectively, in order to agree in gender with the generic names Helleborus, Morus, and Piper. Similarly we write Linaria vulgaris, Hordeum vulgare; and Lathrus sativus, Latuca sativa, Lepidium sativum. Linnaeus calls the second part of the specific name the trivial name. Sometimes the trivial name is not an adjective, but a noun, and used as such, in which case it is not made to agree in gender with the generic name, but governed by it in the genitive case; thus, Hydrangea Thunbergii, the Hydrangea of Thunberg, Musa sapientium, the Musa trees of the Wise: or it is employed simply as an indeclinable adjective, and therefore united to a generic name of any gender.

For the benefit of those not familiar with the Latin language, the following Latin nouns and adjectives are declined, after studying which, the reader will be able to examine the list of specific names with greater advantage. The Latin words are marked with symbols as a guide to their pronunciation, and the meaning of each case follows. N.—Nominative, G.—Genitive, D.—Dative, A.—Accusative, V.—Vocative, Ab.—Ablative.
LATIN NOUNS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

SINGULAR NUMBER. FEM.
N. pīnnā, or pēnnā, a feather.
G. pīnnae, of a feather, or feather's.
D. pīnna, to a feather.
A. pīnnum, a feather.
V. pīnnā, O a feather.
Ab. pīnnā, with or from a feather.

PLURAL NUMBER. FEM.
N. pīnnae, feathers.
G. pīnnārī̑m, of feathers.
D. pīnnas, to feathers.
A. pīnna, O feathers.
V. pīnnae, O feathers.
Ab. pīnna, with feathers.

SECOND DECLENSION IN ER.

SING. MASC.
N. āgēr, a field.
G. āgrī, of a field.
D. āgrō, to a field.
A. āgrum, a field.
V. āgēr, a field.
Ab. āgrō, with a field.

PLU. MASC.
N. āgrī, fields.
G. āgrū̑rīm, of fields.
D. āgrīs, to fields.
A. āgrīs, fields.
V. āgrī, O fields.
Ab. āgrīs, with fields.

SECOND DECLENSION IN US.

SING. MASC.
N. hōrtūs, a garden.
G. hōrti, of a garden.
D. hōrtō, to a garden.
A. hōrtum, a garden.
V. hōrtū, O a garden.
Ab. hōrtō, with or from a garden.

PLU. MASC.
N. hōrtūs, gardens.
G. hōrtū̑rīm, of gardens.

SECOND DECLENSION IN UM.

SING. NEUT.
N. pōmām, an apple.
G. pōmī, of an apple.
D. pōmō, to an apple.
A. pōmūm, an apple.
V. pōmōm, O apple
Ab. pōmō, with an apple.

PLU. NEUT.
N. pōmā, apples.
G. pōmē̑rīm, of apples.
D. pōmīs, to apples.
A. pōmā, apples.
V. pōmā, O apples.
Ab. pōmīs, with apples.

THIRD DECLENSION IN O.

SING. FEM.
N. ĭmāgō̑, an image.
G. ĭmāgī̑nīs, of an image.
D. ĭmāgī̑nī, to an image.
A. ĭmāgī̑nem, an image.
V. ĭmāgū̑, O image.
Ab. ĭmāgī̑nē, with an image.

PLU. FEM.
N. ĭmāgī̑nē̑s, images.
G. ĭmāgī̑nū̑m, of images.
D. ĭmāgī̑nī̑ ibū̑s, to images.
A. ĭmāgī̑nē̑s, images.
V. ĭmāgī̑nē̑s, O images.
Ab. ĭmāgī̑nī̑ ibū̑s, with images.

THIRD DECLENSION IN OR.

SING. NEUT.
N. cōr, the heart.
G. cōrdīs, of the heart.
D. cōrdi, to the heart.
A. cōr, the heart.
V. cōr, O the heart.
Ab. cōrdē, with the heart.
The Trivial or Second Terms of Specific Names.

**PLU. NEUT.**

N. cōrdā, hearts.
G. cōrdītūm, of hearts.
D. cōrdībus, to hearts.
A. cōrdā, hearts.
V. cōrdā, O hearts.
Ab. cōrdībus, with hearts.

**THIRD DECLENSION IN EX.**

**SING. MASC.**

N. cōrtēx, bark.
G. cōrtīcis, of bark.
D. cōrticītus, to bark.
A. cōrtīcem, bark.
V. cōrtēx, O bark.
Ab. cōrtīcē, with bark.

**PLU. MASC.**

N. cōrtīcēs, barks.
G. cōrtīcītus, of barks.
D. cōrticībus, to barks.
A. cōrtīces, barks.
V. cōrtīcēs, O barks.
Ab. cōrtīcībus, with barks.

**THIRD DECLENSION IN S.**

**SING. MASC.**

N. V. fōs, a flower.
G. fōritis, of a flower.
D. fōritē, to a flower.
A. fōritum, a flower.
Ab. fōrē, with a flower.

**PLU. MASC.**

N. A. V. fōrēs, flowers.
G. fōrtītum, of flowers.
D. Ab. fōrītībus, to or with flowers.

**THIRD DECLENSION IN NS.**

**SING. FEM.**

N. V. gēns, a clan.
G. gēntīts, of a clan.
D. gēntītus, to a clan.
A. gēntētum, a clan.
Ab. gēntē, with a clan.

**PLU. FEM.**

N. A. V. gēntēs, clans.
G. gēntītūm, of clans.
D. Ab. gēntībus, to or with clans.

**THIRD DECLENSION IN E.**

**SING. NEUT.**

N. A. V. mārē, the sea.
G. māritus, of the sea.
D. Ab. māri, to or with the sea.

**PLU. NEUT.**

N. A. V. māritēs, seas.
G. māritītum, of seas.
D. Ab. māritībus, to or with seas.

**THIRD DECLENSION IN EN.**

**SING. NEUT.**

N. A. V. nōmēn, a name.
G. nōmētīs, of a name.
D. nōmēnī, to a name.
Ab. nōmēnē, with a name.

**PLU. NEUT.**

N. A. V. nōmēnēs, names.
G. nōmēnītum, of names.
D. Ab. nōmēnībus, to or with names.

**THIRD DECLENSION IN O.**

**SING. MASC.**

N. V. órdō, order, rank.
G. órdītīs, of order.
D. órdīnī, to order.
A. órdīnēm, order.
Ab. órdīnē, with order.

**PLU. MASC.**

N. A. V. órdīnēs, orders or ranks.
G. órdīnītum, of orders.
D. Ab. órdīnībus, to or with orders.

**THIRD DECLENSION IN S.**

**SING. NEUT.**

N. A. V. ðōs, the mouth, the face.
G. ðōris, of the mouth.
D. ðōri, to the mouth.
Ab. ðōri, with the mouth.

**PLU. NEUT.**

N. A. V. ðōres, mouths, faces.
G. ðōrum, of mouths.
D. Ab. ðōribus, to or with mouths.
### Third Declension also in S.

**Sing. Neut.**

N. A. V. ὁσ, a bone.
G. ὁστὶς, of a bone.
D. ὁστὶ, to a bone.
Ab. ὁστῇ, with a bone.

**Plu. Neut.**

N. A. V. ὁστα, bones.
G. ὁστὶςμ, of bones.
D. Ab. ὁστὶςβιβ, to or with bones.

### Third Declension in US.

**Sing. Neut.**

N. A. V. vulnus, a wound.
G. vulnēris, of a wound.
D. vulnērat, to a wound.
Ab. vulnērē, with a wound.

**Plu. Neut.**

N. A. V. vulnērā, wounds.
G. vulnērīum, of wounds.
D. Ab. vulnērīvibus, to or with wounds.

### Fourth Declension in US.

**Sing. Fem.**

N. mānus, a hand.
G. mānūs, of a hand.
D. mānūi, to a hand.
A. mānūm, a hand.
V. mānūs, O hand.
Ab. mānū, with a hand.

**Plu. Fem.**

N. mānūs, hands.
G. mānūtum, of hands.
D. mānīvibus, to hands.
A. mānūs, hands.
V. mānūs, O hands.
Ab. mānīvibus, with hands.

### Fourth Declension also in US.

**Sing. Masc.**

N. V. morsus, a bite.
G. morsūs, of a bite.
D. morsūi, to a bite.
A. morsūm, a bite.
Ab. morsū, with a bite.

**Plu. Masc.**

N. A. V. morsūs, bites.
G. morsūtum, of bites.
D. Ab. morsīvibus to or with bites.

### Latin Adjectives.

Latin adjectives have their terminations of the *first* and *second* declensions, or of the *third* only. Adjectives have their terminations masc., fem., or neut., and are always made to agree with the gender of the nouns which they qualify. The following adjectives are first declined in their separate declensions, and then with nouns. Every vowel is sounded as marked, except in the case of diphthongs.

*Albus,* a., white.

#### SING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. albus</td>
<td>albā,</td>
<td>albūm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. albi</td>
<td>albē (e)</td>
<td>albē,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. albō</td>
<td>albē (e)</td>
<td>albō,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. albūm</td>
<td>albēm</td>
<td>albēm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. albē</td>
<td>albā</td>
<td>albām,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ab. albō</td>
<td>albā</td>
<td>albō,</td>
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</table>

Of white.
To white.
White.
O white.
With white.
### Plu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. ábī,</td>
<td>álbæ,</td>
<td>álbā,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. álbor-ūm,</td>
<td>álbār-ūm,</td>
<td>álbor-ūm,</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. ábīs,</td>
<td>ábīs,</td>
<td>ábīs,</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. ábīs,</td>
<td>ábās,</td>
<td>ábā,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. ábī,</td>
<td>álbæ,</td>
<td>álbā,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ab. ábīs,</td>
<td>ábīs,</td>
<td>ábīs,</td>
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**Dulcis, a., sweet.**

#### Sing.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. dūlčis,</td>
<td>dūlčis,</td>
<td>dūlčē,</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. dūlčis,</td>
<td>dūlčis,</td>
<td>dūlčis,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. dūlči,</td>
<td>dūlči,</td>
<td>dūlči,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. dūlčēm,</td>
<td>dūlčēm,</td>
<td>dūlčē,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. dūlčis,</td>
<td>dūlčis,</td>
<td>dūlčē,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ab. dūlči,</td>
<td>dūlči,</td>
<td>dūlči,</td>
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#### Plu.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. dūlčēs,</td>
<td>dūlčēs,</td>
<td>dūlčēt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. dūl-ciūm,</td>
<td>dūl-ciūm,</td>
<td>dūl-ciūm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. dūl-ciūs,</td>
<td>dūl-ciūs,</td>
<td>dūl-ciūs,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. dūlčēs,</td>
<td>dūlčēs,</td>
<td>dūlčēt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. dūlčēs,</td>
<td>dūlčēs,</td>
<td>dūlčēt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ab. dūl-ciūs,</td>
<td>dūl-ciūs,</td>
<td>dūl-ciūs,</td>
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**Magnus, a., great.**

#### Sing.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. māgnūs,</td>
<td>māgnūs,</td>
<td>māgnūm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. māgnī,</td>
<td>māgnī,</td>
<td>māgnī,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. māgnō,</td>
<td>māgnō,</td>
<td>māgnī,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. māgnūm,</td>
<td>māgnūm,</td>
<td>māgnūm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. māgnē,</td>
<td>māgnē,</td>
<td>māgnēm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ab. māgnō,</td>
<td>māgnō,</td>
<td>māgnō,</td>
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#### Plu.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. V. māgnī,</td>
<td>māgnī,</td>
<td>māgnis,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. māgnor-ūm,</td>
<td>māgnor-ūm,</td>
<td>māgnor-ūm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Ab. māgnīs,</td>
<td>māgnīs,</td>
<td>māgnis,</td>
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**Ingens, a., huge.**

#### Sing.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. V. ingēns,</td>
<td>ingēns,</td>
<td>ingēns,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. ingentīs,</td>
<td>ingentīs,</td>
<td>ingentīs,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ingentī,</td>
<td>ingentī,</td>
<td>ingentī,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ingentīm,</td>
<td>ingentīm,</td>
<td>ingentīm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ab. ingentī or ingentī, etc.,</td>
<td>ingēns,</td>
<td>huge,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neut.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white.</td>
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<tr>
<td>of white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O white.</td>
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<tr>
<td>with white.</td>
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<th>Neut.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sweet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of sweet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sweet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O sweet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>with sweet.</td>
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<td>sweet.</td>
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<td>of sweet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>to sweet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sweet.</td>
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<td>O sweet.</td>
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<td>with sweet.</td>
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<th>Neut.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>great.</td>
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<tr>
<td>of great.</td>
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<tr>
<td>to great.</td>
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<tr>
<td>great.</td>
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<tr>
<td>O great.</td>
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<tr>
<td>with great.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neut.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>great.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of great.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to or with g.</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Neut.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>huge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>of huge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to huge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>huge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>with huge.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Neut.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>huge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>of huge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to huge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>with huge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE TRIVIAL OR SECOND TERMS OF SPECIFIC NAMES. 453

Plu.

MASC. FEM. NEUT.
N. A. V. ingent'ès, ingent'ës, ingent'ëa, huge.
G. in-gent'ium, in-gent'ium, in-gent'ium, of huge.
D. Ab. ingent'ibus, ingent'ibus, ingent'ibus, with huge.

The following is one adjective and nouns in full, corresponding in gender, as an example:—

Sing.

N. albûs âger, albâ pinnâ, albûm cûr, a white field; a white feather; a white heart.
G. âbûs âgréi, albæ pinnæ, albû cûrdûs, of a white field; of a white feather; of a white heart.
D. âbûs âgrû, albæ pinnæ, albû cûrdûs, to a white field; to a white feather; to a white heart.
A. albûm âgrûm, albûm pinnâm, albûm cûr, a white field; a white feather; a white heart.
V. albûs âgér, albâ pinnâ, albûm cûr, O white field; O white feather; O white heart.
Ab. âbûs âgréi, albâ pinnâ, albû cûrdûs, with a white field; with a white feather; with a white heart.

Plu.

N. âbûs âgréi, albæ pinnæ, albû cûrdûs, white fields; white feathers; white hearts.
G. albûrum âgrûrûm, albûrum pinnûrum, albûrum cûrdûrum, of white fields; of white feathers; of white hearts.
D. âbis âgrûs, albûs pinnûs, albûs cûrdûs, to white fields; to white feathers; to white hearts.
A. albûs âgrûs, albûs pinnûs, albû cûrdûs, white fields; white feathers; white hearts.
V. âbûs âgréi, albûs pinnûs, albû cûrdûs, O white fields; O white feathers; O white hearts.
Ab. âbis âgrûs, albûs pinnûs, albûs cûrdûs, with white fields; with white feathers; with white hearts.

Latin adjectives, in grammars of that language, are usually inflected with only the masculine spelt in full, followed by the proper change of the terminations for the fem. and neut. In the subjoined list of the trivial or second part of specific names, which occur in the body of the present work, this plan will be adopted, each word being followed by its English meaning; of course, only the nominatives in the three genders are given.

Trivial names often consist of nouns in any gender, which are made to do duty as indeclinable adjectives, that is, they remain unchanged in their terminations whatever the gender of the ‘generic names’ may be; as Triticum spelta, spelt, or an inferior kind of wheat. The trivial noun-adjective is frequently found in the genitive case, as Theophrasta Jussæi, that is, the plant ‘Theophrasta‘ of Jussæus, the botanist.
MASC. | FEM. | NEUT.
---|---|---
ādrōt-ān'ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | of or pert. to southernwood.
ācēr, | -ēris, | -ēre,
| | sharp.
ācēr-fōllī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | having a leaf like the maple tree.
ācēr-tōcēlī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | having slightly the taste of vinegar.
ācētōsī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | having a taste like the sorrel.
ācētōātī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | thorny; prickly.
ācēmīn-ātī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | pointed; sharpened.
ācētō-fōllī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | having sharp, pointed leaves.
āegō-ūps, | -ūps, | -ūps,
| | the oak, bearing acorns.
| | of or pert. to summer.
āfīrēc-ān'ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | of or belonging to Africa; African.
āl-ātī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | furnished with wings.
ārbīc-āns, | -āns, | -āns,
| | growing white.
ārbīdī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | whitish.
ārbītilōr-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | having a white flower.
ārbītūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | white.
ārbīcī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | of or like malows.
ārbīlī-ācē-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | like garlic.
ālp-estīs, | -īs, | -ēre,
| | of or from the Alps.
ālp-inī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | of or from the Alps.
ālīs-sīm-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | very high.
āmērēc-ān'ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | somewhat bitter.
āmērēfūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | bitter.
Amērēc-ān'ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | of or from America.
āmēmō-dīnd'ērin, n., a tree growing among sand.
āmēmōn-īlī-ācūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | yielding a gum resin; ammoniac.
āmēmōn-īlī-ān'ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | of or from almonds.
ānē-ādīl-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | shaped like a heart.
ānē-āsīlī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | narrow-leaved.
ānē-āsīlī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | of or like the anise plant.
ānē-āsīlī-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | having a leaf like the anise.
ānē-ālūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | of the anise.
ānē-ālūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | of or like a ring.
ānē-ānūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | annual; that lasts a year.
ānē-āmōlūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | found in the antarctic regions.
ānē-āmōlūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | that which expels worms.
ānē-āmōlūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | good against worms.
ānē-āmōlūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | good against dysentery.
ānē-āmōlūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | good against scurvy.
ānē-āmōlūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | of a kind of pulse.
Āphōl-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | of or pert. to Apollo.
āqū-sīlī-ūs, (wāt) | -ā, | -ām,
| | growing in water.
āqū-sīlī-ūs, (wāt) | -īs, | -ēz,
| | growing in or found near water.
āqū-sīlī-ūs, (wīl) | -ā, | -ām,
| | having needle-like leaves.
| | of or like an eagle.
āqū-sīlī-ūs, (wil) | -ā, | -ām,
| | of or pert. to an eagle; dark-coloured.
| | of or from Arabia.
| | growing into a tree.
Ārūbōc-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | tree-like.
Ārūbōc-ūs, | -ā, | -ām,
| | the sad tree.
ārūbōc-ūs, (wil) | -īs, | -ēs,
| | of or from the north.
ārūbōc-ūs, (wil) | -ā, | -ām,
| | adapted to sandy soils.
THE TRIVIAL OR SECOND TERMS OF SPECIFIC NAMES. 455

MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | silvery.
------|------|------|------------------------------------------
år-żent'-č-ús, | -â, | -úm, | having a long ridged spine; awned.
år'-ís-tät'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | of or from Brittany.
år'mör'-åcit'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | aromatic; fragrant.
år'-óm'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | furnished with joints.
år'-tâl'-tät'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | having the nature of a reed.
år'-tâl'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | field-inhabiting.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | yielding a fetid gum resin.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | ascending; growing upwards.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | of or from Asia.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | rough; uneven.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | of or from Assam.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | good for those afflicted with asthma.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | having power to catch birds.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | overlaid with gold.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | having little ears.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | of or from Australia.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | autumnal.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | of or from Avella, a town of ancient
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | Campania, where hard trees and
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | nuts were numerous.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | pert. to avicula, a small bird.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | of or belonging to birds.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | of or from Babylon.
år'-vîn'-tät'-ic'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | furnished with berries or pearls.
bäc'-cal'-ús, | -â, | -úm, | bearing berries.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | bearing or producing balsam.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | resembling the bamboo.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | of or from Barbadoes.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | praised; commended; blessed.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | of or from Bermuda.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | of or like the birch tree.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | having two horns; forked.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | lasting two years.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | divided into two parts.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | yoked two together.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | doubly full of thorns.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | twice twisted.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | good.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | of or from the north; northern.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | of or from Brazil.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | short.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | of or belonging to the windpipe.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | having a bulb like the chestnut.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | having a bulbous root.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | having the appearance or consistence
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | of butter, as a product.
bäc'-cif'-ér, | -â, | -úm, | full of a buttery substance.

ccel'-i-rös'-â, n., (sél) the rose of the sky.
ccepl'-ös'-â, | -â, | -úm, | of or pert. to a turf.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cátyc-in'ús, (is)</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>having a flower-cup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cán-pést'ris,</td>
<td>-ris, -ré,</td>
<td>of or belonging to a field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cán'phór'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>yielding camphor; like camphor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cán-ád-ens'ís,</td>
<td>-is, -é,</td>
<td>of or from Canada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cán-ár'ë-ens'ís,</td>
<td>-is, -é,</td>
<td>from the Canary Islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cán'dél-ab'ríús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>like a branched candlestick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cán-in'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>of or pert. to a dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cán-náb'ín-us,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>of or pert. to hemp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cán-tón'ë-ens'ís,</td>
<td>-is, -é,</td>
<td>of or from Canton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cáp-ré-ús, (rë)</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>pert. to a wild goat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cáp'sul-ár'tis,</td>
<td>-is, -é,</td>
<td>having capsules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cárd'ám-óm'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>pert. to cardamon, a kind of cress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cárd-unc'ul'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>like a thistle; pert. to the teasel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cár'ib-bæ'ús, (be)</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>from Caribbean Islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cár'ic'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>of or from Caria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>car'ë-es, n., rottenness; decay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cárniše'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>having the appearance of flesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cár-nös'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>of or like flesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cár-o1'á, n., a carrot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cárp'ús, n., the wrist—from Gr. kárp'óes, n., fruit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cárt-il-ag-in'e'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>of or like cartilage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cáry-o-phyl'liás,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>having leaves shaped like nuts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cáts-a'ár-in'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>pert. to the cassowary tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cáth-art'xés,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>purifying or cleansing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cátol'fó'r'ús, (kávol)</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>having bright shining stems.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cé'-bá, n., in Spain, the silk-cotton tree.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cel'tic'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>of or pert. to Gaul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cén-túr'e'ús, (ávor)</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>pert. to the plant centaury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cén-ti-fóli'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>having a hundred leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>céph'a-el'ís,</td>
<td>-ís, -é,</td>
<td>having flowers disposed in heads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cép'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>of or pert. to an onion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cér-éif-ér,</td>
<td>-fér-á, -úm,</td>
<td>bearing wax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cérnú'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>sloping or bending forwards; with the face downwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cér-o1'e'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>cerulean; dark blue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chál'cedón'tic'ús,</td>
<td>-á, -úm,</td>
<td>of or from Chalcedon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chóm-iéd-i-fóli'ús, (éd)-á, -úm,</td>
<td>low-growing and oak-leaved.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>chóm-em-ór'ús, (ém)-á, -úm,</td>
<td>growing on the ground, and appearing like the mulberry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

chíc'á, n., tsik'á, the Indian name for a beauty; a pretty girl.
chín'á, n., China; from China.
Chir'-ón'ús, | -á, -úm, | of or from China. |
| bearing a red colour. |
| bearing red-coloured flowers. |
| like the chick-pea. |
| pert. to the eyelids; ciliary. |
| having the colour of ashes. |
| ash-coloured. |
| encircled; whorled. |
| torn or cut off around. |
THE TRIVIAL OR SECOND TERMS OF SPECIFIC NAMES.

MASC.  FEM.  NEUT.

cist-ōid'-ē-ūs, (ōy) -ā, -ūm, resembling a box or chest.

cit'-ē-fōl'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, citrus-leaved.

cit'-ē-dōr'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, having the nature of the citrus.

cit-rūl'-ē-ūs, n., the Sicilian water melon.

ciūv-āl'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, furnished with nails.

cē-nōr'-ē-ūs, (nē) -ā, -ūm, like a kind of nettle.

cōc-cēn'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, having a scarlet colour.

cōc-cūl'-ē-ūs, n., a little berry—from coccus, a berry.

cōch'-īn'-ōl'-ē-ōr'-ē-ūs, -ē-fēr'-ā, -ūm, bearing wood lice.

cac-āt'-ē-ōn's, (sēk) -ēns, -ēns, binding.

cōl'-ō-cynth'-ē-ōs, (śīn) -ēs, -ē, pert. to the wild gourd.

cōl'-ūb'-rīn'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, of or like a serpent.

cōm-mūn'-ē-ūs, -ōs, -ūm, like the hair of the head.

cōm-nōt'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, composite.

cōm-pāc'-ōt'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, made very dense.

cōm-dēn'-āt'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, thick; dense.

cōn-fēr'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, rolled together.

cōn-glōm'-ēr'-āt'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, cone-like.

cōn-ēc'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, born with.

cōn-sōl'-ōd'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, made very solid or firm.

cōn-trā'-νē-rū'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, pert. to Paraguayan tea.

cōr'-ā-lōd'-ē-ōs, (lōy) -ēs, -ē, of or like red coral.

cōrd-āl'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, heart-shaped.

cōrd-i'-fōl'-ē'-ūs, -ā, -ūm, resembling leather.

cōr'-t'-ā'-cé'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, of or from Crete.

cōr'-t'-ā'-rī'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, leathery.

cōr'-t'-oph'-ōr'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, bearing corianders.

cōr-niv'-āl'-ē-āt'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, having horns; horned.

cōr'-nān'-ār'-ē'-ūs, -ā, -ūm, having a wreath or crown.

cōr'-t'-ic'-ōs'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, full of bark.

cōst'-ē-ūs, n., the Arabic name of plant Kasta, an aromatic plant.

crās'-s'ī'-fōl'-ē'-ūs, -ā, -ūm, having thick leaves.

crēn'-āl'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, having notches.

crēn'-āl'-ē-āt'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, slightly notched.

crēp'-īt'-ē-āns, -āns, -āns, creaking; crackling.

crēt'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, of or from Crete.

crēp'-s'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, curled or wrinkled.

crēst'-āl'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, having crests.

crēc'-āl'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, saffron-yellow.

crēm'-ēn'-i'-ē-ēr, -ēfēr'-ā, -ūm, carrying a bag.

cryst'-āl'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, crystalline.

cūn'-ē'-fōl'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, having wedge-like leaves.

cūr'-ē-ās-sāl'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, healing; curing.

Cyd.-ōn'-ī'-ōr'-ē, n., (sīd) a town in the island of Crete.
cym-ōs'-ē-ūs, (sīm) -ā, -ūm, producing many shoots.

dāc-tyl'-ē-ēr, -ēfēr'-ā, -ūm, bearing fingers.

dāc-tyl'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, of or like a finger.

Dūm'-ē-ās-cēl'-ē-ūs, -ā, -ūm, of or from Damascus.

dēc'-ān'-rūs, -ā, -ūm, having ten stamens.
458 THE TRIVIAL OR SECOND TERMS OF SPECIFIC NAMES.

MASC.  FEM.  NEUT.

dē-oǔmb'ěns,  -ęns,  -ęns,  lying down.
dēns-cān-in-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  dog-toothed.
dēns-tľōr-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  having dense flowers.
dē-ōd-ār-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  producing sacred timber.
dē-scend'ěns,  -ęns,  -ęns,  descending.
dich-ōl-ōm-ūs, (dik)  -ā,  -ūm,  cut in halves.

Dic-ta'm-nūs, n., the plant dittany—from Dictē, in Crete.

dif-fūs-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  spread out.
dif-įt-āl-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  having fingers or toes.
dil-āl-āl-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  spread out; extended.
dī-dīc-ūs, (ōyk)  -ā,  -ūm,  having a double house.
dist-tīch-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  consisting of two rows.
dōd-tēc-ān-d-rūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  having twelve stamens.
dōm-ēśtic-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  of or belonging to the house.

drāc-ō, n., a species of serpent.

drāc-ūnc-ūl-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  like a small serpent.
dul-cām-ār-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  bitter-sweet.
dul-čis,  -ēs,  -ē,  sweet.
dūm-oś-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  bushy; abounding in bushes.

ēb-ēnt'if-ér,  -yf-r-ā,  -ūm,  bearing or producing ebony.
ēl-ēn-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  of or like the ebon tree.
ēch-ēn-āl-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  prickly.
ēd-āl-ēs,  -ēs,  -ē,  that may be eaten.
ēf-ūs-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  poured out; shed.
ēg-ypt-tē-ēc-ūs, (jîp)  -ā,  -ūm,  of or from Egypt.
ē-lāst-ic-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  elastic.
ēl-āl-ēr-ē-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  that drives out or expels.
el-āl-t-ōr,  -ōr,  -ēs,  more lofty; more productive.
ēl-āl-ēs,  -ā,  -ūm,  lofty; productive.
ēl-ēp-ānt-ēp-īs,  -ēs,  -ē,  like an elephant's foot.
ēl-ē-phant-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  like an elephant in size.
ēl-ēp-tīc-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  like an oval.
el-ōng-āl-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  made long.
el-mbry-ōp-tēr-īs,  -ēs,  -ē,  having a germ appearing like a fern.
el-ēr-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  not wild; cultivated.
el-ēt-ic-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  inciting to vomit.
el-ēn-ēt-īs,  -ā,  -ūm,  used as a salad.
el-ōn-ōm-ō-rūs-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  insect roots.
el-pith-ŋy-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  like the flower of thyme.
el-quin-ŭs, n. masc., a horse; ē-quin-ā, n. fem., a mare.
el-tn-āč-ē-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  like a hedgehog.
el-ōs-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  eaten away; corroded.
el-ytn-ēn-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  having a red colour.
el-ōn-ēn-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  fit for food.
ēr-ēp-ē-ūs, (ē)  -ā,  -ūm,  of or belonging to Europe.
ex-ēl-ēl-ē-ōr,  -ōr,  -ūs,  more elevated; loftier.

ēx-ēl-ēs-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  elevated; lofty.
ex-čēs-ī-ōr,  -ōr,  -ūs,  spread out; expanded.
ex-čēs-ī-ōr,  -ōr,  -ūs,  spread out; flattened.
ex-plan-āt-ūs,  -ā,  -ūm,  spread out; flattened.

fāb-āg-ō, n., the bean caper.
THE TRIVIAL OR SECOND TERMS OF SPECIFIC NAMES. 459

MASC.  FEM.  NEUT.

färfär-ús,  -ā,  -ām,  pert. to the white poplar.
färinär,  n., flour; meal.
färinär,  -är,  -ām,  bearing or producing food.
färnär,  -är,  -ām,  mealy; like meal.
färnär,  -är,  -ām,  pointed at the top.
faströätär,  -ä,  -ām,  full of pride.
faströätär,  -ä,  -ām,  honeycombed.
febröugär,  -är,  -ām,  driving away fever.
felexer,  -ix,  -ix,  fruitful; fertile.
fenstralä,  -ēs,  -ē,  belonging to windows or openings.
fenstralä,  -ēs,  -ē,  furnished with openings.
férdö,  -ōx,  -ōx,  wild; fierce.
férdö,  -ōx,  -ōx,  made of iron.
férdö,  -ōx,  -ōx,  of an iron-rust colour.
feřär,  -ā,  -ām,  of or like a fig.
feřär,  -ā,  -ām,  bearing hay.
fillä,  n., a fern; fillämärä, the male fern.
fillä,  n., a string; a cord.
fillä,  n., plu., of fullers.
fillä,  n., pert. to a fuller.
fillä,  n., deep-yellow; tawny.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MASC.</th>
<th>FEM.</th>
<th>NEUT.</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fun'tif'er,</td>
<td>-if'irâ,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>bearing cords or fibres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fur'kât'ûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>forked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fur'fur'â'cê'ûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>having the appearance of bran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gal'bân'if'llûûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>flowing with resinous sap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gal'lic'ûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>of or pert. to Gaul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gêm'mik'ûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>producing buds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gêr'mân'îc'ûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>of or from Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gib'sôn'e, n., of Gibson.</td>
<td>gig'an'é'ûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gig'âs,</td>
<td>-âs,</td>
<td>-âs,</td>
<td>like a giant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gil'é'ûd'êns'is,</td>
<td>-îs,</td>
<td>-ê,</td>
<td>of or from Gilead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glâ'b'êr,</td>
<td>-râ,</td>
<td>-rûm,</td>
<td>without hairs or bristles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glâ'cî'âl'îs,</td>
<td>-îs,</td>
<td>-ê,</td>
<td>icy ; frozen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glând'ûlîf'êr,</td>
<td>-if'irâ,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>bearing glands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glaûc'ûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>bluish-grey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glob'oûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>round ; globular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glob'ûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>of or like a globe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glâ'tên'oûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>glutinous ; gluey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnâph'âl'û'id'ês, adj. plu., (nâf)</td>
<td>gnû'dûl'ûs, (nîd)</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Græc'ûs, (grâk)</td>
<td>Grâm'în'é'ûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grân'ât'ûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>of or pert. to grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grân'dlîs,</td>
<td>-îs,</td>
<td>-ê,</td>
<td>having many grains or seeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grân'dlîf'îrûs,</td>
<td>-îm,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>bearing large flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grând'îs,</td>
<td>-îs,</td>
<td>-ê,</td>
<td>great.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grân'ûl'îb'îs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>having little grains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grât'îs'sim'ûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>very pleasing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grâv'ê'ôl'îs,</td>
<td>-êns,</td>
<td>-êns,</td>
<td>strong-smelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grôs'sul'ûr'îs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>having the appearance of a gooseberry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guîl'âm'êns'is, (guî)</td>
<td>Guîl'êms'îs, (guîn)</td>
<td>-îs,</td>
<td>-ê,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gum'môf'êr,</td>
<td>-ôf'irâ,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>bearing or producing gum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gut'tâl'ês,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>spotted ; speckled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gut'lûs,</td>
<td>-â,</td>
<td>-ûm,</td>
<td>drop-like ; in drops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guy'ûns,</td>
<td>-ûns,</td>
<td>-ûns,</td>
<td>turning in a circle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| gûy'ôl'ês, adj. plu., (ôyd) resembling a circular course. | hâst'ôl'ûs, | -â, | -ûm, | spear-like. |
| hâst'ôt'ûs, | -îs, | -ê, | like a spear shaft. |
| hêd'êr'ê, n. plu., (ê) | hêlt'îs, | -â, | -ûm, | after Helen of anc. Troy. |
| hêlt'ê, n., a winding or spiral body. | hêm'îs'phêric'ûs, | -â, | -ûm, | like a half globe. |
| Hên'ric'ûs, | -â, | -ûm, | of or pert. to Henry. |
| hêp'tîg'on'ûs, | -ô, | -ûm, | seven-angled. |
| Hêr'ûcî'ê'ê'ê'cî'ûs, | -â, | -ûm, | of or pert. to Heraclea, a city of Pontus. |
| hêrb'ûcî'ûs, | -ûm, | -um, | grass-green ; herbaceous. |
| hêrb'ûr'ûm, n. plu., of herbs. | hêx'ûnd'ûs, | -â, | -ûm, | having six stamens. |
| hêx'dûl'îch'ûs, (ik) | hêx'dûl'îch'ûs, | -î, | -ûm, | having six rows or ranks. |
THE TRIVIAL OR SECOND TERMS OF SPECIFIC NAMES.

MASC.  FEM.  NEUT.

hir·cins·us,  -ä, -äm,  of or like a goat.
hir·tus,  -ä, -äm,  rough; hairy.
His·pán·ic·us,  -ä, -äm,  of or from Spain.
his·píd·us,  -ä, -äm,  shaggy; hairy.
höm·ín·us, n., of a man; höm·ós, n., a man.
hört·ens·us,  -ä, -ë,  pert. to a garden.
Hóüs·ton·i, n., (hows) a proper name, of Houston.
hüm·iltis,  -ä, -ë,  lowly; small.
hy·bri·us,  -ä, -äm,  of or pert. to winter.
hy·brid·us,  -ä, -äm,  of or relating to a hybrid.
hy·dor·lág·ath·us,  -ä, -äm,  of or pert. to the water-dock.
hy·dor·pip·ér, n., a water plant having qualities like pepper.
hy·pr·d·us,  -ä, -ë,  of or belonging to winter.
hy·pog·ce·us,  -ä, -äm,  under the earth.
hy·po·gce·us,  -ä, -äm,  under the earth.
hy·po·c·tus,  -ä, -äm,  of or from Iceland.
hác·qui·ni·us, n., of Jacquinius, a botanist.
jál·ap·us,  -ä, -äm,  of or like the purgative plant jalap.
Jáp·ón·ic·us,  -ä, -äm,  of or from Japan.
jön·qui·li·us, (kwil)  -ä, -äm,  of or pert. to the jonquille, a daffodil species.
jál·jab·us,  -ä, -äm,  of or like the jujube tree.
jun·cé·us,  -ä, -äm,  like a rush or bulrush.
lab·ärn·us,  -ä, -äm,  of or pert. to the laburnum.
lác·ín·tát·us,  -ä, -äm,  jagged; indented.
lác·rym·ans,  -ä, -äm,  weeping; lamenting.
lác·tus,  -ä, -äm,  containing milk; milky.
lác·tus,  -ä, -äm,  producing milk.
lác·tus,  -ä, -äm,  containing milk; milky.
lác·tus,  -ä, -äm,  having lance-shaped leaves.
lác·tus,  -ä, -äm,  like a lance or spear.
lác·tus,  -ä, -äm,  lance-shaped.
lán·dor·fi·us, n., of Langsdorf, a botanist.
lán·ig·ér,  -ig·ér·ä, -äm,  wool-bearing; like wool.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lap'pūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>having burs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lātī-fōlī'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>having broad leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lātī's-tīm-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>very broad or wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lātūr-e-fōlī-ūs, (lātūr)</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>laurel-leaved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lātūr-e-olī'ūs, (lātūr)</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>pert. to a small laurel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lātūr-o-cēr'ās-ūs, (lātūr)</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>pert. to the cherry laurel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lāxūr-ūsc'ūl-ūs, (ūsk)</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>somewhat wide or loose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lēnt'isc'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>of or pert. to the mastich tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lēnt'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>tough; hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lēc'ā-dēnd'rōn, n., (lōk)</td>
<td>a white tree</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>having a white root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lēt'ō-co-rhīz-ūs, (lō)</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>having broad leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lēt'īg-āl-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>softened; macerated well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lēt'ūs,</td>
<td>-īs,</td>
<td>-ē,</td>
<td>light; not heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lib'ān-ī, n., of Mount Libanus, in Syria.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tīcl-ēn-ūtil-ūs, (ōyd)</td>
<td>-īs,</td>
<td>-ē,</td>
<td>resembling the lichen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tīm'guā, n., (guād)</td>
<td>a tongue.</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>of or pert. to linen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lint'ē-ārī'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>of or pert. to linen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lōn'gt-crūrī'ūs,</td>
<td>-īs,</td>
<td>-ē,</td>
<td>having a long leg or limb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lōn'gt-flōr-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>having long flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lōn'gūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lōl'ūs, n., the water-lily of the Nile.</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>clear; bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lāc'ūd-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>of or like the hop plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lāp'ūl-in'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>like a little wolf; of or like the hop plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lāp'ūl-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lūs'tī-ān'īc-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>of or from Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lūt'ē-ōl-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>yellowish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lūlē'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>of a yellow colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyc'ī-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>of or from Lycia, Asia Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-rānthh'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>having great flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-rōcārph'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>having very large fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-rō-pūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>having long feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-rō-āl-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>having spots or stains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mād'ā-gāsc'ār-ī-ěns'īs-īs, -ē,</td>
<td>of or from Madagascar.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maj'ōr,</td>
<td>-ūr,</td>
<td>-ūs,</td>
<td>greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maj'ōr-ān'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>flowing in Maius or May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maj'ūs, adj. neut. (see major), greater.</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māl'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>bad; sour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mām-mōs'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>having large breasts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mān'gīf-ēr,</td>
<td>-gīf-ēr-ā, -ūm,</td>
<td>yielding mango fruit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mān'nīf-ěr,</td>
<td>-nīf-ěr-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>bearing manna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mār'gīn-āl-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>furnished with a border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mār-țīl-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>of or belonging to the sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mār-sāp'ī-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>having pouches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mār-tī-ī, n., of the month of March.</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māsc'āl-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>after Maurice of Nassau; or or from Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māur-ūt-ān'ī-ūs, (māwr)-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td></td>
<td>the greatest; the highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māsc'īm-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>used in medicine; medicinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēd'īc-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>middle; midst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēd'ī-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE TRIVIAL OR SECOND TERMS OF SPECIFIC NAMES. 463

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Neut.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>méd-ul-lúr'ís,</td>
<td>-ís</td>
<td>-é</td>
<td>having the nature of marrow or pith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēg-al-o-cēph-ul-ús,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>having a very large head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēl'ñ'ûn-o-cōc'cûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>having black seeds or berries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēl'lit-ér,</td>
<td>-lít'ér-á,</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>producing honey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēl'ù, n., a melon.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēl-o-ñ'gën-ús,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>producing apples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēth-ís-tic-ús,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>producing intoxication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mēz-èr-èl-ús,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>from a town or district of Persia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūc-ðô-kûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>being a little world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūl'ač-ð-ús,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>of or pert. to millet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūl-it-ár'ís,</td>
<td>-ís</td>
<td>-é</td>
<td>soldier-like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūn'ôr,</td>
<td>-ôr</td>
<td>-ús</td>
<td>less.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūr-ač-il-ís,</td>
<td>-ís</td>
<td>-é</td>
<td>wonderful; marvellous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mōl'ûs,</td>
<td>-lûs</td>
<td>-ê</td>
<td>pliant; supple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mōn-o-spērm-ûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>one-seeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mōns-pēl-îl-ûc-ûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>from Montpelier in France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mōnt-an'-ûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>of or belonging to a mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mōr-ël-lûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>dark; blackish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mōrît-ô, and mōrîl-ôn, n., a dark-brown gem; deadly nightshade; male mandrake.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mōs-chât-ûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>smelling like musk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mūl-it-îl-ûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>cleft or split into many parts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mūl-it-flór-ûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>having many flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūl-it-tûg-ûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>having many yokes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mūrîc-àt-ûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>shaped like the murex shell; pointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūs-câl'ûs,</td>
<td>-ís</td>
<td>-é</td>
<td>of or pert. to flies, or to hair brooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūs-cîl-ûs,</td>
<td>-â</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>pert. to a mouse-trap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūt-âb-il-ûs,</td>
<td>-îs</td>
<td>-ê</td>
<td>changeable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>myîr'îlû, n., myrrh.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>myîr-îl-ûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>having leaves like the myrtle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myîr-ûl-lûs,</td>
<td>-á</td>
<td>-úm</td>
<td>pert. to the myrtle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mys'tûx, n., the upper lip; the moustache.</td>
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<tr>
<td>myx'ô, n., mucus; mucilage.</td>
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</table>

nāp-ël-lûs, n., a little turnip.                                        |
<p>| nāp'ûs, n., a turnip.                                               |
| nār'ûs, n., a nose; nār'î-úm, of noses.                            |
| nāl-ûs, | -áns    | -áns    | swimming.                                            |
| nēl-ûm-bî-sîl-ûs, | -á     | -úm    | having a leaf like the nelumbo.                     |
| nēm'o-r-oûs, | -á     | -úm    | pert. to a grove.                                   |
| nēp'înth-ûl-lûs, (ôyd)-ûs, | -ê     |        | producing a magic potion.                          |
| nēr'sî-fîl-ûs, | -á     | -úm    | a sea-god leaf.                                     |
| nîg'èr, | -râ    | -rûm    | black.                                               |
| nîl-ûl-ûs, | -á     | -úm    | shining.                                             |
| nîv-ûl-ûs, | -îs    | -ê     | of or like snow.                                    |
| nîv'î-ûs, | -á     | -úm    | snowy.                                               |
| nîb'îl-ûs, | -îs    | -ê     | famous; renowned.                                   |
| nōd-ôl-ûs, | -á     | -úm    | full of knots; knotty.                              |
| nōc'-ûs, | -á     | -úm    | new; recent.                                         |
| nūb-îg-èn-ûs, | -á     | -úm    | cloud-born.                                          |
| nūc'l-ér, | -l-ér-á, | -úm  | producing nuts.                                     |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MASC.</th>
<th>FEM.</th>
<th>NEUT.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>nùl-áns,</strong></td>
<td>-áns, -áns, -ám,</td>
<td>noding; tottering.</td>
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<td><strong>nyc-tic-ál-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>night-calling.</td>
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<td><strong>ob-lif-úús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>oblique; slanting.</td>
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<td><strong>ob-long-át-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>extended in length.</td>
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<td><strong>ob-ov-át-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>inversely egg-shaped.</td>
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<td><strong>ob-tus-át-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>blunted.</td>
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<td><strong>oc-cid-ent-ál-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-í, -é,</td>
<td>Western.</td>
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<td><strong>öd-ör-át-ís-sim-ús,</strong></td>
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<td>very fragrant.</td>
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<td><strong>öd-ör-át-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>having a scent or smell.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>öd-ór-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>sweet-smelling.</td>
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<td><strong>öf-sic-in-á,</strong></td>
<td>n., a workshop.</td>
<td>officinal; by authority.</td>
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<td><strong>öf-sic-in-ál-ís,</strong></td>
<td>-í, -é,</td>
<td>a corruption of the <em>rhododen-dron</em>.</td>
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<td><strong>öl-élf-é-r,</strong></td>
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<td><strong>öl-ér-ác-é-ús,</strong></td>
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<td>herb-like.</td>
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<td><strong>öl-li-ör-ús,</strong></td>
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<td>belonging to vegetables.</td>
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<td><strong>öl-lár-ús,</strong></td>
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<td>of or like a pot.</td>
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<td><strong>ön-it-és,</strong></td>
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<td><strong>ön-it-is,</strong></td>
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<td>bearing aid or power.</td>
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<td><strong>öp-pós-it-áfol-ú-ús,</strong></td>
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<td>having opposite leaves.</td>
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<td><strong>öp-úl-ús,</strong> n., a kind of maple tree.</td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>bearing eggs.</td>
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<td><strong>ör-él-lan-á,</strong></td>
<td>n. (Sp.), arnatto.</td>
<td>of or from the East; Eastern.</td>
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<td><strong>ör-li-ál-ís,</strong></td>
<td>-í, -é,</td>
<td>having oval leaves.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>öv-áll-áfol-í-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>oval.</td>
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<td><strong>öv-ál-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>egg-shaped.</td>
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<td><strong>öv-iif-ér,</strong></td>
<td>-iif-á, -ám,</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>öv-vig-ér,</strong></td>
<td>-vig-á, -ám,</td>
<td>bearing eggs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>óx-y-coc-cús,</strong></td>
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<td>having acid berries.</td>
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<td><strong>pâl-úl-áarl-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>producing food.</td>
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<td><strong>pâl-lüd-ús,</strong></td>
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<td>of a pale or pallid colour.</td>
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<td><strong>pâl-mat-ús,</strong></td>
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<td>palm-leaf shaped.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pâl-mâl-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>having young branches.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pâl-usirís,</strong></td>
<td>-ís, -é,</td>
<td>marshy; swampy.</td>
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<td><strong>pân-toc-úl-át-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>having a tuft or panicle.</td>
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<td><strong>pâp-ll-t-ó,</strong> n., a butterfly.</td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>of or pert. to a butterfly.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pâp-ll-ón-ác-é-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>of or like the paper-reed.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pâp-yr-ác-é-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>bearing a paper-reed.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pâp-yr-iif-ér,</strong></td>
<td>-iif-á, -ám,</td>
<td>of or belonging to Paradise.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pâp-yr-áus,</strong> n., the paper-reed.</td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>marvellous; strange.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pâr-úl-ís-úc-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>of or from Paraguay.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pâr-tâ-dox-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>of or belonging to old walls.</td>
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<td><strong>Pâr-tâ-gwens-ís,</strong></td>
<td>-í, -é,</td>
<td>having small leaves.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pâr-tâ-in-ís,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>furnished with foot stalks.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pâr-tâ-vol-ú-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>having little feet.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>péd-tâ-cel-lâl-ú-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td>transparent.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>péd-uncul-át-ú-ús,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pêl-lâc-áus,</strong></td>
<td>-á, -ám,</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
THE TRIVIAL OR SECOND TERMS OF SPECIFIC NAMES. 465

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MASC.</th>
<th>FEM.</th>
<th>NEUT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pelt-āt'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
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<td>pěnt-ānd'ruš,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
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<tr>
<td>pěp-lōt'ē-s,</td>
<td>-ēs,</td>
<td>-ēm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pěp'ō, n., a large melon; a pumpkin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pěr-būt'ns,</td>
<td>-ēs,</td>
<td>-ēm,</td>
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<td>pěr-fōl't-ūt'ā,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
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<tr>
<td>pěr-für't-tūt'ā,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pers'tik-ār't, n. plu. (mod. L.), Persia.</td>
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<td>Pers'tik-ūs,</td>
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<td>Pěr-bu't-ān'ūs,</td>
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<td>-ūm,</td>
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<td>phēl-lēnd'ruš,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
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<tr>
<td>phēl-lōs, n., the cork tree.</td>
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<td>phoš-phōr'ē-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
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<td>phym'āt'ōd'ēs,</td>
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<td>-ēm,</td>
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<td>pōc-tōr'-ē-ūs,</td>
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<td>-ūm,</td>
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<td>pīl-ōs'ā,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
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<tr>
<td>pīl-ul'if-ēr,</td>
<td>-if'ēr-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pīm-ēnt'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pin-āst'ēr, n., a wild pine.</td>
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<td>pin-e-ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
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<td>pin-gūt's (guīs),</td>
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<td>pin-nāt'-if-ūl'ūs,</td>
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<td>pīn-nāt'-ūs,</td>
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<td>pīp'ěr-t'ūs,</td>
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<tr>
<td>plān'-fōlt'ūs,</td>
<td>-ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
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<tr>
<td>plāt'-ān'-ōd'ēs, plu. (cyd) having the appearance of the plane tree.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>plāt't-y-kārp'ūs,</td>
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<td>Pōnt'-ic-ūs,</td>
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<td>pōp-ul'iđ'-ūs,</td>
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<td>pōr'ri-fōlt'ūs,</td>
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<td>pōr'rim, n., a leek.</td>
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<td>prā-tēn'ēs,</td>
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<td>pseud-āć'ōr'-ūs, (sūd) -ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>of the false sweet flag.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pseud-ō-chiń'ā, n., (sūd) false Peruvian bark.</td>
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<td>pust'-āc'in'-ūs, (st) -ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>of or pert. to a parrot.</td>
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<td>pětr'-ō-*spērm'-ūs,(tér) -ā,</td>
<td>-ūm,</td>
<td>having winged seed.</td>
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<td>pūb'ēns,</td>
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<td>púl-úf-t'ús</td>
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<td>púm-il'-tí, n., a dwarf; a pigmy.</td>
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<td>Rhú'-pont'-íc'-ús,</td>
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<td>Róx'-úrt'-í, n. plu., (bég) after Roxburgh, a county of Scotland.</td>
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<td>roy'-ál'-ú,</td>
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THE TRIVIAL OR SECOND TERMS OF SPECIFIC NAMES.

MASC. FEM. NEUT.

rúd-ént-ús, -á, -ám, pert. to ropes; like a rope.
rušt-cí-folí-ús, -á, -ám, having leaves of the colour of the ruscus.
rušt-ic-ús, -á, -ám, rustic; country.

sáb-iná, n., employed by the anc. Sabine priests.
sác-chár'íf-ér, -á, -ám, bearing or producing sugar.
sác-chár-in-ús, -á, -ám, producing sweet juice.
sác-cíd-ór-ús, -á, -ám, furnishing sacs or bags.
sác-cíf-ér, -céf'ér-á, -ám, bearing bags.
ság-ét-tá, n., an arrow.
sál-ís-tó-folí-ús, -á, -ám, leaved like the willow
sáln-át-ríx, n., a saviour.
sán-cí-ús, -á, -ám, sacred; holy.
sán-quit-é-ús, (gwin-)á, -ám, of or like blood.
šánál-in-ús, -á, -ám, of or pert. to santal wood.
sápíl-ús, -á, -ám, tasting; savouring.
sápí-ént-ús, -á, -ám, having a good taste.
sápí-on-ác-é-ús, -á, -ám, of or pert. to soap.
sápí-on-ár-í-ús, -á, -ám, of or like soap.
sác-r-ó-ból-lú-s, -á, -ám, producing flesh-glue.
sác-ti-ús, -á, -ám, that may be sown or planted.
sác-bér, -rá, -rám, rough; scabby.
sác-món-íc-ús, -á, -ám, like scammony.
sác-i-ús, -á, -ám, climbing.
sác-é-ús, -á, -ám, polluted.
sách-ar-ís, -á, -ám, pert. to a school.
sác-pí-ón-ú-s, (síp) -á, -ám, like a staff, or a grape-stalk.
sác-ti-ús, -á, -ám, like an edible kind of thistle.
sác-ú-ís, -á, -ám, of or pert. to a broom.
sác-tí-ús, -á, -ám, of or from Scotland.
sác-ú-tú-ú-s, -á, -ám, armed with shields.
sác-ú-tú-ú-s, -á, -ám, bearing fat or tallow.
sác-ú-tú-ú-s, -á, -ám, of or belonging to the goddess of standing crops.
sác-ú-tú-ú-s, (óyd) -á, -ám, resembling the upright club moss.
sác-ú-tú-ú-s, -á, -ám, always flourishing or verdant.
sác-ú-tú-ú-s, -á, -ám, of or from Senegal.

Sén-éq-ú-s, -á, -ám, aged.
sén-ílí-us, -á, -ám, having the power of feeling.
sén-ílí-us, -á, -ám, pert. to shell of cuttle-fish.
sén-ílí-us, -á, -ám, seven-angled.
sén-ílí-us, -á, -ám, silky.
sér-í-ís, -é, -e, of or like a serpent.
sér-rát-í-ís, -á, -ám, having saw-shaped leaves.
sér-rát-í-ís, -á, -ám, having dwarf flowers.
sér-rát-í-ís, -á, -ám, having coarse hair or bristles.
sés-ill-í-ús, -á, -ám, having pods; like the carob.
sés-ill-í-ús, (wús), -á, -ám, making or looking like.
sés-ill-í-ús, (wús), -á, -ám, of or from Sina or China.
sés-ill-í-ús, (wús), -á, -ám, bearing sprouts or shoots.
sés-ill-í-ús, (wús), -á, -ám, of or from Socotra.
THE TRIVIAL OR SECOND TERMS OF SPECIFIC NAMES.

MASC. FEM. NEUT.

sōm'énfr-ér, -nif'é-rā, -ām, sleep-bringing.
sōn'ārō, -ā, -ām, sounding.
sōr'āl-īs, -ē, -ēm, that may be sucked up or supped.
sōr'būs, -ā, -ām, of the sorb or service tree.
spār'tūm, n., a plant from Spain.
speç'tī-oṣūs, -ā, -ām, full of beauty or display.
spēlt'ā, n., grain or wheat.
spic'ālūs, -ā, -ām, furnished with spikes.
spin'ōs-tīs-stīm-ūs, -ā, -ām, very thorny or prickly.
spin'ōs-ūs, -ā, -ām, thorny; prickly.
spīr'ālīs, -īs, -ē, spiral.
spīl'īd'-ens, -ēns, -ēns, bright; shining.
sqūd'm-ārī-ūs, -ā, -ām, full of scales; scaly.
sqūd'ālūs, -ā, -ām, having scales.
sqūd-ōs'ūs, -ā, -ām, scaly.
stāph'-ys-ag'ri-ūs, -ā, -ām, of or connected with country raisins.
stim'-ūl-āns, -āns, -āns, pricking or goading on.
strām'-ūn'-ē-ūs, -ū, -ām, having straw-like or fibrous roots.
strām'-ōn'-ī-ūs, -ū, -ām, abounding with the liquid resinous gum storax.
styr'ā-cīf'īlā-ūs, -ū, -ām, sweet; pleasant.
suāv'īs, -īs, -ē, having an inferior pubescence.
suāv'-ēr, n., the cork tree.
suβ'-tūm-ent-ōs-ūs, -ā, -ām, that supplies the place of something.
suć'cēd'-ān-ē-ūs, -ā, -ām, having red juice.
suć'cet-rūb'-ēr, -ā, -rūm, cut off or down.
suć'-cūs, -ā, -ūm, of or from Sweden.
Suēs'-tī-s (swēs) -ā, -ām, of or belonging to a swine.
suāl'-ūs, -ā, -ām, proud.
suār'-bēr'ūs, -ā, -ām, after Swieten, a Dutch botanist.
Swēt'-ēn'-ī-ūs, -ā, -ām, of the mulberry tree.
Syc'-ō-mor'-ūs, -ā, -ām, living in the woods.
syl'-vāt'-īc-ūs, -ā, -ām, woody.
syl'-vēst'-ris, -īs, -ē, of or from Syria.
sy'r'-ăc'-ūs, -ā, -ām, of or belonging to the infernal regions; or from Tartary.

Teāl'-ă, n. (tēd) the pitch-pine tree.
Tār-tār'-ī-ūs, -ā, -ām, of or belonging to the infernal regions; or from Tartary.

tēn'-āc'-īs-stīm-ūs, -ā, -ām, holding very fast.
tēn'-āx, -āx, -āx, holding fast.
tēn'-ā'-fōl'-ī-ūs, -ā, -ām, having thin leaves.
tēn'-ēs, -ēs, -ēm, thin; fine.
tēn'-ūs, n., Latin name of a tree, unknown.

tēr'-ēb'-in-th'ūs, n., the turpentine tree.
tēr'-ē'lt'-ūs, -īs, -ē, terminal or bounding, as planted for hedges in India.
tē'rt'-ē'lt'-īx, -īx, -ēx, terrestrial.
tēr'-rūn'-drūs, -ā, -ām, of or belonging to a heath plant.
tēx-tīl'-īs, -īs, -ē, having four stamens.
Thē-bāl'-īc'-ūs, -ā, -ām, woven; wrought.

of or from Thebes in Egypt.
MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | bearing frankincense.
| Bearing thyme-leaved.
| Pert. to the linden tree.
| Having the quality of dyeing.
| Dyeing.
| Of or from Tobago, W. Indies.
| Bearing Tolu balsam.
| Woolly; downy.
| Clipping or pruning.
| Relieving pain or torment.
| Twined; twisted.
| Producing poison for arrows.
| Producing poison.
| Fit for healing wounds.
| Shaking; quivering.
| Trembling.
| Having three stamens.
| Having three colours.
| Having three teeth or tines.
| Three-leaved.
| Having triangular heads.
| Having three lobes.
| Of or from Tripoli in Africa.
| Sad; mournful.
| Lopped off; truncated.
| Shaped like a trumpet.
| Having fleshy knots; having humps.
| Producing tulips.
| Cone-shaped.
| Of or like spelt or German wheat.
| Full of moisture.
| Having leaves like the elm.
| Forming little shadows; bearing umbels.
| Supplying a shade.
| Furnished with hooks.
| Undulated; like waves.
| Belonging to the city or town.
| Parched; dried up.
| Very acrid or burning.
| Very often used; very common.
| Used often; common.
| Useful; profitable.
| Having a small skin or leathern bottle.

\[
\text{\textit{The Trivial or Second Terms of Specific Names.}} \quad 469
\]

\[
\text{\textit{MASC.}} \quad \text{-\textit{i}f\text{\textsuperscript{er}}\text{-\textit{ā}}, \text{-\textit{ām}}, \text{bearing frankincense.}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{fem.}} \quad \text{-\textit{i}f\text{\textsuperscript{er}}\text{-\textit{ā}}, \text{-\textit{ām}}, \text{thyme-leaved.}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{n.}} \quad \text{pert. to the linden tree.}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{neut.}} \quad \text{having the quality of dyeing.}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{dyeing.}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{of or from Tobago, W. Indies.}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{bearing Tolu balsam.}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{woolly; downy.}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{clipping or pruning.}}
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\text{\textit{undulated; like waves.}}
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\text{\textit{belonging to the city or town.}}
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\text{\textit{parched; dried up.}}
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\text{\textit{very acrid or burning.}}
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\text{\textit{very often used; very common.}}
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\text{\textit{used often; common.}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{useful; profitable.}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{having a small skin or leathern bottle.}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{the grape of the bear.}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{bearing grapes.}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{wandering about.}}
\]
PREFIXES.

MASC. | FEM. | NEUT.
--- | --- | ---
 vári-teq-állús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vári-ál-árrís, | -ís, | -é, |
 vári-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vénén-ál-állís, | -á, | -úm, |
 vénén-ós-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vénén-ól-ós-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vérís, | -ís, | -é, |
 vérn-ic-ifér, | -ír-á, | -úm, |
 vérn-ic-ifílá-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vérn-íís, | -á, | -úm, |
 vér-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vérscús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vérsc-íc-ál-ós-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vés-íc-ál-ós-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vés-íc-ál-óns-ís, | -á, | -úm, |
 vending-til-ónnts, | -á, | -úm, |
 vén-ís-ér, | -ír-á, | -úm, |
 vén-ós-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vén-ól-ác-ós-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vir-ál-állís, | -á, | -úm, |
 virg-ín-án-án-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 virg-in-íís, | -á, | -úm, |
 virg-in-inc-ís, | -á, | -úm, |
 vir-ús, | -ís, | -é, |
 vir-óস-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vit-lán-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vit-lán-ís, | -á, | -úm, |
 vólitán-án, | -áns, | -áns, |
 vótm-ít-ör-í-ús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vól-gár-ís, | -ís, | -é, |
 vól-gállús, | -á, | -úm, |
 vól-mp-ín-úm, | -á, | -úm, |
 zéb-rín-úm, | -á, | -úm, |
 zéy-lán-fcó-ús, | -á, | -úm, |

PREFIXES.

Note.—A prefix is a significant particle placed before a word, or a root, in order to modify its meaning. As the constituent part of a word, a prefix can be readily separated and defined. Note.—In the examples the prefixes are printed in italics.

In medical compound terms, a prefix is very frequently formed from an independent word, and made to end in o, followed by a hyphen, which prefix then indicates 'connection or association with,' or 'relation to,' the second term of the compound; thus, cerebro-spinal is an adjective which indicates 'connection or association with' the brain and spine.

The word-prefixes in o will be generally found in their proper places in the body of the work. Only a few omitted ones are given in the following list of prefixes.

a (AS.), at; in; on: ahead, at the head; asleep, in sleep; aground, on ground; aware = geware (AS. ge).

a, with its forms ab, abs (I.), from; away from: avoid, to part from;
avert, to turn away from: absolve, to loose from: abstract, to draw from.

a, also an (Gr.), without; not: abyss, a place without a bottom; atheist, a man without God: anarchy, a society without a government; anomalous, not similar: tonic, having tone; atonic, without tone.

ad, assuming for the sake of euphony the various forms of a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, according to the commencing letter of the primitive or root (L.), to; towards: adhere, to stick to; adduce, to lead to: ad becomes a before s, as in ascend, to climb to: ac before c, as in accede, to yield to; accrue, to grow to: af before f, as in affix, to fix to; affiance, to give faith to: ag before g, as in aggregate, to collect into one mass; aggravate, to make heavy to: al before l, as in allot, to apportion to: allocate, to give a place to: an before n, as in annex, to tie to; announce, to tell to: ap before p, as in append, to hang to; applaud, to clap the hands to: ar before r, as in arrive, to come to the shore; arrange, to put into a row: as before s, as in assign, to allot to; assist, to stand to: at before t, as in attract, to draw to; attest, to bear witness to.

adeno-, ad-en'-o (Gr. adên, an acorn, a gland), denoting connection with glands; as adeno-cele, a glandular tumour.
al, āl (Ar.), an Arabic prefix signifying 'the'; or used to denote 'eminence' or an 'essence'; as alchemy, that is, al kimia, the secret art.
am, amb, also ambi, and amphi (L. ambo, both; Gr. amphí, about, on both sides), both; round; about: amputate, to cut off round about, as a leg: ambition, a going round: ambidextrous, using both hands as right: amphibious, able to live in both elements; amphitheatre, a theatre on all sides; amphigens, plants which increase by growth on all sides.
an, see a (Gr.).
am, arr, amba, and amphi (L. ambo, both; Gr. amphí, about, on both sides), both; round; about: amputate, to cut off round about, as a leg: ambition, a going round: ambidextrous, using both hands as right: amphibious, able to live in both elements; amphitheatre, a theatre on all sides; amphigens, plants which increase by growth on all sides.
an, see a (Gr.).
ante, in one case anti (L.), before, in time or place: antechamber, a chamber before the principal one; antecedent, going before: anticipate, to take before, to foresee.
anti, also ant (Gr.), against; opposite: antidote, something given as good against; antipathy, a feeling against: antarctic, opposite the arctic or north.
apo (Gr. apo; Sans. apa, off, away), away; from: apostasy, a standing away from: apostle, one sent from.
arterio-, är-te-rí'-o (Gr. artéría, an artery), of or connected with an artery; as arterio-phlebotomy, blood-letting as by leeches, the scarificator, or lancet.
auriculo-, āür'-ik'-ül'-o (L. aurícula, the flap of the ear), denoting connection with the ear, or with the auricles of the heart; see under 'auricle.'
be (AS. be, sometimes ge), to make; to take from: be prefixed to a noun forms a verb, as in becalm, to make calm; bedim, to make dim; befriend, to act as a friend to; behead, to take the head from: be prefixed to a verb signifies 'about'; over; for; as begird, to gird about; bedaub, to daub over; bespeak, to speak for: be as the first element in an
adverb, a preposition, or a conjunction, signifies 'by or in': betimes, in
time; behind, in the rear of; before, in front of; because, by cause of.
bi, also bis (L. bis, twice; another form of dis), twice; two; double; in
two: bisect, to cut into two equal parts; bicipital, having a double
head: biscuit, bread twice baked: bis becomes, for sake of euphony,
bin, as in binoxalate.
brachio-, brâk'â-ô (L. brachium, an arm), denoting a connection with
the arm; as brachio-cephalic, connected with the arm and head.
broncho-, bron'gk'ô (Gr. bronchos, the windpipe), denoting relation to,
or connection with, the brachea or windpipe; as broncho-pneumonia,
inflammation of the bronchia, and the substance of the lungs.
bucco-, buk'kô (L. bucca, the cheek), denoting connection with
the cheek or its muscles.
calcareo-, kâl-kâr'è-ô (L. calcarius, pert. to lime—from calx, lime),
having calcareous matter or lime in the composition of the compound;
as calcareo-silicious, consisting of calcareous and silicious earth.
carlo-, kârp'ô (carpus, a Latinised form of Gr. carpos, the wrist),
denoting connection with the wrist; as carpo-meta-carpal, pert. to
the hand and wrist, including the fingers.
cata, also cat, and cath (Gr.), down; downwards; under; against;
completeness: catacombs, hollow places underground; catalogue,
consisting of words put down as in a list: catechise, to speak down
to others; catoptrics, the science of light reflected downwards; cath-
olic, the whole, in completeness.
chloro-, klôr'ô, also chlor-, klôr (Gr. chloros, grass-green), denoting
that chlorine is one of the components of the substance; of a grass-
green, or deep-yellow.
chondro-, kônd'ôrô (Gr. chondros, cartilage), denoting connection with
the cartilage; as chondro-xiphoid, connected with the xiphoid
cartilage.
circum, also circu (L.), around; round about: circumference, that
which goes round; circumscribe, to write around, to limit: circuit,
a moving or passing round.
cis (L.), on this side: cisalpine, on this side the Alps.
cleido-, kîlîd'ô (Gr. kleis, a key, a clavicle, kleidos, of a key), denoting
connection with the clavicle; as cleido-costal, connected with the
clavicle and ribs.
con, assuming the various forms co, cog, col, com, cor, according to
the commencing letter of the word or root (L. cum, with), together;
with; together with: concede, to yield together; contract, to draw
together; con becomes co before a vowel or h, as coalesce, to grow
together; coerce, to force together; coherent, sticking together:
cog before n, as cognate, born together; cognition, knowledge
together: col before l, as collect, to gather together; collate, to bring
together: com before m, b, o or p, as commerce, a trading together;
combustion, a burning together; compose, to put together; cor
before r, as correct, to make straight with; corrode, to gnaw
together.
contra, also its forms counter and contro (L. contra, F. contre, against),
against; in opposition to: contradict, to speak against; counteract,
to act against; controvert, to contend against in words or writing.
crico-, krîk'ô (Gr. krîkos, a ring), denoting attachment to or connection
with the cricoid cartilage; as crico-thyroid, denoting a membrane,
forming one of the three ligaments which connect the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

cysto-, cyst- (Gr. kustis, a bladder), denoting connection with the bladder; as cysto-lithiasis, urinary calculus disease.

dacro-, dak'-ri- (Gr. dakría, a tear, dakrúos, of a tear), denoting connection with the lachrymal apparatus; as dacryo-adenalgia, pain or disease of the lachrymal gland.

de (L.), down; from; separation: decide, to cut down; degrade, to put a step down; demand, to order from; depose, to put down.

deca, dek'-á (Gr. deka), ten; as decagon, a figure having ten equal angles and sides.

dermo-, derm-ö, dermat-, derm-ät, and dermato- (Gr. derma, skin), denoting connection with the skin; as dermato-pathia, a suggested term for disease of the skin.

deut-, dut, and deuto-, dut-ő (Gr. deutéros, second), denoting 'two' or 'double,' as the combinations of two equivalents of oxygen with a metal: deutoxide, a substance in the second degree of oxydation, that is, a substance containing two equivalents of oxygen to one of another body.

dia, di'-á (Gr. dia, through—from duo, two), two; through; asunder: dialogue, a conversation between two; diaphanous, letting light through; diameter, the measure through the centre.

dis, dis, with its forms di and dif (L. and Gr. dis, twice, in two parts), not; the opposite of; asunder or apart; two: disagree, the opposite of agree; dispel, to drive asunder; dispose, to place asunder; disrefish, not to relish; disyllable, a word of two syllables; disannul, to render null—disyllable, a word of two syllables; disannul, to render null—dis being only intensive; dis becomes di before s, v, etc., as disperse, to spread asunder; divert, to turn aside or apart: dif before f, as diffuse, to pour apart; differ, to bear apart.

dorso-, dors-ő (L. dorsum, the back), denoting connection with the back; as dorso-cervical, designating a region situated at the back part of the neck.

duo-, du'-ő (L. duo, two), denoting the second or duplicate; as duo-ternal, denoting the second bone or gladiolus of the sternum.

dys, dis (Gr. dus, with difficulty, bad), an inseparable prefix, denoting badly; with difficulty; hard; opposed to Gr. eu, well: dyscrasia, an ill habit of body.

e is a form of L. ex, and ec a form of Gr. ex, which see.

electro-, elek-trö (Gr. elektron, amber), denoting connection with the phenomena of electricity or galvanism; as electro-biology, the doctrine which treats of the influence of electricity on life.

en (AS.; F.), to make; to surround: enable, to make able; ennoble, to make noble: en becomes em before b or p, as embezzle, to make as one's own what belongs to another; employ, to make use of; embrace, to surround as with the arms.

en (F. en; L. in; Gr. en; AS. em, in), in; on; into: encage, to put into a cage; enclose, to close in; enkindle, to set on fire: en becomes em before b or p, as embalm, to put into balsam; embosom, to hold or enclose in the bosom; empale, to drive a stake into: en or em from the Greek, and used as a prefix in words derived from the Greek, as endemic, on the people; energy, work or power in: emphasis, a speaking with the force of the voice on: some words are written indifferently with en or in, as enclose or inclose.
PREFIXES.

endeca-, ēn’dēk-ā (Gr. endeca, eleven), eleven; in L. undecim.
endo-, ēn’do (Gr. endon, within), within or inwards; as endo-skeleton, an inner or internal skeleton.
ennea-, ēn’nē-ā (Gr. ēnnēa, nine), having nine; in L. novem; as enneandrurous, having nine stamens.

ens, ēnz (L. ens, being), any being or substance; in chem., an essence containing the whole qualities or virtues of a compound substance.
entero-, ēn’ler-ō (Gr. ēntérōn, an intestine), denoting connection with the intestines; as enterocolitis, inflammation of the small intestine and colon.

epi, with its forms ep and eph (Gr.), on; upon; during: ep is used before a vowel, eph with an aspirate, and epi before a consonant: epidermis, a skin upon a skin; epitaph, a writing upon a tombstone: epoch, a point of time fixed on: ephemeral, existence only upon a day.
ex, with its forms e, ef (L.), from; out; out of: exhaust, to draw out; expire, to breathe out: emerge, to rise out of: effect, to work out; effulgence, a shining out.
ex or ek, also e(Gr.), out; out of; from: exodus, a going out: ecstasy, a standing out of the body: eccentric, out of the centre.
excito-, ēks’sit’ō (L. excito, I stir up), denoting power to rouse or stimulate to action; as excito-motory, the function of the nervous system by which the impressions conveyed to the brain result in muscular action without sensation or volition.
exo-, ēks’ō (Gr.), without: exotic, that which is introduced from without.
extra (L.), on the outside; beyond; in excess; additional: extravagant, wandering beyond limits; extravasate, to let or force out beyond the proper vessel; extra-judicial, on the outside of ordinary court procedure.
ferro-, fēr’rō (L. ferrum, iron), denoting connection with iron; as ferro-cyanic, denoting an acid compounded of cyanogen, iron, and hydrogen.
fibro-, fib’rō (L. fibra, a fibre, a band), denoting a fibrous state of the substance; as fibro-cartilage, a texture consisting of white, fibrous tissue and cartilage.

for, sometimes fore (Ger. ver, Goth. fair, away), not; against; forth; away: forbid, to bid a thing away; forget, to away-get; forswear, to swear against: forego, to go without.
fore (Ger. vor, before; AS. for, for), before; in front of: foreordain, to ordain beforehand; foretell, to tell before; foreground, ground in front. Note.—The prep. for and the prefixes for and fore are radically connected.
gain (AS.), against: gainsay, to speak against.
gastero-, gās’tēr-ō, gastro-, gās’trō, and gastr-, gās’tr (Gr. gastēr, the stomach), prefixes denoting relation to, or connection with, the stomach; as gastro-cephalitis, inflammation of the stomach and head.
hæm-, hēm-, hēm’ā, hæmat-, hēm’āt, and hæmato-, hēm’āt-ō (Gr. haima, blood, haimatōs, of blood), different forms, signifying blood; having a reference to, or connected with, blood: hemolopia, an effusion of blood into the ball of the eye; a blood-shot eye: hæmatometra, retention of blood in the womb.

hemi-, hēm’ī (Gr. hēmī, half), half; in L. semi; as hemicrania, pain on one side of the head only.
hepato-, hēpˈlāt-ō (Gr. hēpar, the liver), denoting connection with the liver; as hepato-cystic, denoting connection between the liver and gall-bladder.

hepta-, hēpˈtā (Gr. hepta, seven), seven; in L. septem; as heptagonal, having seven styles.

hetero-, hētˈēr-ō (Gr. hētēros, opposite, different), denoting difference; dissimilarity; as heterodromous, having spirals running in opposite directions.

hexa-, hēksˈā (Gr. hexa, six), six; in L. sex; as hexagonal, having six stamens.

holo-, hōlˈō (Gr. hōlōs, entire), entire; complete; as holopetalous, having entire petals.

homo-, hōmˈō, homœo-, hōmˈē-ō (Gr. hōmōs, alike; hōmōiōs, similar, like); homo signifies equality or sameness; homœo, similarity: homocarpous, having all the fruits of a flower-head alike: homoeomeric, having similarity of parts.

hyper, hēpˈtēr (Gr. huper), above; over; beyond: hyperborean, beyond the north; hypercritical, judging over-exactly.

hypo, hēpˈō (Gr. hypo), under; beneath; indicating a less quantity: hypocrite, one who keeps his real character under; hypotenuse, the line extended under the right angle: hyp, hēp, slightness, or incompleteness, as hypalgia, slight pain.

iatro-, iˈāt-ro (Gr. iatros, a physician), denoting connection with the healing art; as iatrophysics, physics as applied to medicine.

icos-, ikˈōs, and icosi-, ikˈōz-i (Gr. eikosi, twenty), twenty; in L. viginti.

ideo-, iˈē-dˈō (Gr. idea, idea, abstract notion), denoting connection with ideas or mind; as ideology, the science of ideas or mind.

idio-, iˈē-dˈō (Gr. idios, peculiar), denoting something peculiar to the person, thing, or part spoken of; as idiosyncrasy, spasm or cramp occurring in one part only.

in, also its forms il, im, ir (L. in, in, within), in; into; on—in verbs and nouns; as include, to shut in; incision, a cutting into: in becomes il before l, as illuminate, to throw light on: im before b, p, or m, as imbibe, to drink in; import, to carry in; immure, to put within walls: ir before r, as irrigate, to let water flow on: in sometimes becomes en—see en 2.

in, also its forms ig, il, im, ir (L. in, not), signifies ‘not’ before adjectives: incorrect, not correct; incapable, not able to take: in becomes ig before n, as ignoble, not noble; ignominious, not of a good name: il before l, as illicit, not permitted; iliberal, not free or generous: im before m or p, as immature, not ripe; imprudent, not prudent: ir before r, as irregular, not according to rule; irreverent, not religious.

infra, inˈfrā (L. infra, beneath), denoting under or beneath, as infra-orbital, situated underneath the orbit, as an artery.

inter-, inˈtēr (L.), between; among or amongst; in the midst: intercede, to go between; interfere, to strike amongst; interpose, to place amongst: intel, as in intelligence, understanding among.

intro-, inˈtrō (L.), within; into; in: introduce, to lead within; intrmit, to send in.

iod-, iˈōdˈ, and iodo-, iˈōdˈō (Gr. iōdēs, resembling a violet in colour; new L. iōdiōm, iodine), denoting iodine as an element of a com-
prefixes.

as metonymy, as equal, similar, denoting equality, likeness, or similarity; as isocheimal, having the same, or a similar winter temperature.

juxta, jūkstā (L.), close to; near to; nigh: juxtaposition, a position close to.

leuco-, lōkō (Gr. leukos, white), denoting ‘whiteness’; as leuco-derma, a cutaneous disease characterised by white patches on healthy skins.

litho-, lithō (Gr. lithos, a stone), having reference to a stone, or a calculus; as litholysis, the treatment for the solution of stone in the bladder.

macro-, makrō (Gr. makros, long), denoting largeness or length; as macrocarpous, having large fruit.

magneto-, māg-nētō (Gr. L., magnes, the loadstone, L. magnētis, of the loadstone), connected with magnetism; as magneto-electricity, the electric phenomena produced by magnetism.

medico-, mēdī-ḳō (L. médico, I cure or heal), denoting connection with medicine; as medico-legal, pert. to law as affected by medical facts.

mega-, mēgā (Gr. megas, great), large; of great size; as megatherium, a fossil creature of enormous size.

mercurio-, mēr-kūrīō (L. mercurīus, mercury), denoting a connection with mercury; as mercurio-syphilitic, resulting partly from the effects of mercury, and partly from syphilis.

mes-, mēs, and meso-, mēzō (Gr. mēsōs, middle), denoting the middle; as mesophleum, the middle layer of the bark.

meta, metā, also its form met (Gr.), beyond; after; over; a change or transference: metaphor, that which carries a word beyond its usual meaning; metamorphosis, a change of form: metonymy, 'that which changes one word or name for another related to it; method, after a settled way.

micro, mikrō (Gr. mikrōs, small), denoting of small size; as micrometer, an instr. for measuring minute objects under the microscope.

mis (Goth. mis, implying error, separation; AS. mis, defect), divergence; error; defect; wrong: misapply, to apply wrongly; mislay, to lay in a wrong place; misbehave, ill-behave; misconduct, defect in conduct.

mon-, món, and mono-, mónō (Gr. mónos, one, single), one; in L. unus; as monandrous, having one stamen.

muco-, mükō (L. mucōs, nasal secretion), denoting connection with mucus; as mucous-enteritis, inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestines.

mult-, mūlt, and multi-, mūltī (L. multus, many, much), many in number; much; as multangular, having many corners or angles.

myelo-, myēlō (Gr. muēlos, marrow), denoting connection with the brain or spinal marrow; as myelo-meningitis, inflammation of the spinal cord.

myo-, miō (Gr. mūs, a muscle), denoting connection with a muscle; as myocarditis, inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.
ne-, neō- (Gr. νέος, new), recent; new; as neoplasm, a new formation or growth.
nitro-, nit'rō- and nitr-, nit'r (Gr. νιτρόν, L. nitrum, a mineral alkali), denoting the presence of nitre, or nitric acid; as nitrification, the process of converting into nitre.
non-, nōn (L.), not; reversing the sense; as non-ability, want of ability.
ob-, with its forms oc, of, o, op (L.), in the way of; against; out: object, something cast in the way of; obsolete, grown out of use: ob becomes oc before c, as in occasion, a falling in the way of: of before f, as in offend, to strike against: o before m, as in omit, to leave out: op before p, as in oppose, to place against: in bot., reversed, or contrariwise, as oboe, flattened in front and behind, not laterally; obovate, inversely ovate.
occipito-, ōk-sep'it-ō (L. occiput, the back part of the head), denoting connection with the occipital bone, or 'os occipitis'; as occipito-frontalis, a thin, flat muscle which arises from the transverse ridge of the occipital bone.
oleo-, ōlē-ō (L. oleum, oil), combined with oil, or containing it; as oleoalbuminous, consisting of oil and albumen.
o-ō, ὀμ'-ō (Gr. ὀμῶς, a shoulder), denoting attachment to, or connection with, the scapula; as omo-hyoid, denoting a muscle between the scapula and the hyoid bone.
ortho-, orth'-ō (Gr. ὀρθός, straight), straight; upright; as orthopnea, inability to breathe except in the upright position.
oste-, ōs'-ō (Gr. ὀστήν, a bone), denoting connection with, or reference to, a bone; as osteo-dentine, a substance intermediate in structure between dentine and bone.
oxy-, ȯks'-t (Gr. oxus, sour, acid), denoting the presence of oxygen or an acid; acute; sharp: also assumes the forms oxi and oxu: as oxymel, a mixture of vinegar and honey.
pachy-, pāk'-t (Gr. πάχυς, thick), thick; dense; as pachy-dermatous, having a thick skin.
pan-, pān, pant-, pānt, and panto-, pānt'-ō (Gr. pan, all), all; everything: pandemonium, the place of all the demons: pantomime, a theatrical dumb show of all sorts of actions and characters.
para-, pār'-t, also par (Gr. para, by, along), side by side as if for comparison; like; unlike; contrary to: paradox, that which is contrary to received opinion: parody, a poetical composition, like in substance, but unlike in sense, to another.
penta-, pēnt'-ā, and pente-, pēnt'-ē (Gr. pēntē, five), five; in L. quinque; as pentaphyllous, having five leaves.
per, with its form pel (L.), through; thoroughly; by; for: perennial, lasting through the year; perfect, done thoroughly; per becomes pel before l, as in pellucid, thoroughly clear.
peri, pēr'i- (Gr.), round; about: perimēter, the measure round about; period, a way round.
pharyngo-, fār-ing'-gō (Gr. pharynx, the gullet or windpipe), denoting connection with the pharynx or windpipe: as pharyngo-glossal, pert. to the pharynx and tongue.
phyllo-, phyl'-ō (Gr. phyllon, a leaf), a leaf; in L. folium; as phyllotaxis, the arrangement of leaves on the stem.
platy-, plāt'-i (Gr. platus, broad), broad; in L. latus; as platyphyllous, having broad leaves.
PREFIXES.

pleur-, plôr-ô (Gr. pleura, the side), denoting connection with the pleura, a side, or a rib; as pleurodynia, rheumatic or spasmodic pain in the side.

pluri-, plôr-î (L. plûrês, many), many; several; as pluripartite, separated into many distinct divisions.

equilato-, nûm'ât-ô, pneumo-, nûm-ô, and pneumon-, nûm'-ôn (Gr. pneuma, air), connected with air or breath; as pneumato-cyst, an air sac or float of certain Hydrozoa.

podo-, pôd-ô (Gr. pous, a foot, pôdûs, of a foot), a foot or stalk; in L. pes, a foot, pôdis, of a foot; as podocarp, a stalk supporting the fruit.

poly-, pôl-î (Gr. polus, many), many; in L. multus; as polyspermal, containing many seeds.

post (L.), behind; after; afterwards: postfix, that which is put after; postscript, that which is written afterwards.

prae or pre (L. præ), before; priority of time, place, or rank: precede, to go before; predict, to say or tell before.

preter-, prê'têr (L. preter), beyond; more than: preternatural, beyond the course of nature; preter-imperfect, more than imperfect.

pro, with its forms por and pur (L. pro, for; Gr. pro, before), for; forward; forth: proceed, to go forward; provoke, to call forth: pursue, to follow forward.

proto-, prôt-ô (Gr. prôtûs, first), first; lowest; in chem., a first degree of combination, as of oxygen with metals; as protoplasm, the thing first formed.

pseud-, sûd, and pseudo-, sûd-ô (Gr. pseudês, false), false or spurious; as pseudo-membrane, a false membrane.

pyr-, pêr, and pyro-, pûr-ô (Gr. pur, fire, pûros, of fire), denoting relation to, or connection with, fire or heat; as pyrogenous, produced or formed by fire.

radio-, râd-îô (L. râdîus, a spoke, a ray), denoting connection with the smaller bone of the forearm; as radio-carpal, applied to the joint at the wrist which unites the ‘radius’ with the ‘carpus.’

re (L.), back or again; anew or a second time: reaffirm, to firm again; recommence, to begin anew.

retro (L.), back; backward: retrospect, a looking back.

rhino-, rin-ô (Gr. rhîn, the nose, rhînûs, of the nose), denoting connection with the nose; as rhinodynia, pain of the nose.

draco-, drûk-ô (Gr. sarx, flesh), denoting ‘flesh or fleshy;’ as sarccarp, the fleshy part of certain fruits.

cleo-, cîkr-ô (Gr. sklerôs, hard), denoting hardness; as scleroderma, a disease in which the skin hardens and indurates.

se (L.), aside; a separating from: secede, to go aside, to separate from; seduce, to lead aside.

semi-, (L.), half; in part: semicircle, half a circle; in Gr. hemi, half.

septem-, sépt-êm (L. septem, seven), seven; in Gr. hepta, seven; as septic nerve, having seven nerves.

sesqui-, sesk-êv (L. sesquî, more by a half), in chem., denoting that 1½ equivalents of one constituent is united to one equivalent of another, or in the proportion of ‘three to two;’ a whole and a half; as sesquicarbonate, a salt composed of 1½ equivalents of carbonic acid and 1 equivalent of any base.

sex-, seks (L. sex, six), six; in Gr. hexa, six; as sexdigitism, the condition of having six fingers on a hand, and six toes on a foot.
sex-, sēls (L. sexus, sex, sexus, of sex), sex; as sexiferous, provided with
sexual organs.
sine (L.), without: sinecure, an office which has an income but not
employment.
stomato-, stōm‘i-tō, and stomo-, stōm‘ō (Gr. stōma, the mouth), denot-
ing connection with the mouth; as stomato-gastric, connected with
the mouth and stomach.
stylo-, stil‘ō (L. stylus, Gr. stilōs, a column, a style or pen), denoting
connection with the styloid process of the temporal bone; as stylo-
glossus, the shortest of three muscles which spring from the styloid
process of the temporal bone, situated partly under the tongue.
sub, with its forms suc, suf, sug, sum, sup, sus (L.), under; below;
beneath: subscribe, to write under; subsidy, to settle under: sub
becomes suc before c, as in succeed, to follow under or in order: suf
before f, as in suffer, to bear up under: sug before g, as in suggest,
to carry or lay under: sum before m, as in summon, to warn beneath
or secretly: sup before p, as in supplant, to trip up beneath: sus
before c, p, t, etc., as in susceptible, capable of being laid hold of
beneath; suspend, to hang beneath.
suber (L.), beneath; under: subterfuge, a flying under or beneath.
super, with its form sur (L.), above; over; in excess: superhuman,
above human; supersede, to sit or be above: super assumes the
French form sur, as in surcharge, to charge in excess.
syn, with its forms sy, syl, sym (Gr.), with; together; united: syntax,
a putting together in order: syn becomes sy before s, as in system,
that which is formed of parts placed together: syl before l, as in
yllable, several letters taken together to form a single sound: sym
before b, p, or m, as in sympathy, feeling with another; symbol,
that which is thrown together with something else; symmetry, state
of having the parts of the same measure with.
ter-, tér (L. tēr, thrice), in chem., denoting three atoms of acid combined
with one of base.
tetra-, tētrā (Gr. tetra, four), four; in L. quattuor; as tetracycular,
having four carpels, or four styles.
trachelo-, trāk‘ě-lō (Gr. trachēlōs, the neck), denoting connection with
the throat or neck; as trachelo-mastoid, a muscle which passes from
the neck to the mastoid process of the skull.
tracheo-, trāk‘ě-ō (Gr. tracheia, the windpipe), denoting connection
with the trachea or windpipe; as tracheo-bronchitis, inflammation of
the trachea and bronchi.
trans, with its form tra (L.), across; over; beyond; through: transact, to carry or drive through; transgress, to go over or
beyond: trans is contracted into tra, as in traverse, to turn or
lie across.
tri-, trē (L. tris, Gr. treis, thrice), three; in threes; as triadphous,
in bot., having stamens united into three bundles by their filaments;
triangle, a figure of three sides and angles; trisect, to cut into three
equal parts.
ultra (L.), beyond; on the other side; extreme: ultramontane, on the
other side of the mountain.
un (AS. un, a privative or negative particle), not; the opposite of—
used in these senses before adjectives, or nouns derived from adject-
ives: unfruitful, not fruitful; unfruitfulness, the state of not being
fruitful; *unable, not able*: *un* before a verb signifies 'to deprive of'; to undo; *undress*, to take off clothes; *uncrown*, to deprive of a crown: *un* is equivalent to the Latin prefix *in* when it signifies 'not': *in* and *un* are often used indifferently before adjectives—see in.

*undecim*-, *ūn’dēz-im* (L. *undecim*, eleven), eleven; in Gr. *endeka*.

*under* (Goth. *undar*, Ger. *unter*, under), that which is less than right or ordinary; lower in rank or degree; beneath: *undercoat*, a coat beneath; *under-clerk*, an inferior clerk.

*uni*-, *ūn’i* (L. *ūnis*, one), one; in Gr. *mono*; as *uniparous*, having only one at a birth.

*utero*-, *ūt’ér-ō* (L. *ūtērūs*, the womb), denoting connection with the womb; as *utero-abdominal*, pert. to the uterus and the abdomen.

*vegeto*-, *vēdj’ēt-ō* (L. *vegetus*, lively, vigorous—from *vēget*, I quicken), denoting connection with vegetable life; as *vegeto-animal*, having the nature of both vegetable and animal life.

*viginti*-, *vidj’īn-ti* (L. *viginti*, twenty), twenty; in Gr. *icosi*.

*xylo*-, *zik’ō* (L. *xulōn*, wood), denoting some connection with wood.

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**POSTFIXES.**

A postfix is a particle, generally significant, placed after a word, or a root, to modify its meaning. *Note.*—There are many postfixes or terminations which are not now significant. These are letters or syllables in present use which apparently serve only to lengthen the words, though once significant. The postfixes are placed in groups according to their signification. In the examples the root-parts are printed in black type, and the postfixes in italics.

Those postfixes only are given in the following list which affect scientific terms.

-aceae, *ā-śē-ē* (L. *ācēus*), in bot., a postfix which terminates the names of Orders; as *Droceraceae*, the Sundew family of plants; *Oxalidaceae*, the Wood-sorrel family of plants.

-aceous, *ā-shē-ūs*, and -ous, *ūs*—*aceous* denotes resemblance to a substance; as *membranaceous*, resembling a membrane, having the consistence or structure of membrane; *carbonaceous*, partaking of the qualities or appearance of carbon: *ous* denotes the substance itself; as *membranous*, belonging to, or consisting of, membranes.

-adae, *ād’ē*, the same as *idea*, which see.

-agoga, *āg-ōg-ā*, and -agogue, *āg-ōg*’ (Gr. *agōgos*, a leader—from *agō*, I lead or drive), denoting substances which expel others; as *emmen-agogue*, a medicine which has the power of promoting the menstrual discharge.

-agra, *āg-rā* (Gr. *agra*, a seizure), denoting a seizure of pain; as *podagra*, gout of the foot.

-algia, *āl’jē-ā* (Gr. *algos*, pain), denoting the presence of pain; as *nephralgia*, pain, or neuralgia, in the kidney: same as *-odynia*.

-ana, *ān’ā* (L. *ānus*), denoting a collection of memorable sayings or loose thoughts; as *Johnsoniana*, a collection of the sayings, etc., of Johnson.

-ate, *āt* (L. *ātus*), in chem., a postfix which, substituted in the name of an acid ending in *ic*, expresses a combination of that acid with a
salifiable base; as nitrate of silver, that is, a combination of nitric acid with the salifiable base silver.

-cele, sēl (Gr. κέλε, a tumour), denoting a tumour caused by the protrusion of some soft part; denoting the swelling of a part; denoting an enlargement by a contained fluid; as enterocèle, abdominal hernia, containing intestine only.

-cle, kl, and -cule, kūl, etc. (L. culus), denoting 'little'; 'diminution'; as animalcule, a very little creature: pilule, a little pill.

-colla, κόλλα (Gr. kolla, glue), denoting glue, or a resemblance to it; as sarcocolla, flesh glue.

-ea, -ē, in bot., a postfix terminating names of Sub-orders; as Phytolaccean, a Sub-order of the Order Phytolaccaceae.

-form, form (L. forma, form, shape), denoting 'resemblance'; in Gr. id or ide; as filliform, having the form or shape of a thread.

-fuge, fūdij (L. fūgo, I drive away or expel), denoting one substance which expels another, or a disease; as febris fuge, a medicine which expels or cures a fever.

-gen, jēn, -geny, jēn'i, -genesis, jēn'ēs-īs, and -genous, jēn'ūs, etc. (Gr. γένεσις, generation; γένος, birth; γεννάω, I produce), denoting 'production'; 'generation'; as organogenesis, or organogeny, the production or generation of organs: caprogenous, produced or generated by a goat.

-graphy, grāf'ī (Gr. γράφω, I write), denoting the description of a thing, either in writing or by means of diagrams; as atmosphere, a description or history of vapours.

-ia, iā (L. īās), a postfix which forms the termination of medical terms denoting 'a diseased state or condition'; as leucimia, a condition of the blood in which there is a deficiency of colouring matter; dypsomania, a condition in which there is an irresistible longing for alcoholic liquors: also in bot., terminating many names of genera: -eous, i-ūs, the terminations of the adjectives formed from them.

-ic, ik (L. icus, Gr. ikos), in chem., denoting the acid containing most oxygen, when more than one is formed; as nitric, sulphuric: in phys. and path., expressing the condition of being excited; see ode.

-ida, id'ā, see idae.

-idae, idēē, -adē, ēdē, and -idae, idēz (Gr. idēs), a postfix signifying 'descent'; denoting a family or group exhibiting some points of likeness; as canidae, the Dog family, including dogs, foxes, and wolves.

-ide, id, and -ides, idz (Gr. eidos, resemblance), a postfix of such terms as oxygen, chlorine, fluorine, and iodine, used to indicate combinations with each other, or with simple combustibles or metals, in proportions not forming acids; as oxide of chlorine, chloride of sulphur, iodide of iron, etc.

-idea, idēē, -idean, idēē-ān, and -ideus, idēē-ūs (L. ideus—from Gr. eidos, resemblance), that which bears resemblance, or related to such; as arytenoidean, ār-īdēē-ōydē-ān, pert. to that which is arytenoid or funnel-shaped.

-ides, idēz, as if -eides and -oides, ōydz (Gr. eidos, resemblance), a postfix preceded by ὁ, denoting 'resemblance or likeness to an object'; as alkaloides, substances having a likeness or resemblance to alkaloids.

-ides, see idae.
-ine, in, or -in, in (L. inus), a common termination in chemical terms, but varying much in signification; as Hæmatin, the colouring matter resulting from the decomposition of Hæmoglobin by heat: Hæmatine, the colouring matter of logwood; stearin, the solid fatty principle of animal fat: mulin, a modification of starch: e is now pretty generally omitted in the terminations of such words.

-ine has been usually applied to the alkaloids produced from vegetable substances, and the compounds possessing the closest analogies to them; as Quinine, atropine, aniline, etc., but we now say quinia.

-ite, it (L. itus), a post-fix which, in the name of an acid, substituted for ous expresses combination of that acid with a salifiable base; as sulphite of potash, that is, a combination of sulphurous acid with the base potash.

-ite, it (Gr. lithos, a stone), in geol., an abbreviation of lite, meaning 'stone'; 'resembling stone'; as quartzite, granular quartz; ammonite, a certain fossil shell.

-itis, it'-is (Gr. iémi, I discharge, I set against), in med., a post-fix in Gr. names of organs, denoting inflammation of the organ indicated, as carditis, inflammation of the heart; laryngitis, inflammation of the larynx.

-lite, lit (Gr. lithos, a stone), in geol., stone; as mellite, honey-stone.

-logy, lodj'-a (Gr. logos, a word, a description), denoting a description of, or a treatise on, a subject; as laryngology, a treatise on the larynx.

-lysis, lis'is (Gr. lúsis, a loosening, a release), denoting 'a solution'; 'a resolution'; etc.; as paralysis, a loosening of nervous energy.

-meter, métr'-er (Gr. métrón, a measure), denoting 'measure,' or 'measurer'; as barometer, a measurer of weight.

-o, a common terminating vowel of the first part of binomial compounds, denoting intimate 'connection or association,' either friendly or hostile, or otherwise, with the second part; thus, Anglo-Indian, that is, India as associated with, or influenced by England; metallo-chemistry, the branch of chemistry which treats specially of metals.

-ode, öd (Gr. ödës, excess or fulness), in med., denoting 'an unexcited condition'; as tetanode, tetanus without excitability, as distinguished from tetanic, denoting the excited state of tetanus.

-odes, ödz (Gr. ödës, excess or fulness), in scientific terms, 'plenty or fulness'; as hæmatodes, full of blood.

-oecium, ésh'-üm, and -oecious, ésh'-üs (Gr. oikos, a house or family), in bot., denoting the arrangement of stamens and pistils in flowers; as andrœcium, the staminal organs: monœcious, possessing two kinds of unisexual flowers on the same individual.

-ops, óps, -opsia, óps'-, and -opia, óps'- (Gr. óps, the eye, ópsis, sight), denoting connection with the eye and vision; as myopia, shortness of sight.

-ous, ûs, and -ose, ûz (L. osus), in chem., denoting that compound which has a smaller quantity of oxygen than the one which ends in ic; thus, nitrous acid, the acid which contains a smaller quantity of oxygen than nitric acid.

-pathy, path'-, and -pathia, path'- (Gr. pâthós, suffering, disease), denoting 'feeling or suffering with'; 'affection'; as deuteropathia, a secondary or sympathetic disease.

-phore, för, -phorum, för'-üm, and -phorus, för'-ús (Gr. phôrëô, I bear,
I carry), denoting 'bearing'; 'producing'; in L. *fer* and *ferus*; as galactophorous, milk-bearing.

-rhœa, rē'ā (Gr. *rhoea*, a stream—from *rhēo*, I flow), denoting 'a discharge'; as diarrhoea, a discharge from the bowels: the r is doubled after a vowel.

-scope, skōp, and -scopy, skōp'ē (Gr. *skopōs*, an inspector—from *skopēo*, I view), denoting examination; indication, etc.; as stethoscope, an instr. for assisting in the examination of the sound of the chest.

-tome, tōm, -tomia, tōm'ī-ā, -tomy, tōm'ī (Gr. *tōmē*, a cutting), denoting 'a cutting'; 'incision'; as anatomy, the art of cutting up a dead animal for scientific purposes.

-ula, ùl'ā, -ule, ùl, and -ulus, ùl'ūs (L. *ulus*), diminution; littleness; as globule, a little globe.

-uret, ûr'e't (L. *uro*, I burn), denoting the combination of simple inflammable bodies with one another, or with a metal; as sulphuret, the combination of sulphur with an alkali or a metal; phosphuretted, combined with phosphorus, etc.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED BY MEDICAL MEN IN WRITING OUT PRESCRIPTIONS.

The abbreviations begin with small letters, as the form in which they are usually found. Of course, when commencing a sentence, an abbreviation will commence with a large or capital letter. Only those in common use have been given.

a or āā (Gr. *ānā*), of each; denotes that an equal quantity of each ingredient named is to be taken.

abs. febr. (L. *absēntē*, absent; *fēbrē*, fever), fever being absent; in the absence of fever.

add. (L. *addē*, add), add; also (L. *additantur*, they may be added), add; let there be added.

ad lib. or ad libit. (L. *ad*, to or at; *libitum*, one's pleasure), at pleasure.

admov. (L. *admōvē*, apply), apply; also (L. *admōvēāntur*, it may be applied, or *admōvēāntur*, they may be applied), let there be applied.

altern. hōris (L. *alternīs*, in alternate; *hōris*, in hours), in alternate hours; every other hour.

alt. noct. (L. *alternīs*, in alternate; *nōctibus*, in nights), in alternate nights; every other night.

alvo adst. (L. *alvō*, with the belly; *ādstrīcta*, with bound or pressed close), with the belly bound; when the bowels are costive.

aq. bull. (L. *aquā*, water; *bullēns*, boiling), boiling water.

aq. dest. (L. *aquā*, water; *destillātā*, distilled), distilled water.

aq. ferv. (L. *aquā*, water; *fērvēns*, boiling), boiling water.

aq. font. (L. *aquā*, water; *fōntānā*, of or from a spring), spring water;
also (L. *aquā*, water; *fōntis*, of the fountain), the water of a spring.

bib. (L. *bībē*), drink thou.

bis ind. (L. *bis*, twice; *indīcēs*, from day to day), twice a day.

b. c. (L. *bālnēūm*, a bath; *cālīdum*, warm), a warm-water bath for the patient.

b. m. (L. *bālnēūm*, a bath; mid. L. *māria*, of the sea—from *māria,*
the sea; L. măris, of the sea—from măre, the sea), a bath of sea-water; a water bath.
b. v. (L. bălnētum, a bath; văpōrōsum, full of steam or vapour), a vapour bath for the patient.
bull. (L. băliaț, it may boil, or băliațt, they may boil), let it boil, or let them boil.
cap. (L. căpițăt, he may take), let him take; let the patient take.
c. c. or ĉ. (L. cūcūr-biūtālă, the bitter gourd; crūcantă, bloody—from crūtōr, blood), the cupping-glass with the scarificator.
cochleat. (L. cūchleātum, spirally, by spoonfuls—from cūchleā, a snail-shell), by spoonfuls.
coch. ampl. (L. cūchleārē, a spoon; āmpīlūm, large), a large spoonful.
coch. infant. (L. cūchleārē, a spoon; ĕnfantīs, of an infant), a child's spoonful.
coch. magn. (L. cūchleārē, a spoon; māgnūm, large), a large spoonful.
coch. med. (L. cūchleārē, a spoon; mēdiūm, middle), a middling spoonful: coch. mod. (L. mōdīcūm, moderate), a moderate spoonful, that is, a dessert spoonful.
coch. parv. (L. cūchleārē, a spoon; pārvūm, small), a small spoonful.
coq. (L. cūquē, kōk′vē), boil thou.
col. (L. cūlā), do thou strain or filter it: col. (L. cūlātūs), strained or filtered.
colat. (L. cūlātūr, it may be strained or filtered), let it be strained or filtered: colet. (L. cūlētūr, it may be strained or filtered), let it be strained or filtered: colent. (L. cūlēntūr, they may be strained or filtered), let them be strained or filtered.
color. (L. cūlōrētūr, it may be coloured), let it be coloured.
comp. (L. cōmpōsītūs), compounded.
cong. (mid. L. cōngūs), a gallon.
c. n. (L. crās, to-morrow; nōctē, in the night), to-morrow night:
c. v. (L. crās, to-morrow; vēspērē, in the evening), to-morrow evening: cras manē (L. mānē, the morning), to-morrow morning.
cui. (L. cūjas, of which—from qui, who), of which.
cyath. thesē (L. cyāthō, in a cup; new L. thēw, of tea—from thēw, the tea-plant), in a cup of tea.
cyath. vinar. (L. cyāthūs, a cup, a liquid measure; vināriūs, of or belonging to wine—from vinūm, wine), a wine-glassful.
det. (L. dētūr, it may be given—from do, I give), let it be given.
dieb. alt. (L. diebūs, on or in days—from dieōs, a day; alternis, on alternate), on alternate days; every other day: dieb. tert. (L. tērtiūs, on third—from tērtītūs, third), on every third day.
dim. (L. dēmidītūm), a half; one half.
div. in p. æq. (L. dīvidātūr, it may be divided; in, into; pārtēs, parts—from pars, a part; æquālēs, equal), let it be divided into equal parts.
donec alv. bis dej. (L. dōnēc, until; ālvūs, the belly; bīs, twice; dēficiațtur, it may be thrown or cast down, it may be purged—from dē, down, and jācō, I throw), until the belly is twice evacuated; until two stools have been obtained.
donec alv. sol. fuer. (L. dōnēc, until; ālvūs, the belly; sōlūtū, loosened, unbound; fāērit, it may have been), until the belly has been loosened; until a stool has been obtained.
dos. or d. (Gr. dōsīs, that which is given—from dūdōmī, I give), a
dose.
ejusd. (L. ējusdēm, of the same—from īdēm, the same), of the
same.
f. or fac. (L. fīāt, it may be made, or fīānt, they may be made—
from fācīō, I make), let it be made; let them be made.
f. pil. xii. (L. fāc, make thou; pīlūlūs, little balls; dūdēcūm, twelve),
machine twelve pills.
feb. dur. (L. fēbrē, in or with the fever—from fēbris, a fever; dūrōntē,
with continuing), the fever continuing; while the fever continues.
ft. haust. or f. h. (L. fīūt, it may be made; haustūs, a drink, a
draught), let a draught be made.
ft. mist. (L. fīūt, it may be made; mīstūrā, a mixture), let a mixture
be made.
f. s. a. (L. fīūt, it may be made; sēcūndūm, according to; ārtēm, art),
let it be made according to art.
garg. (L. gārgārīsmo), a gargle.
grana or gr. (L. grānum, a grain, grānā, grains), a grain; grains.
gtt. (L. gūttā, a drop, gūttē, drops), a drop; drops: guttat. (L.
gūttātīm), by drops.
h. s. or hor. som. (L. hōrdū, at the hour; somnī, of sleep), at the hour
of sleep; on retiring to rest.
ind. or indies (L. indīēs, from day to day—from in, into; diēs, a day),
from day to day; daily.
inject. (L. injecētō), an injection.
lat. dol. (L. lātērī, on or to the side—from lātūs, aside; dōlēntī, to
suffering or feeling pain—from dōlēō, I suffer pain), to the side which
suffers pain.
lot. (L. lōtīō, a washing, a bathing), a lotion.
mante pr. (L. mānē, at or in the morning; prīmō, in the first), very
early in the morning.
manip., see under mis.
mic. pan. (L. micā, a crumb, a morsel; pāntis, of bread), a crumb or
morsel of bread.
min. (L. mīnīnum), a minim, the 60th of a drachm measure.
mise. or misce (L. miscē, mix thou), mix: misce mensura (L. mēnsūrdū,
by measure), mix by measure: misce manipulus (L. māntipūlūs, a
handful), mix a handful.
mist. (L. mīstūrā), a mixture.
mitt. or mitte (L. mittē, send thou), send; (L. mittātūr, it may be
sent), let it be sent; (L. mittāntūr, they may be sent), let them be
sent.
mod. prāsc. (L. mōdō, in the manner or way; prāscriptō, in prescribed
or directed), in the manner prescribed.
oct. or o. (L. octārīūs, a pint—from octo, eight), a pint; a pint of
wine.
omn. bid. (L. ōmnī, on every; būdūō, in a period of two days), every
two days: omn. bih. (L. bihōrtō, in a period of two hours—from bis,
twice; hora, an hour), every two hours; omn. hor. (L. hōrdū, in the
hour), every hour.
omn. man. (L. ōmnī, on every; mānē, on the morning), on
every morning: omn. noctē. (L. nōctē, on the night), on every
night.
omn. quad r. hor. (L. omní, on every; quádrántē, in a fourth part; hóra, of an hour), every quarter of an hour.

P. B. (L. pharmácopoeia, the Pharmacopoeia; Británíæ, of Britain), the British Pharmacopoeia. Note.—Before the recent Medical Amendment Act, there used to exist separate Pharmacopoeias for London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, respectively. These are now merged into the one named above. P. U. S. is the Pharmacopoeia of the United States.

pocal. (L. pócalūm), a cup; a tea-cup: pocill. (L. pocillūm), a little cup.

post sing. sed. liq. (L. post, after; singūlās, each; sēdēs, seats, stools; liqūdās, liquids), after each loose stool.

p. or pr. prep. (L. præpārātā), prepared; made ready.

p. r. n. (L. prō, on account of; rē, for or with a thing; nātā, born), according as circumstances require; occasionally.

pulv. (L. pulvēs, dust, powder), a powder; (L. pulvērizātūs), powdered.

q. s. (L. quántūm, as much as; sufficiāt, it may be sufficient), as much as may be sufficient.

quaq. (L. quáque, kwā'kwē), from every one: quisq. (L. quisqué, kwis' kwē), every one.

quor. (L. quōrūm, of which (things)—from quōd, which), of which medicines or ingredients.

R. (L. rēcīpē), take thou. Note.—The R with the down stroke is said to be simply an accommodation or corruption of the anc. heathen symbol ♀, an invocation to Jupiter for his blessing on the formula as a curative agent: ♀ is used also as the astronomical symbol for the planet Jupiter.

red. in pulv. (L. rēducētūs, brought or reduced; in, to; pulvērēm, powder—from pulvēs, dust, powder), reduced to powder.

repet. (L. rēpetētūr, it may be repeated), let it be repeated or continued; (L. rēpetāntūr, they may be repeated), let them be repeated or continued.

s. a. (L. sēcūndūm, according to; ārtēm, art—from ars, art), according to art.

semidr. (L. sēmūdrāchmā, a half drachm—from sēmī, half, and drachma), half a drachm.

semih. (L. sēmūhōrā, a half hour—from sēmī, half; hōrā, an hour), half an hour.

sesunc. (L. sēsuncūtā, one and a half unciae—from sesqui, one half more; āncē, a twelfth part, an ounce), an ounce and a half.

sesquih. (L. sēsquthōrā—from sesqui, one half more; hōrā, an hour), an hour and a half.

sign. n. pr. (L. signētūr, it may be marked or stamped; or signa, mark thou; nōminē, with the name—from nōmēn, the name; prō-priō, with proper), let it be stamped or marked with its proper name, that is, no special directions are required. Note.—The directions for the patient are always written in English, but for the druggist they are written in Latin.

signat. (mid. L. signātūrā), a label.

sing. (L. singūlōrūm, of one to each—from singūlī, one to each, single), of each.

sol. (L. sōlūtūr), a solution.

ss. (L. sēmī), half.
diluted (&), urgent $.

s. (L. sūmē), take thou; (L. sūmāt, he may take), let him take; (L. sūmātur, it may be taken), let it be taken; (L. sūmāntur, they may be taken), let them be taken; (L. sūmēndūs), to be taken.

s. v. (L. spiritūs, spirit; vinōsūs, having the flavour or quality of wine), ardent spirit; diluted spirit of wine: s. v. r. (L. spiritūs, spirit; vini, of wine; rēctificātūs, rectified—from rēctūs, straight, right, and fācio, I make), rectified spirit of wine: s. v. t. (L. spiritūs vinōsūs; vēnīūs, thin), diluted spirit; half and half spirit of wine and water.

tinct. (L. tinctūrā), a tincture.

troc. (mid. L. trōchīscūs, n. sing.; trōchīscī, n. plu.), troches or lozenges.

vom. urg. (L. vomītūnē, with vomiting; urgēnē, with pressing or urgent), the vomiting being troublesome; when the vomiting begins.

gr. is the symbol denoting a grain.

ʒ is the symbol denoting a scruple = 20 grains troy.

ʒʒ is the symbol denoting a drachm = 3 scruples, or = 60 grs. troy.

ʒʒʒ is the symbol for an ounce troy = 8 drachms = 24 scruples = 480 grs. troy; also = 16th part of a wine pint; or 20th part of an imperial pint.

i means one of the quantity indicated by the symbol: ʒj = two of the quantity named: ʒij = three of the quantity named: ʒiv = four of the quantity named: ʒv = five of the quantity named; ʒvj = six of the quantity named: ʒvij = seven of the quantity named: ʒʒ = half of the quantity named, and so on.

Thus we have gr. ʒvj = six grains; gr. ʒij = 3 grains: ʒj = one scruple; ʒʒʒj = three scruples; ʒʒʒ = one and a half scruples; ʒʒj = two scruples: ʒʒʒj = four drachms; ʒʒʒʒ = two drachms and a half; ʒjj = one ounce; ʒjjj = eight ounces; ʒʒ = half an ounce: i and j are symbols used in same sense as above, j always terminating.

0. (L. oclāritūs, a pint), is a less common symbol, and denotes a pint, as ʒj = one pint; ʒjj = two pints; ʒjjj = half a pint.

gtt. (L. gutta, a drop), as gtt. xx. = twenty drops.

I. APOTHECARIES’ WEIGHT—For Medical Prescriptions.

20 grains (grs. xx) = 1 scruple (ʒj).
3 scruples (ʒʒj) = 1 dram (ʒj) = 60 grs.
8 drams (ʒjij) = 1 ounce (ʒj) = 480 grs.
12 ounces (ʒʒj) = 1 lb.

Note.—For ordinary purposes the avoirdupois ounce and pound are used, but for prescriptions the above are still in use.

NEW APOTHECARIES’ WEIGHT.

437½ grains = 1 oz.
16 oz. = 1 lb.
II. Liquid Measure—For Water, Spirits, Wines, etc.

4 gills = 1 pint (pt.).
2 pints = 1 quart (qt.).
4 quarts = 1 gallon (gal.).

III. Apothecaries' Fluid Measure.

60 minims (mm.ⅠⅩ) = 1 fluid dram (f.Ⅲj).
8 fluid drams (ff.Ⅲviij) = 1 fluid ounce (f.j).
20 fluid ounces (ff.Ⅲxx) = 1 pint (0j).
8 pints (0viij) = 1 gallon.

1 ounce of distilled water weighs 1 ounce avoirdupois.
The pint and gallon are the same as the imperial pint and gallon.

NOTE.—m=1 minim; mm=2 or more minims; f=fluid; ff=2 or more of the fluid thing named.

NOMENCLATURE OF CLASSIFICATION IN THE VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL KINGDOMS.

I. Species, an assemblage of individuals, resembling each other in their essential characters, and having a community of descent, comprising varieties and races.

II. Genus, a group of species, possessing a community of essential details of structure.

III. Family, a group of genera, agreeing in their general characters.

IV. Order, a group of families related to one another by structural characters common to all.

NOTE.—Family and Order are often used synonymously, especially in botany.

V. Class, a very large division, comprising animals or plants which are formed upon the same fundamental plan of structure, but which differ in the method in which the plan is executed.

Sub-kingdom, a primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

Example of the Animal Kingdom.

Sub-kingdom, Vertebrata, or vertebrate animals.
Class, Mammalia, or animals which suckle their young.
Order, Carnivora, or beasts of prey.
Family, Canidae, or genera of the dog kind.
Genus, Canis, the dog kind; as the dog, wolf, and jackal.
Species, Canis familiaris, the dog and its varieties.

The usual Sub-divisions in botany are

I. Species.
   (1) Varieties.
II. Genus.
   (1) Sub-genus or Section.
III. Order or Family.
   (1) Sub-order.
   (2) Tribe.
   (3) Sub-tribe.
IV. Class.
   (1) Sub-class.

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